"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; tomorrow probably rain or snow; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,955. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS CAUGHT AMERICAN PATROL IN NO MAN'S LAND

Men Reported by Berlin as Captured on Aisne Front Were Out on Duty.

FOE'S ATTACK THERE FAILED

"Shock Troops" Were Unable to Reach Our Trenches in Face of Deadly Fire.

BARRAGE PREVENTED HELP

And the Enemy Lost Heavily—French General Proud of His American Pupils.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 3, (Associated Press.)—It is likely that the ten Americans whom the Germans say they captured Thursday night on the Aisne front (east of Chavignon) were part of a patrol of thirteen men which went out when the raid began, and has not been heard of since.

Volunteers from American units along the Chemin-des-Dames searched No Man's Land in a rain of machine gun bullets for the patrol party, but found no trace of them except one man who had been killed.

The enemy obtained no prisoners from the American trenches in their attack of the same night. Three companies of especially trained German "shock troops," which had been practicing for this operation two weeks, took part in the attack, each company preceded by a picked party of twenty pioneers.

American artillerymen laid down a barrage fire as soon as the Germans started theirs. The fighting was brisk for about an hour, but the accurate machine gun and rifle fire from the American front line, coupled with the perfect barrage which prevented German reinforcements from coming up, forced the foe to withdraw after sustaining heavy casualties and without having set foot in the American trenches.

Soon after the attack was over a young Lieutenant, who commanded the platoon, members of which composed the missing patrol party, went out to find them, but without result. He returned to his trench and asked for a voluntary detail. Every man in the platoon volunteered, but the Lieutenant picked out a small party and set out again. They were forced to return, however, when the German fire became increasingly heavy. The Lieutenant and a detail made a third search just before dawn, but without success. All the missing men came from New England.

Americans Eager to Fight.

The American General commanding the unit on this front says that the men are eager for action and are continually asking permission to remain in the front line longer than the allotted period. It has been found necessary to caution them frequently against exposing themselves, they are so anxious to get a crack at the enemy. However, they are tempted to peer over the top in the daytime and go over at night in the hope of "starting something."

The French General who trained these troops is proud of the showing they are making while completing their period of instruction.

At one point on the line the correspondent saw some men who had just completed their round of trench duty. The General in command said that they had begged to be allowed to stay in the line a few more days. "Why, they took us out before we even had a decent scrap," said a machine gunner.

As soon as the Germans learned that the Americans were in the trenches opposite them they put up a sign reading: "Welcome, Yankees," but the infantrymen riddled it with bullets until it looked like a sieve.

The American General said, that he had asked for an American divisional citation for each member of the raiding party of twenty-six men which assisted the French in the raid on Feb. 23, in which two German officers and twenty-one men were captured. This is the first request for honors made for Americans in this sector.

An American Captain remarked:

"They called us tin soldiers in America less than a year ago, but I guess we are delivering the goods just the same."

The General took a party of correspondents to his headquarters, and pointed out the location of his troops on a large map.

"How much No Man's Land is there between the trenches at this point?" asked one of the visitors, pointing to the map. "There is no No Man's Land there; it is all America's land," replied the General.

A French Captain later substantiated the General's statement by saying that the Americans had assumed control of No Man's Land soon after entering the trenches in that sector.

Germans Surprised by Our Vigor.

German prisoners, captured in patrol fighting there, stated that the handful of Americans attacked with so much force and vigor that the Germans threw up their hands and shouted, "Kamerad" in the belief that there were many more in the attacking party.

Although numerous daring, courageous deeds have been performed by the Americans in that sector one of the most interesting is that of a German-born Sergeant who, with a small detail, took a German prisoner in a patrol fight, but lost his way, with the result that the party wound up at the German barbed wire, where they could hear the Ger-

Continued on Page Three.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

Wilson "Fully Informed" as to All Allied Treaties

LONDON, March 4.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today as to whether copies of all treaties, secret or public, and all other memoranda of other agreements to which Great Britain had become a party since Aug. 4, 1914, had been communicated to President Wilson, Foreign Secretary Balfour said:

"President Wilson is kept fully informed by the Allies."

PINS WAR CROSSES ON SIX OF OUR MEN

"That's the Way to Do It," Says Clemenceau, Patting One on the Shoulder.

SOLDIERS BRAVE IN RAID

On Return to Paris the Premier Issues Note Congratulating Our Troops on Beating Foe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 3, (Associated Press.)—Premier Clemenceau, who spent today on the American front northwest of Toul, decorated two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and two privates with the Croix de Guerre with the palm for heroism which they displayed in the recent German raid in this sector.

One of the Lieutenants comes from Brooklyn and the other from Charleston, S. C. Both men went out into No Man's Land in broad daylight and got a German prisoner.

M. Clemenceau, accompanied by two French Generals, arrived at American headquarters at the front at an early hour, and immediately went to where the troops were drawn up in companies on three sides of a square.

The names of the men to be decorated were called, and they stepped up, the French Premier pinning the decorations on them and saying a word to each. One he patted on the shoulder and said: "That's the way to do it." The American blushed and retired to the ranks.

One of the French Generals said to a Lieutenant newly decorated:

"We have got the boches down and we shall put them down deeper if we keep working as we have."

At the end of the ceremony a young private came running along hurriedly. He spoke for a moment with his Captain, fearing apparently that he was going to lose his medal. The Captain directed him to proceed to M. Clemenceau's automobile, which he did. The Premier stepped out and slapped him on the back, handing him his war cross. One of the Generals remarked laughingly:

"Never mind about being late. You were on time the other morning. That is enough."

The soldier forgot to salute in the excitement and glory of the moment, but an American General came to his rescue, whispering:

"Salute, salute."

One of the Sergeants decorated is from Arkansas. While he was in a dugout a German Lieutenant called out, "Come out, Americans," and the Sergeant led out his men, fighting. He personally killed the Lieutenant and two soldiers.

The other came from Detroit. He was about to retire for age, but asked to be sent to France. He took command of a detachment in front of the wire when his Captain was killed and continued the fight, inflicting losses on the enemy.

One of the privates is from the St. Louis artillery. He distinguished himself twice in running messages from the line to the artillery during the gas attack, and during the raid through the barrage. The other private decorated delivered important messages through the barrage, after having said good-bye to his comrades.

None of the men decorated can wear their honors until authorized by Congress.

The Premier seemed especially impressed with the sturdy, healthy appearance of the Americans, even those caked in mud who had just returned from the front line. He spent the afternoon in inspecting the billets in many towns back of the lines, and also visited a field hospital, where he talked with the men wounded in the recent raid, telling all of them that they had done finely.

The Premier went far forward into an observation post overlooking no man's land, the German positions, and the country in the distance, then hidden in the haze. He entered several dugouts under the ruins of houses, brought down since the arrival of the American troops. A few shells, both friendly and hostile, whistled overhead while M. Clemenceau was there, but none dropped near.

PARIS, March 3, (Associated Press.)—Following the return this evening of Premier Clemenceau, this semi-official note was issued:

"The President of the Council desires personally to congratulate the American troops in the sector where they have just repelled brilliantly a strong enemy attack. The battalion which took part in this operation was reviewed by the Premier, in whose presence the General commanding the army decorated with the War Cross certain officers and privates whose bravery had been particularly remarkable.

"This check to the enemy attack was, moreover, far more severe than first information showed. The American Government had modestly announced that some of the enemy had been killed and

Continued on Page Three.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S DEW-FER-OL BLOOD MAKER,
138 Fulton St., New York.
Liggett-Riker-Regeman or your dealer.—Advt.

VOTES OF WOMEN HERE TODAY MAY CHANGE CONGRESS

Four Representatives to be Elected to House, Now Technically Republican by One.

DEMOCRATS EXPECT SWEEP

Republicans Count on Two Seats, and Both Expect to Divide Women's Vote.

SOME MAY BE CHALLENGED

Law Will Check Those at Polls Whose Husbands Have Not Been Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The actual Democratic majority in the House, in the face of the present Republican majority of one, hinges on the election in New York tomorrow to fill four vacancies in Congress. Six vacancies, the others in Illinois and Ohio, caused by resignation and death of Democrats, considered with the fact that six Representatives are independent in their affiliations, have thrown the technical majority to the Republicans. Three of the independents sit with the Republicans and three with the Democrats. Republican leaders say, however, they have neither hope nor intent to take advantage of the fact so far as organization or control of this Congress is concerned. The official roll call today stands: Republicans, 212; Democrats, 211; independent, 6; vacancies, 6. Total membership, 435.

In four Congressional districts of this city men and women voters will go to the polls today and vote for Representatives. Unusual interest attaches to the contests, both because of the effect the results may have upon the lineup in Congress and because for the first time in New York City under the franchise rights conferred upon them at the election last November women who have registered will be able to vote. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

There are lively contests in all four districts, the Twenty-first and Twenty-second in Manhattan and the Bronx and the Seventh and Eighth in Brooklyn. In each of the districts there are three candidates, a Republican, a Democrat, and a Socialist, while in the Twenty-first Manhattan District a woman, Mrs. Mamie Colyin, is running on the Prohibition ticket. Democratic leaders predict they will carry all four districts, but the Republicans are equally confident they will win at least one, the Twenty-first in Manhattan. Brooklyn Republicans said last night that the outlook was excellent for their carrying the Eighth District also.

The Republicans are counting on a big vote in the Twenty-first District because of the large negro population. Formerly the district was a Democratic stronghold, but it was reapportioned last year by a Republican Legislature, and this is expected to tell in favor of the party. On the other hand the Democrats insist that the disqualification of the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, a negro, will swing many negro votes to the Democratic side. When the Republicans failed to name him, Mr. Ransom was nominated as an independent, but his petition was thrown out by the Board of Elections because of faulty signatures.

The Republicans have countered with the charge that the Ransom candidacy was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Tammany to capture the colored vote. Also helping their cause is the fact that Edward A. Johnson, the negro Assemblyman from the Nineteenth Assembly District, which is included in the Twenty-first Congressional boundaries, has come out with a statement indorsing the candidacy of John A. Bolles, the Republican candidate. It is estimated that there are from 6,000 to 8,000 negroes in the district

A plea to negro voters to write the name of the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, the colored candidate, on the ballots today was made at a mass meeting of 2,000 negroes in the Palace Casino, in East 135th Street, near Fifth Avenue, last night. The candidate said he hoped negro voters would write his name on the ballots. This action was advocated also by John M. Royal, President of the United Civic League.

The Twenty-second District, which lies partly in Manhattan and partly in the Bronx, is considered to be more safely Democratic than the Twenty-first. The vacancy in this district was caused by the resignation of Henry Bruckner, now President of the Bronx.

In the Eighth Brooklyn District the Republicans are making a hard drive to elect their candidate. The gerrymandering of this district last Fall has helped the Republicans materially, and the Democrats will have a hard fight to hold it. Last night both sides were claiming the district. The Seventh Brooklyn District is classed as safely Democratic, but the Republicans are making a spirited contest.

Both sides profess not to be worried over the women vote today. The leaders say it will divide naturally and evenly between the two leading parties, with the expected Socialist strength going to that party.

Suffragists have laid their final plans to get out the full feminine vote in all four districts. Special efforts will be made to obtain a sufficient number of women to act as watchers or "hostesses" at the polling places. They are expected to do their utmost to make it easier for women voters who otherwise might be embarrassed about casting their ballots for the first time. Miss

Continued on Page Four.

THE MANOR—ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
A "wholly satisfying" place found once in a while and never forgotten.—Advt.

Army Chaplain Suspected as Pro-German; Transferred from France to Duty in Hawaii

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Franz J. Feinler, a Chaplain in the regular army, with the rank of Captain, attached to the 13th Infantry, has been brought back from France by the military authorities and transferred to Fort Shafter, in the Hawaiian Islands, on account of his suspected pro-German views. It is understood that he was ordered to return by General Pershing at the same time that Captain David A. Henkes of the 16th Infantry, who wanted to resign from the army rather than fight German soldiers, was sent back to the United States by General Pershing.

Captain Henkes was tried recently at Governors Island and sentenced to dismissal from the army and twenty-five years' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Chaplain Feinler was not placed on trial, it was learned tonight, because his suspected pro-German tendencies were of a considerably milder form than those of Captain Henkes. It was asserted in the best-informed quarters this evening that there was nothing upon which there could be based an order for the trial of Chaplain Feinler. The military authorities took the ground that it was wise, out of abundant caution, to transfer him from France to Honolulu, in justice both to the Government and to himself.

Chaplain Feinler was born in Germany March 28, 1871. He was appointed a Chaplain in the army from South Dakota on Feb. 16, 1909, and accepted the appointment on Feb. 25 following. He was assigned to the 1st Infantry the next month, serving with it until Dec. 27, 1912, when he was transferred to the 13th Infantry. On Dec. 29, 1914, he was placed on the unassigned list and was sent to Japan on detached duty. Until the United States entered the war last year he was at Tokio, his address being in care of the American Military Attaché there.

HYLAN BIDS HEARST AND BEACH ADIEU

As Mayor Starts Home Governor-President Bee Still Buzzes About Editor.

MR. HEARST LOOKS PLEASED

Makes No Denial—Might Win, Says Croker—Adler Letter Not Political, Says Hylan.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—Mayor Hylan of New York, with his family and his secretary, John Sinnott, after a two weeks' vacation here, left for home late tonight on the Atlantic Coast Line Limited, due in Washington at 12:50 P. M. Wednesday. They have reservations on a Pennsylvania train from the capital, and are due in New York about 10 P. M.

The Mayor had been asked if his letter to Morris Adler, published in New York on March 1, the same being a long eulogy of William R. Hearst, had been put out with any intention of anticipating an announcement that Mr. Hearst would become a candidate for Governor of New York, and had answered that he had never heard Mr. Hearst mention such a matter, nor had he himself thought of such a thing when Mr. Hearst happened along and sat down.

Mr. Hearst said he had read the Adler letter, adding his clothes no longer fitted him, and that his hat was bursting. He listened pleasantly to suggestions that he had both the Governorship and Presidency in mind, but said nothing.

Just before that Richard Croker had passed. The old chief of Tammany Hall was asked for an expert survey of the coming Gubernatorial campaign and replied:

"The Democratic candidate should win, Hearst at present seems to me the strongest man in the field for nomination—if he is in the field. If nominated, he should win, if there is no interference in the campaign on the part of those in national politics. It has been my observation in New York that such interference has been resented by New York voters; but President Wilson is today very strong; in my judgment, he is stronger than his party."

Mr. Hearst listened to this account of Mr. Croker's remarks and smiled broadly. Before Mr. Hearst came along it was urged upon the Mayor that he must have had some object in putting out the Hearst statement to Adler.

"No," said the Mayor, "I didn't. Adler was an old friend, and it seemed to me I ought to write him. I didn't tell him to give the letter to the papers. I drifted into the Hearst part of the letter perhaps because I would like to have the people know Hearst as I know him. I might say that I had an entirely different impression of him until I knew him personally. This will give you an idea what I mean: We were on the beach yesterday and a jellyfish had closed about a little toad. Hearst flicked it away with the end of his cane and said, 'Why let the poor little thing suffer?' I think that typifies what I like in Hearst."

Parts of the Adler letter were recalled to the Mayor which seemed to indicate a criticism of District Attorney Swann for not prosecuting alleged election frauds more vigorously. Mr. Hylan said that he could not remember any such part of the letter, and that he had not had it in mind to criticise anybody.

He said, answering questions, that he was going back with no plans for a further reformation of the administration, that he had nothing especially in mind but to earn the money the people were paying him, and concluded:

"My rest here has done me a lot of good. I feel I should have broken down without it.

"I have talked with men reflecting the sentiment of the entire country, and I think the country is squarely behind the President. I also think from the same source of information that this country has not yet begun to realize how serious a matter is this war we are engaged in."

MORE MONEY FOR AIRCRAFT.

Congress Asked for Further Appropriation of $450,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Further appropriations of $450,000,000 for the army aircraft program, in addition to the $640,000,000 already authorized, was asked of Congress today by the War Department.

The War Department informed the Senate Military Committee that more than $640,000,000 already had been spent and $200,000,000 more was immediately needed. General Pershing frequently makes requests in connection with aviation work, for which no funds are immediately available.

The request promises to give impetus to the inquiry by the Senate Military Committee into the aircraft program.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8, Matinee Tomorrow Best Seats $1.00.—Advt.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS WIN ON APPEAL

Their Conduct at White House Was Lawful, District of Columbia Court Holds.

BIG DAMAGE FIGHT IMPENDS

Women to Press $400,000 Claims Against Jailers and May Enter 218 More Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered an opinion today that the picketing of the White House by militant suffragist members of the National Woman's Party was not in itself unlawful. The conviction of the pickets in the local police court was reversed.

In its opinion the Court of Appeals said:

"So far as the information enlightens us, the defendants may have assembled for a perfectly lawful purpose, and though to a degree obstructing the sidewalk, not be guilty of any offense."

After reviewing the common law rule of assembly, the court remarked that under that the gathering was not unlawful, unless it was for an unlawful purpose.

"Neither is a peaceable assembly, under the present statute, unlawful," said Justice Van Orsdel. "The statute does not condemn the mere act of assembling on the street, but prohibitis assembling and congregating, coupled with the doing of the forbidden acts. It would hardly be contended that if the defendants had met on one of the spacious sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue to conduct a peaceable conversation, though in a degree inconveniencing pedestrians, they would be guilty under the statute of crowding and obstructing the free use of the walk."

In a statement tonight the National Woman's Party indicated that suits for damages aggregating $400,000, brought by eight of the women who were imprisoned for picketing, would be pressed for trial. The suits were directed against the Warden and the former Warden of the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, Va. It was said also that 218 suffragists arrested at the White House could now enter suit against the District of Columbia.

The cases decided today were argued before the Court of Appeals by Dudley Field Malone of New York and Matthew E. O'Brien of Washington.

LANSDOWNE SEES GAIN IN HERTLING SPEECH

Welcomes Chancellor's Proposal for a Meeting of Representatives of Belligerents.

LONDON, March 5.—Lord Lansdowne has written another letter to The Daily Telegraph, arguing that the speech of the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, marks a perceptible advance in discussion, supporting the Chancellor's suggestion of an intimate meeting of belligerent representatives, declaring that the Chancellor's acceptance of President Wilson's four principles is satisfactory so far as it goes, welcoming his co-operation in establishing an international court of arbitration, and contending that, although his reference to Belgium needs elucidation, it may signalize the possibility of a satisfactory arrangement.

Lord Lansdowne further advocates that territorial questions shall be relegated to the final peace conference.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the recent speech of A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, says:

"The decision as to whether the war, with all its horrors, shall continue, or preliminary discussions regarding the possibility of peace shall begin, depends today more on President Wilson than on the Governments of the European Entente."

The paper finds some parts of Mr. Balfour's speech deserving of consideration and regards the moderate tone of the speech as a welcome sign. It contends that the demand for the evacuation of Belgium and reparation in the case of that country should only be acceded to if the Entente is able to force Germany out of Belgium.

"Mr. Balfour ought to know," the paper adds, "that the maximum concessions of both sides can only be reached by negotiations."

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat young porkers, seasoned with selected spices. Beware of imitations.—Advt.

JAPANESE TO OCCUPY VLADIVOSTOK; RUSSIANS MAY RESIST INCURSION; COUNCILS SPLIT OVER PEACE TREATY

Germany Is to Occupy All of Finland; Sweden Protests Despite Berlin Assurance

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Germany's occupation of the Aland Islands is only a preliminary to the total occupation of Finland. Official dispatches to the Swedish Legation today say Germany has announced to the Stockholm Foreign Office her intention to occupy Finland, and that Sweden has protested.

Germany advised Sweden, the dispatches say, that it was necessary to occupy temporarily Finland, for the purpose of restoring order, but gave assurances that she had no intention to take permanent possession of the territory.

Sweden protested also against the Aland Islands being placed in the war zone. There are 500 Swedish troops on the islands for police purposes. Their commander was notified by the German commander of his intentions, and while so far there has been no clash reported, the Swedish troops have not been withdrawn, and the feeling is described here as being very tense.

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The Swedish relief expedition returned from Finland today. One of the steamers of the expedition was sunk on the voyage.

Refugees from Finland report growing animosity against Sweden among the Finns, who are unwilling to yield the Aland Islands to Sweden. The situation in Helsingfors is growing worse. The city is without bread and the Red Guards continue to commit atrocities. The guard has been reinforced by many Russians, who fled to Helsingfors when the Germans occupied Reval.

PARIS WONDERS IF DRIVE IS ON

Preponderance of Opinion Is That Persistent German Raids Mean an Imminent Onslaught.

OBJECTIVE WELL CONCEALED

Reinach Suggests That There Are Signs of a German Effort to Capture Rheims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 4.—"Are the Germans really beginning their offensive?" is the question on the lips of every Frenchman today. The increase of activity on the front since March 1, the very date previously announced as likely to mark the beginning of a hostile effort, would seem to answer the query in the affirmative. For three months French military experts, to say nothing of the Germans themselves, have been shouting "Wolf!" so loudy that a mixed state of opinion has developed.

Many persons refuse to admit the likelihood of a "great German drive" at all. There is much divergence of view also among the chief military writers of the Paris press.

M. Reinach begins an article in today's Figaro with "The New German Offensive on the Allied Front," which seems to take it for granted that the offensive has begun. He modifies this subsequently, but, taken as a whole, his article implies a belief that the enemy is beginning a series of operations the immediate objective of which is Rheims, possibly for moral and sentimental reasons, and with a possibility of complementary attacks at other points.

Henry Bidou, in the Journal, inclines to the same theory. He emphasizes the difference between the actions of the last three days and the small local raids of the three months. He goes on:

"The enemy is evidently engaging in a series of feints in order to keep the defenders everywhere in suspense and leave them in doubt where the main stroke will fall. It is Napoleon's old policy, 'I engage all along the line,' and will be followed by a thrust at whatever point circumstances may dictate."

In support of Bidou's suggestion, it is recalled that the reliance of German Generals on Napoleonic strategy is traditional, and that the battle of Verdun was preceded by violent and apparently isolated local actions on similar lines.

General Verraux, in L'Oeuvre, writes in the same strain. In his opinion, it is wrong to say the offensive is actually begun, for an attack, however vigorous, by a couple of battalions cannot be called a big scale operation. He ends by saying, however:

"Perhaps these actions are in the nature of a diversion while the big blow is being prepared elsewhere. Sentries from the Lys to the Oise, from the Meuse to the Moselle, you must keep good watch."

On the other hand, Marcel Hutin in the Echo of Paris, who is generally well informed, says:

"The enemy is not on the eve of beginning a big offensive on our front. His local attacks will have no morrow of a great battle."

These press opinions represent the general trend of French opinion. Whether one accepts or refuses the theory of an offensive, the decision is mostly based on judgment of the German internal situation rather than on immediate military events or considerations. If one thinks that Germany can draw sufficient moral and material benefit from Russia to "stand pat" in the west, then the idea of an offensive is rejected.

In general French opinion inclines to the latter view and believes that an onslaught is imminent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

PEACE TREATY NOT YET FINAL

All-Russian Congress of Councils at Moscow to Consider It March 12.

TROOPS KEPT IN POSITION

Kaiser, in Message to Hertling, Says Sword Has Brought Peace—Press Exults.

LONDON, March 4.—While ratification by the Government of the treaty of peace with Germany signed by the delegates at Brest-Litovsk has been fixed for Thursday, the final decision rests with the All-Russian Congress of Councils of Workmen's, Peasants, and Cossacks' Deputies, which will assemble at Moscow March 12.

A Russian official announcement, signed by Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky, says that the Bolshevist peace delegation is proceeding toward Petrograd, where the text of the agreement will be immediately published. A proclamation announcing the intention of the Government to indorse the treaty concludes with these words: "We are leaving it entirely to the workmen and peasants of the whole world to judge the matter after the delegation had informed them of the true facts."

Supplementary treaties were signed in addition to the main peace treaty, according to a telegram from Brest-Litovsk by way of Vienna and Amsterdam, which gives no details of the treaties.

PETROGRAD, March 4.—A proclamation announces the convocation of an extraordinary assembly of Councils of Workmen's, Peasants', and Cossacks' Delegates at Moscow March 12, in view of the serious divergencies of opinion among the Councils on the fundamental question of the revolution and the acceptance of peace conditions.

Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Army, has ordered the field staff at Mohilev to cease hostilities. The troops are instructed to remain in their present positions.

BERLIN, March 4, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Military operations in Russia stopped yesterday, the official statement issued today by the German General Staff says. It reads:

Eastern Theatre—The military operations in Great Russia stopped yesterday in consequence of the signing of a peace treaty with Russia. Elsewhere there is nothing new.

Emperor William, according to another official announcement, has sent a telegram to Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, reading as follows:

The German sword, wielded by great army leaders, has brought peace with Russia. With deep gratitude to God, who has been with us, I am filled with proud joy at the deeds of my army and the tenacious perseverance of my people. It is of especial satisfaction to me that German blood and German Kultur have been saved. Accept my warmest thanks for your faithful and strong co-operation in the great work.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The peace treaty signed between the four Central Powers and Russia, according to a dis- the powers mentioned "have agreed to patch received here from Berlin, says

Continued on Page Two.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

ALLIED REQUEST TO JAPAN

Action by Britain, France and Italy—America Acquiescent.

CHINA'S ROLE TO BE SMALL

Doubt in Washington That Japan Wants Her Co-operation in Siberia.

RUSSIANS MAY RESIST

J. F. Stevens Sends Yokohama Rumor That They Are Destroying Railroad Bridges.

Russians Reported Massing to Invade West China

PEKING, Feb. 27, (Delayed.)—The Governor of the Province of Sin Klang, Western China, from which have come reports that Turks and Germans are stirring up the Mohammedans, telegraphs that the Russians are massing on the frontier, evidently intending an invasion of Sin Klang.

The telegram adds that the people are panic-stricken and asks that rifles and ammunition be sent to the Governor.

The Province of Sin Klang is generally designated as Chinese or Eastern Turkestan. It is bounded on the north by Mongolia, on the west by Russia, and on the southwest by Afghanistan and Northern India.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 5.—The British, French, and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio intended yesterday or today jointly to ask Japan to take the necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia, according to The Daily Mail.

The newspaper adds that the American Ambassador was not expected to join in the request, but that no disturbing conclusions are to be drawn from this fact, as no American opposition is expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Japan will occupy Vladivostok and its vicinity with her armed forces as a measure of protection of her own interests and those of her allies. The diplomatic exchanges on the subject have not been concluded, but there is an apparent agreement among the nations concerned that Japanese apprehension over the extension of German influence clear across Siberia with consequent menace to Japan should be respected.

It is doubtful if the United States Government will become formally a party to the conversations now in progress. So far this Government has been approached only indirectly through British representatives. When an arrangement has been reached for Japanese occupation of Siberian territory the United States probably will be asked if it has any objection to the landing of Japanese forces, and is expected to answer in the negative. Beyond that American participation in the matter is not likely to go.

There has been no pressure on the part of any of the allied Governments upon Japan to induce that nation to make a declaration of intention to use her armed forces in Siberia merely for the purposes of the present emergency. It is true that a suggestion along this line has been advanced and is receiving consideration by Japan, but it was learned today that it has to do mainly with the desire to furnish assurance to the Russian people that they will have nothing to fear from Japanese occupation of their soil. There is general expectation that the Japanese Government will voluntarily make a declaration intended to overcome Russian uneasiness.

Willing to Trust Japan.

No disposition exists on the part of the allied nations to insist that Japan should formally announce to the world or give written guarantees to the Allies that she will not seek territorial aggrandizement or otherwise exercise her occupation for selfish interests. The Japanese Government, it is understood, would be disposed to feel that a pointed suggestion of that character would be a reflection on its good faith, and the cordial relationship that exists between the other allies and Japan is assurance of unwillingness on their part to give even the coldest ground for suspicion that they do not trust their Eastern partner.

Some uneasiness over Japan's proposed occupation of Russian territory prevails among Senators and Representatives from the Far West, but their feeling is not shared by legislators from other sections of the country.

Representative Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman from New York City, offered a resolution in the House

today declaring that the invasion of Russia by Japan would be on a par "with the infamous attacks on Belgium and Serbia, and the supposed peace inflicted upon the Russian people by brutal physical forces." This attitude on Mr. London's part is explained by his interest in the socialistic movement in Russia, of which country he is a native.

On the whole, national legislators are believed to sympathize with the proposal that Japan seek to counteract German influence in Eastern Russian territory and to welcome Japan's more active participation in the war.

That Russia is becoming excited over the prospect of Japanese occupation is indicated by a cable message received at the State Department today from John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Mission to Russia, who is at Yokohama, Japan, where he has been with other members of the mission for several months. Mr. Stevens reports that there was a rumor that the Russians were blowing up bridges on the line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad near Chita in Trans-Baikalia. It is supposed that Mr. Stevens obtained knowledge of the rumor from Japanese sources. Some of the members of the Railway Mission have returned to Siberia.

It was repeated today that England and France, next to Japan, are greatly concerned by the threat of German influence extending over Russia and penetrating to the Far East, through Siberia, and therefore are heartily in accord with Japan in the latter's plans. One high authority said: "Both Great Britain and France desired to check the German menace moving toward the Far East, but there was no power able to check it except Japan. Therefore, Japan's prospective action is cordially indorsed."

"What we are going to do," it was said in a Japanese quarter here today, "is to protect our own vital interests, not to satisfy any desire for territorial aggrandizement. Japan's present intentions do not go beyond a temporary occupation, and she is not considering any permanent occupation."

No Understanding With China.

Up to the present time Japan has not moved troops into Siberia, and before any physical action is taken, she will notify the powers interested. No understanding has yet been reached between China and Japan respecting the possible co-operation of Chinese troops with the Japanese forces that are expected to operate in Manchuria. While Japan entertains "no fundamental" objection to Chinese troops co-operating with the Japanese in Northern Manchuria, it is considered improbable by certain well-informed persons here that Japan will consent to the dispatch of Chinese forces into Siberia. In this connection, it was learned that in spite of the fact that China possesses suzerainty over Northern Manchuria, she was obliged to await the consent of the Allied Powers before she could send troops to Harbin, where she captured some 4,000 Russian troops and later expelled them from Manchuria.

It was said here today that, in view of the changed conditions in Russia, China probably would address the Entente Powers on the subject of the Russo-Chinese Convention regarding Outer Mongolia. Russia forced China to cede the independence of Outer Mongolia, which in late years had been regarded as a Russian sphere. As the Mongolians themselves intrigued with the Russians, and as China possibly lacks the military power to establish her authority throughout Mongolia, it was said to be open to question whether the powers would arrive soon at any decision in the matter.

A cablegram received by the State Department today from Ambassador Francis, dated Vologda, March 2, the first received from him since Feb. 28, said he expected to remain at Vologda for the present. The department has been advised that the British and French Ambassadors have departed from Petrograd for Sweden.

Following is the text of the resolution offered in the House by Meyer London:

"Whereas, an insidious effort is being made by various unclean interests to suggest to the Japanese Government that it take possession of Russian territory in the Orient; and

"Whereas, such a step would be looked upon not only by the people of agonized Russia, but by all liberal and liberty-loving elements throughout the world, as invasion of the rights of the Russian people; and

"Whereas, such an invasion would be on a par with the infamous attacks on Belgium and Serbia and the supposed peace inflicted upon the Russian people by brutal physical force; and

"Whereas, the Russian people who have suffered the horrors of war under an inefficient and autocratic form of government must by all the principles of right conduct among nations be left unmolested to work out their own destiny, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Congress solemnly protests against any attempt to interfere in the management by Russian people of their own affairs, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress further protests against all attempts to encourage any foreign power to take possession of Russian territory."

LONDON, March 4.—The Manchester Guardian in a leading article today strongly protests against the landing of Entente allied troops in Siberia, declaring that to do so would be to join Germany in the dismemberment of Russia. The newspaper asks that no single step be taken in which America does not join.

"That," says The Manchester Guardian, "will at least insure moderation. President Wilson has declared that German occupation in the west cannot stand. He can be no party to allied occupation in the east."

PEKING, Wednesday, Feb. 27.—The Trans-Siberian Railroad is carrying only soldiers, passengers, and fuel. No freight is being handled. Bolshevik workmen control the Trans-Baikal line and refuse to handle freight. All towns in that territory, including Chita, are in the hands of the Bolsheviki. Released German prisoners in Irkutsk and Chita are armed and are reported to be awaiting orders from Petrograd to mobilize. The Petrograd Government has sent Bolsheviki railroad employes 30,000,00 rubles.

Railway experts of the Stevens Commission are due at Harbin Saturday to take charge of transportation on the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian line. Railway officials say that present conditions in Siberia will make it impossible for them to do much without the support of an armed force except on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the section between Chita and Vladivostok.

Ask for 5,500 More Shipbuilders.

The United States Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor for the District of New York and Westchester County, with headquarters at 22 East Twenty-second Street, sent out a call last night for 5,500 more volunteers for the shipbuilding army.

FRENCH RAID DEEP INTO FOE'S LINES

Pierce German Front East of Meuse a Third of a Mile, Taking 150 Prisoners.

BRITISH ALSO ARE ACTIVE

Several Raids Are Carried Out, Australians in One Killing 50 of the Enemy.

LONDON, March 4.—Another heavy raid has been made by French troops into the German lines, according to the night report of the Paris War Office. This attack was made on the Calonne trenches, east of the Meuse.

The French troops in a surprise assault drove into the enemy's front there to a depth of a third of a mile on a front of two-thirds of a mile and reached the fourth German line. They brought back 150 prisoners.

The Germans made raids last night on the French lines north of the Chemin des Dames and near Malincourt Wood, says the day bulletin from Paris, but they were checked by the French gunfire.

British troops also were out raiding last night and penetrated the German trenches north of Passchendaele, south of Hollebeke, east of Messines, and near Warneton. In the operation at the latter point Australians were the participants, and they killed fifty Germans and brought back eleven prisoners.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

Two German attempts to attack our lines north of the Chemin des Dames and near Malincourt Wood were checked by the French fire.

On the Chaume Wood sector there was a lively bombardment.

In Lorraine French artillery fire prevented an attack which the Germans were preparing to make on our lines.

On the rest of the front the night was calm.

Successful British Operations.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

A number of successful raids were carried out by us last night on different parts of the front.

Australian troops entered German trenches near Warneton, and after killing at least fifty of the enemy and destroying several dugouts, brought back eleven prisoners.

Other successful raids were carried out by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Gapaard, east of Messines and south of Hollebeke. Prisoners were taken by us in each case and another machine gun was captured.

North Middlesex troops raided the enemy's positions north of Passchendaele and captured several prisoners.

Our casualties in these raids were light. Our troops also entered the German lines at several other points, in each case reaching the objectives, but without securing prisoners, as the enemy's garrisons had withdrawn.

A raid, attempted by the enemy south of St. Quentin, was repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

Shortly before dawn this morning the enemy's artillery developed considerable activity in the Lens sector.

Tells of Capturing Belgians.

BERLIN, March 4, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—On the western front, according to the official statement issued today by the German General Staff, a number of Belgians were captured yesterday in the lines on the Yser. In minor raids in the sectors defended by Duke Albrecht twenty-seven prisoners were taken by the Germans. The bulletin says:

Fronts of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince.—One of our storming detachments penetrated the enemy's lines and captured a number of Belgians.

At several points on the Flanders front violent artillery fire was followed by British attacks, which were repulsed. Elsewhere the fighting activity was limited to artillery and ternch mortar duels.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—On the eastern heights of the Meuse the French artillery and trench mortar firing was intermittent.

Twenty-seven prisoners were brought in as a result of minor raids north of the Rhine-Marne Canal, west of Blamont and south of Metzeral.

GERMAN AISNE ATTACKS TACTICALLY IMPORTANT

The Mere Menacing of La Pompelle Would Hamper a French Offensive.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, March 3, (Delayed.)—German prisoners, taken in Friday's abortive assault, say it was intended to capture the fort of La Pompelle. In fact, the storm troops were able to seize the advance work of Alger Farm and some bastions, and for a moment the flanks of the fort, but they never got into it, and lost all they had won yesterday morning.

Nine of their prisoners have since made a bold escape. Taking refuge in a dugout where there were some grenades, they intimidated their German guardians and when the coast was clear returned to the French lines.

A French cadet showed like pluck and resource. He was captured and set to stretcher-bearing. His fellow-carrier was shot down, whereupon the young Frenchman loped back to his comrades, bringing the wounded German in with him.

La Pompelle, midway between Rheims and the Moronvilliers Hills, in German hands would be a threat in both directions, and German operations, apart from any success, in this corner of Champagne would be a check on the French, if they should ever purpose to push forward in this region.

There is, then, a clear tactical aim in these German attacks. Whether these combats indicate that a German general offensive is at hand is very doubtful. Opposite opinions are expressed by equally shrewd observers. A wide inflammation of the battle front might or might not precede such an event. It depends upon the method chosen. Surprise remains the most important advantage an assailant can gain, and it can be obtained, or at least sought, with or without a noisy prologue.

Nor, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, is it certain that the German command will stake its all on one such throw. It may prefer a series of smaller thrusts. It has, of course, the means to try some dramatic coup. Since I last named the figures, the number of enemy divisions on the western front has been somewhat increased. Neither in men nor in guns and other forces is there any possibility of such superiority as would be required, if the preliminary surprise were not overwhelming, to support with confidence a large and long offensive.

But political and other factors may overcome purely military calculations. The Kaiser is again full of the divine right of imperialism, and the Pan Germanists are in the saddle. We do not know what considerations sway Staff and General Headquarters in the quietude of Homburg. The enemy's defense in the west is very strong, while any offensive would be at least risky, and in the east he has still to realize and consolidate. On the other hand, it is now or never for the grand adventure in the west. Two good months have already been lost. Is it from hesitation? One can only be ready for anything, and France is ready.

BRITISH BEST GERMANS IN NIGHT TRENCH RAIDS

Latter, Attacking in Force, Lose Heavily and Take Comparatively Few Prisoners.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 3.—(Delayed.)—During the last two nights there has been great raiding activity along the line under cover of a heavy bombardment, and these adventures have on balance been less fortunate for the enemy than for the British, though in some cases he has achieved his object in taking a few prisoners. This desire for prisoners is urgent in order to learn the latest composition of the forces raided, and the enemy suffered many casualties in his efforts to enter the British trenches.

His night attack on the Australians was delivered by a force of some nine officers and nearly 200 men and had been carefully rehearsed behind his front for many days previously. His guns opened fire suddenly with a violent barrage on the Australian outpost positions, and the German troops came across behind it in small groups under the leadership of the nine officers. The British outposts resisted bravely, but were overpowered, and the enemy entered the lines shouting such English words as: "Put your hands up!" and "Don't shoot!" One German officer was shot through the throat as he called out, and several of his men were killed as they advanced; but for the moment the Germans succeeded in going through as far as a company headquarters in the dugouts.

An Australian platoon commander organized an immediate counterattack with fine courage and judgment and the enemy was driven out after quick and fierce fighting. The leader of the attack was killed and an officer and several men were captured. More than twenty dead Germans are lying across the Australian wire and the Germans suffered many casualties from machine gun and rifle fire. In almost every case they had to pay a high price for one prisoner, and in several cases last night and the night before last they paid heavily without getting a single man.

In a raid on the northern part of the British front on Friday night two parties attacking at different times were shattered by the rifle fire of the outposts, and left two prisoners in the hands of the British, not taking a man themselves. So it was further south, where of five men who entered a British outpost three were killed and two captured.

When the Portuguese counterattacked after a very strong raid against them they took three prisoners and gathered up many rifles which the enemy left in his retreat.

Out in No Man's Land there have been several encounters between patrols, and last night, south of Pentruet, there was sharp fighting of this kind in which the enemy was severely handled.

It is all individual fighting with any kind of weapon that may be handiest at the time—bayonet, bomb, or butt. In one case an Australian soldier who had lost his rifle in the darkness and excitement killed a German who sprang upon him by hitting him on the head with his steel hat.

All these fierce little dramas of the night are taking place in blizzards and howling winds, for over here, after a mild February, March came in like a lion. There was a heavy fall of snow yesterday, covering all the landscape with a white mantle, and a savage wind drove the whirling flakes wildly over the countryside. The snow changed later into sleet and rain, but the storm increased in fury, and its voice was loud and menacing. Today there is a leaden sky with a wet fog. It is piercingly cold; there is no visibility for airplanes, and the guns have quieted down during the night, perhaps because even gunners are human beings and cannot handle their shells with frozen hands and a wind slashing them in the face.

BATTLE MOMENTUM GROWS IN THE WEST

War Department Review Emphasizes the Increasing German Activity on Our Front.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Continued preparatory movements by the Germans along the western front are noted today by the War Department in its review of the military situation for last week. "The momentum of battle is increasing," the statement says, citing three attempts by the enemy to reach the lines held by American troops as an example of what is taking place "on a larger scale along the entire western front."

The review reads, in part:

"The third month of relative quiescence on the western front has come to a close. * * * There is evidence that the enemy continues to bring up fresh units. Owing to transportation difficulties, this has been a slow and laborious process.

"Our own forces have taken over a sector northwest of Toul. In addition, a number of our detached units are in action in Champagne, and the momentum of battle is increasing.

"We have but to note the occurrences of the last week in our own sector in Lorraine in order to gain an idea of what is taking place. Patrols have been very active. Early in the week the enemy made two attempts to reach our lines, but was driven off by machine-gun fire. On March 1 the enemy developed a sharply driven attack. After a short struggle the hostile detachment was repulsed.

"The Germans are now using gas along our front. Our men are becoming accustomed to this weapon. Our gas-masks are efficiently protective. Our artillery was very busy shelling enemy positions and inflicted considerable damage on gun and mortar emplacements.

"Important troop movements took place behind the German lines, opposite our front.

"In spite of the low visibility, hostile aircraft continued active and made frequent incursions over our lines.

"In the region of the Chemin des Dames lively encounters took place. A French raid against the German outposts, in which a number of American volunteers participated, was very successfully carried through.

"The new trend of events in Russia has, no doubt, modified German plans to a certain degree. For the time being, the enemy continues to advance eastward. Following the highways and railroads, six columns of invasion along a 700-mile front are operating in careful co-ordination."

BRITISH ARMY PREPARED.

Will Give Germans Most Devastating Fire, Says Churchill.

LONDON, March 4.—Winston Spencer Churchill, speaking at the Mansion House today at a meeting of the Anglo-French Society in celebration of the anniversary of Verdun, said:

"In a few weeks, perhaps a few days, the Germans must attack on the west front or expose the fact that they are incompetent to deliver a great offensive.

"In the hush before this impending event it is pleasant to reflect that our army is stronger and better equipped than ever before, and that the German attack will be received with the most devastating blast of artillery fire in the history of the world."

Mr. Churchill, speaking with reference to a league of nations, said:

"It is important that the league should be founded on the basis of truth and sincerity. There can be no room in the league for a Kaiser-ridden Germany. A league of nations prostrate before the feet of a victorious German militarism would be a sickening humbug. Self-determination of peoples as interpreted by the Prussian drill sergeant would be a dismal farce."

On the question of Alsace-Lorraine he said:

"We realize the importance to France and Europe of the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine from the vile and bitter tyranny of oppression in which it has long been held. We seek this in no lust of conquest, but because we know that the troubles which now engulf us largely arose from the misgovernment of those provinces by Germany and the crime which wrested them from France."

BRITISH IN PALESTINE GAIN ON 12-MILE FRONT

Push Ahead Nearly Two Miles on Their Northern Advance from Jericho.

LONDON, March 4.—British troops operating north of Jerusalem, in Palestine, have made an advance along a front of twelve miles to a maximum depth of 3,000 yards astride and west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, the War Office announced today.

The text of the statement says:

From Friday to Sunday several encounters between mounted patrols occurred east and north of Jericho. Between Saturday and Sunday our troops advanced northward to a maximum depth of 3,000 yards on a frontage of twelve miles astride and west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, encountering little opposition.

An enemy airplane was brought down in our lines east of Jaffa. The pilot and observer were wounded and captured.

TURKEY TO OBTAIN RICH COPPER MINES

Russian Geologist Says Vast Deposits Are Located in the Caucasus.

FEARS JAPAN'S AMBITIONS

Asserts the Allies Will Make "a Tremendous Mistake" in Letting Her Occupy Siberia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Some of the richest copper deposits in Russia lie in the three provinces along the Black Sea in the Lower Caucasus, which, according to cable dispatches, Germany insists shall be surrendered to Turkey. Dr. Avenir A. Snietkoff, a geological authority connected with the special Russian Mission to the United States, said tonight that several mines had been well developed in one of the provinces, and that other minerals of value would come under Turkish control, if the cable dispatches stated the situation correctly.

Within a few hundred miles of Batoum, the chief port, which will again become part of Turkish territory, is situated a copper mine which, Dr. Snietkoff said, was being developed by English capital a year ago. As far as he had learned, no American capital was invested in these mines unless interest had been acquired within the last nine months. In 1913, with small development, 3,400 tons of copper were taken from the mine, which was worked irregularly. During the early period the mines were worked to a greater capacity, he said.

This particular copper mine has an estimated deposit of 1,600,000 tons and is very rich, the ore running from 3 to 3½ per cent. in copper. The deposits in Utah do not run higher than 1½ per cent in copper.

While the copper deposits are the richest and most numerous of the minerals in these provinces, there are some other valuable deposits. There is a large asphalt lake not far from Batum. At Olty there are several developed mines producing coal of low quality. In addition to coal and copper, the provinces have much rock salt, and a peculiar kind of earth which is used in the manufacture of dynamite to make it less likely to explode.

In the provinces just north of those which are expected to be handed over to Turkey there are many coal mines, the Russian geologist says. The terminus of the pipe line running from the oil fields is also at Batum. The line has other outlets to the Black Sea, and therefore Russia will not be greatly embarrassed by Turkey's possession of the Batum terminus.

The provinces that are expected to be surrendered to Turkey, Dr. Snietkoff says, are a series of high plateaus, thinly populated and with scarcely any tillable land. They are valuable chiefly for the copper mines and the port of Batum. There is a network of railroads leading into Batum, and surveys have been made of other railroad lines for the purpose of developing the copper deposits. There is only one mine of value developed.

Dr. Snietkoff says that the Ussuri region and the Northern Saghalien Islands, which Japan proposes to enter, are exceedingly rich in mineral resources. The chief purpose of Japan's proposed invasion of Russia, he says, is commercial, to seize the mineral lands and not to take the military supplies at Vladivostok.

"From the standpoint of the Allies it would be a tremendous mistake to permit Japan to go into Russia," he said.

"Right now I find strong traces of the development of anti-German feeling in Russia. This imperialistic move on the part of Japan would naturally force all Russia together, and the conflict would be endless.

"Japan does not intend merely to occupy territory to protect military supplies at Vladivostok. She intends to go 2,000 miles inland and get the mineral lands. If she attempts this the railroads will be destroyed, and what took years to build will be ruined."

GERMAN RAIDER'S VICTIMS.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Copenhagen gives the names of three additional vessels sunk by the German raider Wolf, which recently returned from a raiding expedition in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The vessels are the American schooner John H. Kirby, 1,296 tons; the French three-masted bark Marechal Davout, 2,192 tons, and the Norwegian four-masted bark Storebror, 2,050 tons.

One Claim for Five Cents

The smallest bond we gave was for one dollar.
The largest bond we gave was for thirty millions of dollars.
The smallest burglary loss we paid was $1.60; the largest was $8,776.41.
The smallest bond claim we paid was 5 cents; the largest was $80,000.
We paid 2 bond claims for over $50,000 each.
We paid 4 bond claims for over $25,000 each. We paid 17 for over $10,000 each
We paid 3,008 bond claims under $10,000 each.
We received an average of 14 claims for each working day.
Our total losses incurred on all claims amounted to $1,615,424.09.
We issued 128,000 bonds during the year.
The largest number covered under one schedule bond is 33,000.
The next largest number covered under one schedule bond is 29,000.
The next largest number covered under one schedule bond is 20,000.
Our *gross* premiums were $7,525,719.43. Our *net* premiums were $5,394,331.45.
Capital and Surplus $8,584,352.09, Dec. 31, 1917. Total resources $14,255,131.48.
We subscribed for $2,000,000 Liberty bonds.
In addition our officers and employes subscribed for $1,461,600 Liberty bonds.
We declared Red Cross dividend of $40,000.
We contributed to Y. M. C. A. War Council Fund the sum of $10,000.
We have 10,142 agents and 27 Branch Offices.
The National List, Inc. (owned by this Company) carries 5,540 guaranteed attorneys.
We employ in our Home Office in New York over 700 employes, of which 200 are stenographers.

This Company is the Largest and Strongest Surety Company in the World

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LET US ARRANGE YOUR BOND!

"In all the World no other Surety Organization like this"

ITALIAN LOAN A SUCCESS.

Current Subscriptions Already Aggregate More Than $1,000,000,000.

ROME, March 3, (Delayed.)—The current Italian war loan now aggregates more than 5,000,000,000 lire, ($1,000,000,000.) Finance Minister Nitti told the Senate yesterday that when he decided to float the loan and ask for 6,000,000,000 lire, eminent financiers objected that on account of special circumstances it would not bring as much as previous issues, which never exceeded 3,000,000,000 lire. The Minister, however, decided to appeal to the public, and yesterday's subscriptions passed the five-billion mark, and the success of the loan was assured.

Minister Nitti said this demonstrated the country's resolution and power. The nation, he said, had risen to the ocasion because it knew that 6,000,000,000 lire was required.

AEOLIAN HALL

A few exceptionally desirable offices in Aeolian Hall can be had with May 1st occupancy. One or two suites are immediately available.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Vanderbilt 897

PEACE TREATY NOT YET FINAL

Continued from Page One.

terminate the state of war and bring about peace as quickly as possible," and that, therefore, the plenipotentiaries signed the following articles:

"First: The Central Powers and Russia declare the state of war between them to be terminated and are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

"Second: The contracting nations will refrain from all agitation or provocation against other signatory Governments, and undertake to spare the populations of the regions occupied by the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

"Third—The regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties, and formerly belonging to Russia, shall no longer be under Russian sovereignty. It is agreed that the line appears from the appended map, No. 1, which, as agreed upon, forms an essential part of the peace treaty. The fixing of the line in the west will be settled in the German-Russian Mixed Commission. The regions in question will have no obligation whatever toward Russia, arising from their former relations thereto. Russia undertakes to refrain from all interference in the internal affairs of these territories and to let Germany and Austria determine the future fate of these territories in agreement with their populations.

"Fourth—Germany and Austria agree, when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilization is fully completed, to evacuate the regions east of the line designated in Article 3, No. 1, in so far as Article 6 does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will do everything in her power to complete as soon as possible the evacuation of the Anatolian povinces and their orderly return to Turkey. The districts of Erivan, Kars, and Batoum will likewise without delay be evacuated by the Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the constitutional or international conditions of these districts, but leave it to the populations of the districts to carry out the reorganization, in agreeent with the neighboring States, particularly Turkey."

The German press greets the advent of peace with Russia as a master stroke. The German Emperor's telegram to Chancellor von Hertling is placarded throughout Berlin. Flags are flying everywhere, and the schools will have a holiday tomorrow.

The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten's Berlin correspondent says that negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro are a matter of a few weeks, as both, like Rumania, are out of the war and must sign peace.

The Kolnische Volkszeitung says: "Peace in the east gives us one free hand, and we can now turn with all our strength to the west. Should not that make the enemy peoples reflect?"

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says: "We turn our thankful gaze to Headquarters, to the Kaiser who gave von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff a free hand, and to those two brilliant, energetic men themselves. But we also thank Count von Hertling and Dr. von Kuehlmann, (respectively Imperial Chancellor and Foreign Minister.) They performed their task with firmness and tenacious perseverance."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The overwhelming coalition which opposed us has been broken, and the ensuing struggle is simplified."

Other German newspapers received here rejoice over the "brilliant leadership" of von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff.

PETROGRAD WORKMEN EAGER TO FIGHT

More Than 100,000 Enroll in Red Army—Medley of Nations in Ukraine.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (Delayed.)—During the last few days all the allied embassies and legations have left Petrograd. The American and Japanese Embassies and the Chinese and Siamese Legations have gone. The British and French Embassies and the Belgian, Greek, Serbian, and Portuguese Legations have left. The Italian Embassy was also to have left, but was detained, owing to some technical difficulty with passports. The British Consul remains, and the protection of the interests of British subjects has been intrusted to the Danish Legation.

The formation of the volunteer Red army for guerrilla warfare is proceeding rapidly in Petrograd among workmen. There is real enthusiasm in the cause of defense, and up to the present it is reported that over 100,000 are enrolled. The regular army is simply melting away, but the young workmen of the Red Army display a fervor which is touching. They are not at present, of course, a serious defensive force, but they may be useful in the meantime for guerrilla tactics. The city is outwardly quiet. The food problem has grown daily more acute. The air is thick with conflicting rumors, and in the heavy atmosphere of tragedy the feelings of the crowd are strangely commingled of sheer despair, vague hope, and the bare instinct of self-preservation.

In Ukraine the campaign presents an extraordinary medley of nations and peoples and tongues. Never were national questions so jumbled. The German force apparently consists mainly of Ukrainian prisoners of war, supported by two or three German regiments. Czecho-Slovak divisions which formerly supported the Rada now form part of the Bolshevist defensive force. One Polish legion is reported to have broken through from the Austrian side and to have joined the Bolshevist defensive forces, while other Polish legions formed in Russia are assisting in the German advance. The whole of the German offensive force is swiftly concentrating.

Today's amazing situation gives occasion for many sad and bitter reflections, but for the present I refrain from comment. I can only say, however, that, in face of these complications, it would be wrong to jump to hasty conclusions as to the fate of Russia or of the revolution.

LONDON, March 4.—Special dispatches from Petrograd describe the departure of the British and French Embassies and the Belgian, Serbian, Greek, and Portuguese Legations last Thursday after a series of hindrances, which in the case of the Italian Embassy was sufficient to detain its staff in Petrograd after the others had left. The Italians were still in Petrograd Saturday, and also the staffs of the Consulates, according to the correspondent of The Morning Post.

The Bolshevist foreign office, while permitting the American, Japanese, Chinese, Brazilian, and Siamese delegations to leave without restraint, insisted upon indorsing all passports of the others before departure, and refused indorsement unless the passport specifically described the owner as a diplomat. Consequently, a number of military and other members of the various missions were left behind and, says the correspondent of The Daily Mail, "apparently are held as hostages."

Foreigners not connected with the diplomatic service seem, however, to have accompanied the diplomats on their train, while reports suggest others will be able to get away sooner or later. Reasons given for holding the Italians differ, but it seems that Count Prasso, one of them, was obnoxious to the Russian Foreign Office, which also was said to have suspected the Italians of helping their nationals to escape from Petrograd contrary to regulations.

According to the correspondent of The Morning Post provision shops in Petrograd were absolutely empty on Saturday. Many of the shops were boarded up and food was not obtainable.

AUSTRIANS' BIG BOOTY.

Vienna Reports 770 Guns and 1,100 Machine Guns Taken.

VIENNA, March 4, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian forces operating in Podolia, in southwestern Russia, are making satisfactory progress, says an official statement issued by the Austrian War Office. More than 770 Russian guns and huge quantities of war material have been captured. The text of the statement reads:

In Podolia our operations are successfully progressing. The booty taken by us already includes more than 770 guns and more than 1,100 machine guns in addition to the huge amount of war material brought in.

Rumanian Armistice Extended.

BERLIN, March 4, (via London.)—"The Rumanians have accepted our armistice conditions," says a German official communication, issued today.

It was announced officially by Berlin on Sunday that the armistice with Rumania having lapsed the day previously, the Rumanian Government had declared itself ready to enter upon fresh negotiations for a further armistice on the basis of conditions laid down by the Central Powers.

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ARCHBISHOP SEES HOPE IN AMERICA

Tells Upton Officers That This Nation Must Give Her Full Man Power.

LAUDS OUR NEW ARMY

Decision of the War, He Believes, Will Come on the Western Front.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, March 4.—The Lord Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, told an audience composed of the officers of the cantonment today that unless this country gave the Allies her full man power the issue of the present war "must be left doubtful."

General Johnson introduced the Archbishop to a gathering which included Brig. Gens. Edmund Wittenmyer, Thomas Rees, and William H. Hay; the Colonels of all the regiments and their staffs, and the Division Headquarters staff. With them were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish and volunteer Chaplain of the 302d Engineers, who invited the Archbishop to this country, and the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, the Archbishop's Chaplain. The visitors came from New York in an automobile, and were accompanied by Dr. Manning.

Following the meeting at the Auditorium an informal reception was held at the Officers' Club. A review of the troops will be held tomorrow morning for the Archbishop, and he will be taken on a tour of the cantonment.

In introducing the Archbishop, General Johnson said that we had entered the war perhaps slowly and had had to make haste slowly, but that we were in the war to stay.

"We have entered all our wars unprepared," he said, "but in every war in which we have engaged we have come out victorious. I think the strength of America will expand itself to its limit before we are willing to acknowledge defeat, or let me say we never will acknowledge defeat as long as we have a man or resources to win."

Archbishop Addresses Officers.

In his address the Archbishop said:

"There is only one scene which I think exactly resembles this. I have addressed large companies of officers in our great training camps in the North of England. Will you take yourselves in imagination then across the seas, where you are all eager to go, and in imagination come with me to the region of Hill 70 and many other famous battle grounds, in view. It was just such a company as this. This scene recalls the place before me that your army is destined to take in this tremendous assize of the nations.

"I want to emphasize the tremendous urgency of your bringing all that you can to the service of the Allies at the present moment. It is not too much to say that on the incoming of your thoroughly trained and efficient increase of man-power the foundations of civilization for many years depend.

"Those of us who have gone through the strain for three and a half years realize this. We cannot bear the thought that, with victory within our grasp, it should be snatched from us after we have withstood so long. That a peace-loving people should have stood up so long against odds so great is the reason we have for hoping that our sacrifices have not been in vain, that we should have some so near winning, and yet not have victory yet.

Must Have Our Full Man-Power.

"You know as well as I the pitiful Russian débâcle, and the other powers that have threatened to undermine and destroy the peaceful developments of the nations of the world. It is not conceivable that we should stop now and have all these sacrifices in vain. But unless we can have this country's full man-power, the issue must be left doubtful. And a doubtful issue is as bad as a defeat. It remains for those representatives of brave France who are helping train your army to tell whether France's brave soul can give a million or more of her gallant sons, after the drain she has had.

"England is bringing more of her sons into the war this year, but Germany can bring more than she into action on the western front. And I am convinced that ultimately this war is to be settled on the western front. I am speaking out of my heart when I say these things, and you must forgive me for the simplicity of what I say. When I see this mass of leadership and this man-power before me, I am heartened. Take it as a voice coming from the nations across the seas that all the energy and soul you can bring will be sorely needed, more so than these things were ever needed in the history of civilization. And don't delay longer than the guardians of your efficiency will allow to come across the seas and help."

The Archbishop lauded the spirit and morale of the British forces and, continuing, said:

"You have now an army which is not distinguishable from the great mass of the nation. And that has been true of the armies fighting the Allies' cause—that they represented the citizenship of the nation. I believe never in the history of your country has such a mass of citizenship been brought under discipline. This army represents different types of education, different creeds, and different nationalities. It is the great strength and glory of your Republic that it can take the men of other nations, absorb them, and weld them together with one great spirit."

"My heart is too full for oratory," said the Archbishop in closing. "I see before my mind, as I speak to you, the graveyards by the Somme, where I stood beside the graves of men dearer than life to me. I asked myself whether, in the justice of God, these men have died in vain. As I look into your faces and feel the force of this nation's latent power now being realized I feel that there is hope. When your great nation came in I felt that our dead have not died in vain—for liberty and civilization."

Addressing a large congregation yesterday at the midday service in Trinity Church, the Archbishop of York discussed the "Moral Issues of the War." The domination of the principle of might over right, he said, would force the nations of the world to act out the same principle, and to shape their conduct in accordance with such a principle. In the end, he said, it would mean a general and decisive deterioration of moral standards the world over.

"It resolves itself entirely," said the Archbishop, "into a conflict between two ideas. Remember that—two ideas. One insists upon the supremacy of might over right; the other insists upon the supremacy of right over might. Behind every face before me there is a man or woman who is undergoing the most searching trial of his or her life, in order to secure the triumph of the ideal for which we are fighting over the aggressive assertion of the enemy that might in the light of nations is right.

"If, as President Wilson has said, it is true that the hand of God is laid upon this nation, it must be true that the hand of God is laid upon every man and woman in this nation. That means that every man and woman in the United States must pledge his or her might to the triumph of the greatest principles of truth—to the triumph of God's law."

The Archbishop of York will be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting on Thursday noon. Several committees, including the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, will make reports, after which the Archbishop will deliver an address.

TELL OF PULP WOOD PRICES

Witnesses Before Trade Board in Behalf of Papermakers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Federal Trade Commission began today taking evidence offered by manufacturers of news print paper to show prevailing prices entering into the supply of materials and manufacturing costs. The testimony was chiefly about the supply of wood pulp and the methods of obtaining it, with cost items from the stump to the mill.

L. M. Howard, a large operator in wood, was examined in regard to his experience in getting pulp wood in the Province of Quebec. He said that the "cruisers" who went out for pulp wood were operating in a variety of ways to get the needed supply. Sometimes they bought large tracts of woodland and cut from it, and sometimes they bought large supplies hauled out to the trackside at the nearest railroad.

In a large territory, farmers were cutting from their woodlots and hauling to the railroad. The amount obtained in this way was increasing and formed a very large proportion of the present supply. Prices ranged from $8 to $11 a cord for rough, peeled or bark wood. Transportation furnished the most important factor, Mr. Howard said, in the variation of prices.

G. E. Colby, Maine State Forester, was examined as to the wood market in his State. Prices in Maine, he said, were running from $10 to $12 a cord at present, owing mainly to the increased cost of labor. The customary price for wood pulp stumpage was now around $3 a cord, the rest of the price on delivery at the trackside being the cost of cutting and hauling.

Other witnesses from Canada and various wood pulp areas in this country will be heard tomorrow. The testimony today from men familiar with the methods followed in getting a supply of wood for pulp showed that it was necessary to employ a class of expert "cruisers," who travel over a wide region to find tracts of sufficient size and in places convenient to railroads, and they find the price of wood steadily advancing as the stumpage becomes scarcer. The conditions, it was also stated, had become such that the authority was confined to men who operated on a large scale with capital and facilities that made it difficult for small operators to get in. These conditions, it was held, tended to send the price upward continually.

OUTBOMBED THE GERMANS.

British Airmen Dropped Five Times as Many as Foe in Hostile Areas.

LONDON, March 4.—In January, says an official statement issued today by the War Office, the Germans dropped 1,482 bombs in the area occupied by British troops in France. In the same period British aviators dropped 7,653 bombs in enemy areas.

The Germans dropped only 221 bombs in the daytime, the statement adds, while the British dropped 5,000 between sunrise and sunset.

Seek Tuscania Monument Site.

PORT ELLEN, Scotland, March 4.—An American Red Cross contingent will arrive here in a few days from London to select a site for a monument to the American soldiers who perished in the Tuscania disaster. Authorization has been received from Washington to proceed with the work.

WAR FINANCE BILL AGAIN IN COMMITTEE

Sent Back for Alteration After Threats to Filibuster Are Made in Senate.

OWEN AND HOLLIS FIGHT IT

Say It Infringes on Federal Reserve Board — Members of That Body Indorse It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The War Finance Corporation bill, giving authority to the Government to aid corporations in floating their finances during wartime, was held up in the Senate today when Senators Owen of Oklahoma and Hollis of New Hampshire threatened to filibuster unless the measure were radically amended. As a result of the opposition of these Senators, backed by others, the measure went back to the Committee on Banking and Currency, where an effort will be made to alter it so as to conform to objections raised to it.

Senators Owen and Hollis contended that the bill, in the form offered, would conflict with the powers of the Federal Reserve Board. They believed that the measure was superfluous, that the Federal Reserve Board already had authority to accomplish all the financial changes contemplated by the bill. They declared they would oppose the bill on the final vote unless it were altered so as to avoid conflict with the Federal Reserve Board. They announced their determination to talk against the measure indefinitely rather than allow it to come to a vote.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, decided after a conference with other leaders to have the measure sent back to committee. Action will be taken on the measure in committee tomorrow.

Governor Harding and Vice Governor Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board conferred with committee members and other Senators on the bill today. Tomorrow Secretary McAdoo, at the request of Senator Owen, Chairman of the Banking Committee, will meet the opposing faction. Support for the plan proposed in the bill is understood to have been given by Mr. Warburg and Mr. Harding, and Secretary McAdoo is expected to insist upon it tomorrow.

Provisions authorizing the corporation's Directors to issue $4,000,000,000 in bonds to aid the financing of war industry, as well as those for licensing security issues by a Capital Issues Committee were the principal objections urged today in the Senate Banking Committee's conferences. Opponents of the measure advanced the argument that many of the functions proposed for the corporation could be performed better by the Federal Reserve Board and securities licensing continued by the existing volunteer committee.

Some of the committee members said tonight it was probable that changes vitally disarranging the present draft of the bill would be urged. Senator Owen, however, is expected to press his amendment limiting the interest rate on the proposed bond issue to 4 per cent., and Senator Hollis has an amendment to limit the corporation's fund to its $500,000,000 of capital.

In discussing the measure today the Reserve Board officers are said to have pointed out that it specifically prescribes that the Secretary of the Treasury and two members of the Reserve Board shall constitute a majority of the corporation's Directorate, giving them control and insuring harmony in the corporation's operations both with the Treasury Department and the board.

Should insistent opposition be made against legal establishment of the proposed Capital Issues Committee, some Administration leaders in the Senate tonight said they might agree to elimination of the clause, leaving the present voluntary committee undisturbed.

FAIL TO BREAK DEADLOCK.

Judiciary Committee, 9 to 8, Against Reporting Overman Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The deadlock over the Overman bill, giving the President power to reconstruct the departments for war, continued today in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Objection was made to the measure by its opponents because of its unspecific character. The committee stood 9 to 8 against reporting it out.

Senator Shields, who voted against the measure, is understood to be willing to vote for it if the committee will amend it so as to confine the power of the President to reconstruction of the Army and Navy Departments.

AGAIN URGES DRAFT CHANGE

Crowder Asks Prompt Shifting of Quota Basis to Class 1.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Provost Marshal General Crowder appeared before the House Military Committee again today to urge prompt passage of the joint resolution providing for a change in the draft law, so as to base the quota of each district on the number of men in Class 1, instead of on the population.

Under the new classification there will be nobody in Class 1 except persons immediately available for service.

VOTE ON LA FOLLETTE IS AGAIN DELAYED

Wisconsin Loyalists Hope to Get Action Today on Resolution Condemning Him.

MADISON, Wis., March 4.—Action by the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature on the loyalty resolution censuring Senator La Follette for his attitude in the war again was delayed tonight because of inability to muster the required number of legislators. Whether the attendance would make possible a vote tomorrow night remained uncertain.

When the call for the House was issued this morning there were forty-two members in their seats. The afternoon session showed fifty-eight, and still others arrived on evening trains. The anti-La Follette wing, however, requires 51 votes to overcome the opposition, and Assemblyman Evjue, La Follette's floor leader, after scanning the rollcall and reports of absentees, asserted that it was doubtful if a vote could be taken tomorrow night.

Illness of Assemblyman Mahon of Milwaukee left the so-called loyalists without distinct leadership.

It is said that several members who have voted in a manner to delay consideration of the resolution, which already has passed the Senate, will vote for it once it is before the House.

There were no test votes today, but Mr. Evjue claimed that twenty-seven of those present were opposed to criticism of Senator La Follette, largely on the ground that the Republican Party of the State will have opportunity to express its sentiments at the primaries March 19 by voting for or against La Follette's candidate for Senator.

The conference adopted resolutions condemning Senator La Follette's attitude in the war and indorsing President Wilson's conduct of the war.

LENROOT INDORSED FOR THE SENATORSHIP

Wisconsin Republican Conference Chooses Him Over McGovern —Fight to be Three-Sided.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot of the Eleventh Wisconsin District was indorsed as the Republican candidate for United States Senator at the primary election on March 19 by a Republican conference which met here today. The vote was: Lenroot, 87; ex-Governor F. E. McGovern, 45; Governor Philipp, 1.

Both McGovern and Lenroot had filed petitions with the Secretary of State, and it was to avoid a three-cornered contest that the meeting was held. James Thompson of La Crosse, the La Follette candidate, will seek selection at the primaries. McGovern, it developed, will also.

The vacancy to be filled was caused by the death of Senator Husting.

The indorsement of Lenroot followed a stormy session marked by the appearance of Mr. McGovern, who announced that he would not abide by the decision if another candidate were indorsed. His decision means that all three candidates, Thompson, Lenroot, and McGovern, will go into the Republican primary. McGovern will be virtually a free lance candidate. He asserted that as he was the first loyalty candidate to announce his candidacy, it would be unfair for the conference to expect him to abide by its decision if another candidate were indorsed.

A fight resulted over the resolutions. The McGovern people favored resolutions that demanded that only a candidate be indorsed for United States Senator who had not publicly advocated any of the following:

First—That American citizens should be limited or restrained in their right to travel on the high seas.

Second—That an American embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions should be declared.

Third—That if the United States should go to war, warfare should be limited to redressing our own special grievances, without respect to world conditions.

Fourth—That America should make a separate peace as soon as our special grievances were righted.

The minority report was promptly rejected, but the resolutions were referred to the committee, and, as finally adopted by acclamation, read in part as follows:

Resolved, That this conference of loyal Republicans of the State of Wisconsin unreservedly pledges its undivided and whole-hearted support in everything looking to the vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and to the President and Government of the United States in their efforts to this end.

Resolved, That this conference condemns the course of Senator R. M. La Follette relative to the conduct of the present war, and that it censures him for his failure to support the Government in this supreme crisis of the country.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Republicans of the State of Wisconsin that that candidate who shall become the choice of this conference shall have the united and earnest support of the party at the primary to be held March 19, 1918.

Previous to the appearance of McGovern a telegram was read from Lenroot declaring his willingness to abide by the result of the conference.

PROHIBITION BILLS OUT AND IN AGAIN

Committee Makes Favorable Report, but Senate Sends Them Back for Hearing.

BOTH MEASURES MODIFIED

State Amendment Now Conforms to Federal — War Bone-Dry Bill Leaves Loophole for Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment tonight reported favorably, but in amended form, the proposed "bone-dry" amendment to the State Constitution. This measure was introduced for the purpose of obtaining a public expression at the polls on the prohibition question prior to any action by the Legislature on national prohibition as proposed in the amendment to the Federal Constitution which Congress has submitted to the States for ratification.

The Senate sent this bill, as well as the War Prohibition bill, back to the committee for a hearing Monday.

In its amended form the proposed amendment to the State Constitution would prohibit, after Sept. 30, 1920, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquor within this State "for beverage purposes." In its original form the amendment was not so limited, and in that respect differed from the Federal amendment.

The War Emergency Prohibition bill, sponsored by the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, also was reported to the Senate tonight in amended form. This bill provided that after Sept. 30 next only wines and 3 per cent. beer should be dispensed in this State. When it appeared in the Senate tonight, after passing through the committee mill, much of the sting had been taken out of the measure.

In its original form the bill forbade the "sale, traffic in, giving away, bartering, storage, possession, and manufacture" of all intoxicants other than wines and 3 per cent. beer. In its amended form the prohibition directed against the manufacture, transportation, possession, giving away, and barteriog of such ardent liquor has been stricken out, only the sale and traffic being forbidden. It was pionted out, for example, that New York clubs under the amended bill might obtain liquor in an adjoining State and dispense it to club members and yet be within the law.

The favorable report on the measure aroused opposition. Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist of Kings moved that the bill be sent back to the committee for a hearing. His request was seconded by Senators Bernard Downing and James J. Walker of New York. After some debate, the Senate decided that both measures should be recommitted and a public hearing held next Monday at 2 P. M.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, in submitting the bill and the proposed constitutional amendment, handed in a report in which it pointed out that by making the State bone dry the State would lose approximately $12,000,000 in excise revenue and the City of New York, $6,086,072, "more than the margin of its debt-incurring capacity."

"If prohibition be adopted," the report said, "an aggregate annual income of $54,000,000 will be withdrawn from Federal, State, and municipal treasuries, and will have to be met by other taxes."

The committee points out that by legislation enacted last year there had been a reduction of more than 5,000 drinking places in this State without any decrease in the revenue, and adds the reminder that, whereas in the past this revenue has been equally divided between the State and localities, from July 1 this year the localities will receive 75 per cent. and the State only 25.

In the Assembly the Excise Committee has not as yet acted on any of the prohibition measures before it. Assemblyman Walter S. MacNab of Schenectady, sponsor for the Assembly resolution providing for ratification of the Federal amendment, said tonight that unless the resolution were reported he would move to take it from the committee and bring it out on the floor for debate in the open. In this connection it was stated that only two votes were lacking in the lower house for the adoption of the resolution.

GEN. MAUDE DIED, VICTIM OF COURTESY

Premier Tells How He Risked Life in Plague District—$125,000 Voted to His Widow.

LONDON, March 4.—The House of Commons today voted £25,000 to the widow of Major Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude, commander of the British expedition on the Tigris front, whose death occurred last November. Premier Lloyd George, in speaking of General Maude, said:

"General Maude died a victim of his inbred courtesy. He visited a plague-stricken area at the invitation of its inhabitants, who wished to thank him for his many kindnesses. He knew the perils so well that he forbade any soldier of his escort to eat or drink during the visit. But when the ceremonial cup was offered to him as a part of the welcoming festivity he ran the risk himself rather than hurt the susceptibilities of the people. There was cholera in the cup; he died in a few days.

"General Maude will be remembered as one of the great figures of this war. I do not know what destiny has in store for the land which General Maude conquered, but I am certain that the whole course of its history will be changed for the better as a result of his victory and rule. His name will always be cherished by its inhabitants as the gentlest conqueror who ever entered a city's gates."

MINISTER OF BULGARIA LEAVES WASHINGTON

His Departure for Florida Raises Rumors of a Break in Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The departure of Stephen Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister, from Washington, ostensibly for a vacation in Florida, was looked upon in some quarters in Washington today as a forerunner of the severance of diplomatic relations with his Government.

It was recalled that the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires left in a somewhat similar fashion. So far as is known, the Bulgarian Minister has engaged in no practices to which the United States Government has taken exception.

In the last issue of The World Court Magazine Minister Panaretoff quoted President Wilson in defense of Bulgaria's attitude toward the Balkan problem, saying:

"It is to be hoped that the era of 'handing people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property,' or of disregarding 'historically established lines of allegiance and nationality' is passed. The principle of nationality is the only rational way of settling the Balkan question and eliminating any cause for future strife and quarrels.

"If the just and rightful demands of the Balkan States relating to the peninsula are satisfied on that principle, in accordance with the wishes of the people and actual facts attested by official and international acts, the importance of which cannot be denied, then peace will be established in that part of the world, and the way paved for a better understanding and closer union among the Balkan peoples, wherein their free and peaceful development, their welfare, and prosperity lie."

OPENS ALBANY FIGHT ON GERMAN ALLIANCE

Senator Robinson to Seek Revocation of Charter—Official Tells of Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—A bill to revoke the charter of the New York branch of the German-American Alliance will be introduced in the Legislature probably this week by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Senator said tonight that from the language of the alliance's charter there could be no doubt that it was organized specifically to enter the field of American politics and sow the seeds of Kaiserism in the fertile minds of American youth. He asserted that the charter showed that the alliance sought to control the public schools.

"It is time that the German-American Alliance and all other agencies for the spreading of Kaiserism in this country were rooted out," said the Senator.

The action of the alliance immediately following the Lusitania disaster the Senator characterized as stigmatizing the organization "as an agency of Willhelmstrasse."

"But we should not stop with the German-American Alliance," he continued. "Let us stamp out everything of its kind, and put the rascals and traitors who are trying to undermine this nation by insidious propaganda against a stone wall and shoot them."

The charter of the State branch of the alliance was granted Feb. 17, 1900.

Testifies About School Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Investigation of the Propaganda Committee of the German-American Alliance was taken up today by the Senate Committee considering the bill to revoke its charter.

Jacob Frohwerk of Kansas City, President of the Kansas Alliance, who testified at his own request, was asked whether he had knowledge of this committee, which, Senator King said, had offices in Indianapolis.

"The Propaganda Committee, as I understand it, was only for the purpose of furthering the teaching of German in the public schools," said Frohwerk. "We would like to keep and foster the teaching of the German language so that it would open to American children the great field of German literature. We have always considered that as a matter of patriotism the English language should be given first consideration."

Frohwerk said that as President of the Kansas Alliance he received communications from officials of the National Alliance urging that Kansas Members of Congress be asked to support any measures to stop the shipment of munitions to the Allies.

Arrangements were made today to hear the present officers of the organization and probably other witnesses next Friday.

AIRSHIP'S FALL KILLS TWO.

LAWTON, Okla., March 4.—Flight Lieuts. Paul and Whitney, from the Aerial School at Fort Sill, were killed late today ten miles north of the aviation field, when the gasoline tank on their airplane exploded and the machine crashed to earth from a great height.

Initials and home addresses of the two aviators could not be obtained tonight.

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HUGE ORDNANCE BASE BEING BUILT IN FRANCE

United States Depot Will Cost $25,000,000 and Employ More Than 16,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An ordnance base costing approximately $25,000,000 is being built in France by the Government, and, according to information authorized by the War Department today, good progress is reported in its construction. In the base there will be about twenty large storehouses, twelve shop buildings, a hundred smaller shops, and magazine and machine tool equipment costing $5,000,000.

The project includes a gun repair plant equipped to reline more than 800 guns a month, a carriage repair plant of large capacity, a motor vehicle repair plant capable of overhauling more than 1,200 a month, a small repair plant with a capacity for repair of some 58,000 small arms and machine guns a month, a large shop for the repair of horse and infantry equipment, and a reloading plant capable of reloading about 100,000 artillery cartridge cases a day. There will be, in addition, forges, carpenter shops, and other auxiliary buildings.

Much of the construction material and equipment has arrived in France and actual construction was begun several weeks ago. Practically all of the essential materials have been contracted for and priority orders issued by the War Industries Board have expedited deliveries. It is estimated that for the maintenance of the ordnance base approximately 450 officers and 16,000 men will be required. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the artificial units trained in manufacturing industries.

ASSERTS CZERNIN DECEIVES

Serbian Bureau Says Austria Is Bent on Warlike Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Serbian Press Bureau made public today the following statement from the Central Serbian Press Bureau in Geneva:

"A correspondent who is very trustworthy has just sent from one of the provinces of Austria-Hungary information which confirms the fact that the pacifist manoeuvres of Count Czernin are only intended to throw dust in the eyes of the Allies, and that Austria is feverishly assembling all her forces to continue the war.

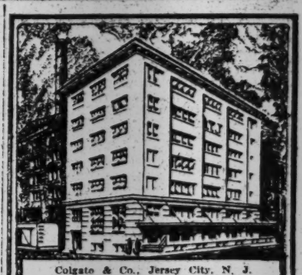
"'While people in neutral countries,' he writes, 'are talking of peace, in our country preparations are being made for the great coming struggle. Soldiers are being enrolled, whatever their state of health, wounded or invalided. We will leave for the front in the beginning of February. In spite of many wounds, I have been forced to attend classes for instruction in the handling of the wounded.'"

WARN GERMAN SUBJECTS.

Not Free to Roam, Even if Registered, Authorities Point Out.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Reports that unnaturalized Germans in the United States, having registered under the enemy alien regulations, believed themselves free to move about at will prompted the Department of Justice today to issue a statement reminding them that they still were subject to internment if they transferred their residence from the registration district without obtaining permission from the authorities.

Many Germans already have been interned for failure to register or to observe enemy alien regulations.



Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Warren Davey, Engineer.

"Turner for Concrete"

When Colgates needed a new building in April, 1915, they asked the American Lead Pencil Co., the Hoboken Land & Improvement Co., and the Great A. & P. Tea Co. about Turner.

Turner has executed 2 repeat orders for Colgate.

TURNER Construction Co

Clothes Moralizing With The Unavoidable Accent On The I

MAURICE BARRYMORE had just executed one of his master-strokes at billiards. Some excited by-stander yelled, "Jumping Jehoshaphat!", but another swiftly corrected, "Jehoshaphat had nothing to do with it—*it was Barrymore.*"

I can't help feeling that the steady go-ahead of this business and the exceptionally large Spring sales are not due to the whirligig of luck, but are the reward of *Basic Value in Clothes* and *Genuine Sincerity in Service.*

Value was a term in a fair way to join the Dead Languages. With me, it has always been the *livest word* in business.

Stein-Bloch Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats for Spring, $25 to $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

No payment accepted unless successful.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

Frederick N. Whitley, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

RECTOR'S
Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50
Every Eve. in the Futurist Ball Room
BROADWAY AT 48th ST.

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN.

What will be interest paid on forthcoming Liberty Loan is discussed in an article in this week's Annalist. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GERMANS CAUGHT AMERICAN PATROL

Continued from Page One.

mans talking in their dugouts. The Sergeant pointed a revolver at the prisoner's head and whispered in German: "Maybe they'll get us before we can get back, but if they try it I will kill you first. Now don't you utter a sound, and lead us back to our line."

The German prisoner silently led the Americans back to their own trenches, the Sergeant following close behind him with drawn revolver. The prisoner was turned over to the intelligence officer of the unit, who gained much valuable information from him.

Between 500 and 1,500 gas shells are thrown on the American positions on the Chemin des Dames front each day, but there have been no serious gas casualties there. The men have been trained thoroughly in the use of gas masks and the necessity of putting them on before going into the trenches. They do not find it inconvenient to work and fight "like divers," as they say. A few men have been gassed slightly while adjusting their helmets, but this is inevitable when gas shells are thrown a long distance behind the lines.

A Brigadier General and a Major who were riding in an automobile on a tour of inspection a few days ago were gassed slightly when a shell burst within a hundred yards of their car. They suffered from headache and slight nausea, but otherwise there were no ill-effects.

Life in the Quarries.

Some of the American troops in this sector are having an interesting experience in their life in underground quarries and caves behind the lines. The correspondent found them occupying positions held by the Germans less than a year ago. Most of the Americans, however, are living in trenches and dugouts.

The underground billets, some of them old limestone quarries and others partly natural in formation and improved by blasting operations by the Germans, are variously named. One of them, called the "Pantheon," accommodates a thousand men. French and American soldiers were living together there in perfect harmony.

The living quarters of the Americans in this cave are 72 feet underground. The cave consists of long galleries with cement ceilings. Fresh air is supplied by large air pumps. The cave is in part electrically lighted. Elsewhere acetylene lamps and oil lanterns are employed. The men usually remain in this cavern from four to six days each, a company occupying a certain portion of the excavation. The men are not permitted to roam at will for fear of their being lost, or to go outside except on duty, lest they be detected by enemy airmen.

The troops here sleep on low, double-tiered wooden bunks covered with straw. The company officers are provided with small rooms with wooden partitions. A small railway for carrying supplies runs through the cave. A sign over one entrance reads: "East Boston Tunnel," and one of the men standing near remarked: "That reminds me of home."

REPORTS 10 MORE DEAD IN FRIDAY'S BATTLE

Pershing Sends Names of 23 More Wounded—Two Others Killed on Feb. 27.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—General Pershing reported to the War Department today the names of a Lieutenant and nine privates killed in action, of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and eleven men severely wounded, and ten men slightly wounded, all on March 1, the day of a German assault on an American trench sector. Another private died of his wounds. The name of a Lieutenant and four men who were killed the same day had been previously reported.

The new list of victims in this fight is as follows:

Killed.

HOOVER, STEWART W., First Lieutenant, infantry, Blackfoot, Idaho.
FARR, WILLIAM, private, Milan, Penn.
GARD FRED, private, Crosby, N. D.
MURR, RUSSELL A., private, Napa, Cal.
McNULTY, EDWARD H., private, St. Louis, Mo.
BUSCH, CHRIS, private, Napa, Cal.
SOUZA, MATTHEW D., private, Sato Antos, Azores.
KELLER, CLAUDE W., private, Glenburn, N. D.
MILLER, LLOYD S., private, Commerce, Mo.
MIDAK, FRANK, private, Minot, N. D.

Died of Wounds.

ANNUNZIATA, ALFRED, private, 854 Rogers Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Severely Wounded.

VON HOLTZENDORFF, JOHN D., Captain, field artillery, Brunswick, Ga.
BLAKE, RALPH H., First Lieutenant, Sapulpa, Okla.
RICHTER, WILLIAM, private, 1,702 Park Av., Chicago.
BRAY, JOHN L., private, Drum, Ky.
WOODHOUSE, WILLIAM F., private, Conway, Ark.
LEMMENS, JACOB T., private, Newark, N. Y.
BOWEN, WARREN M., private, Norristown, Ga.
HILL, KENNARD H., private, Bates, Ark.
HATZIDAKIS, DEMETRIC G., private, San Francisco, Cal.
ROMINE, WILLIE L., private, Silva, N. D.
WONG, THEODORE, private, Sanish, N. D.
GAWLIK MARYAN, private, Chicago, Ill.
ORANGE, HENRY E., private, Gordonsville, Tenn.

Slightly Wounded.

McCABE, THOMAS J., Corporal, 842 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOXLEY, SHELLIC, private, Laurel Springs, N. C.
URBAN, BRUNO, private, St. Louis, Mo.
KENNA, WILLIAM A., private, Orange, N. J.
BROCKLEMAN, WILLIE, private, Council Grove, Kan.
PFLASTERER, OSCAR, private, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, RALPH J., private, St. Louis, Mo.
LARSEN, CARL, private, Ram Bonholm, Denmark.
JANICEK, STEVE, private, Chicago, Ill.
KINST, HENRY, private, St. Charles, Ill.

These other casualties were reported by General Pershing:

Killed Feb. 27.

WHEATON HOMER J., Corporal, Syracuse, N. Y.
LA CASSE, LAWRENCE A., private, Woburn, Mass.

Severely Wounded Feb. 27.

TRAYER, ARTHUR C., Corporal, Freeport, N. Y.
LYONS, JOHN, private, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Slightly Wounded Feb. 27.

EDDY, ROBERT A., Corporal, Wallingford, Vt.
KERR, HENRY, private, Wallingford, Vt.

Other Deaths.

McHENRY, CECIL D., private, Georgetown, Texas; from "gunshot wounds received March 1."
HATCHARD, WALLACE, private, Columbia Falls, Mon.; from "traumatism by fire-arms."
KROEHMALLY, MICHAEL, Sergeant, Perth Amboy, N. J., septicaemia.
GREENLAW, WALTER L., private, Providence, R. I., meningitis.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4.—Corporal Homer J. Wheaton of Syracuse, reported killed in action Feb. 27, was sporting editor of the Worcester Gazette six years. As a member of Company G of the former Ninth Massachusetts Infantry he served on the Mexican border. He was thirty-two years of age.

SHELL GERMAN CANTONMENT.

American Guns Drop Many Shells Where Foe Is Assembling.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, March 3, (Associated Press.)—It was unusually inactive along the American front during the last twenty-four hours, only 105 enemy shells dropping over.

The American artillery inflicted severe punishment on the enemy by heavily shelling a large cantonment where many troops were assembled.

PINS WAR CROSSES ON SIX OF OUR MEN

Continued from Page One.

some made prisoner. As a matter of fact, the latest reconnoisances have shown that in addition to these losses the Germans left quite a large number of corpses between the lines.

"It was a very fine success, reflecting great honor on the tenacity of the American infantry and the accuracy of the artillery fire, which have thus shown they are capable of attaining the maximum effect from the French material which they have adopted.

"After visiting the field hospital, where he admired the morale of the wounded, the Premier went to the front lines to examine the scene of this operation. During his conversations with American Generals, officers, and privates, the Premier noted in every one a feeling of absolute confidence, which, if possible, has been heightened further by the brilliant results of their first serious meeting with the enemy, over whom our allies have thus clearly shown their superiority.

"The Premier also saw on his way some of our own troops at rest. He conversed with the officers and men, warmly congratulating and encouraging them. Our poilus had but one reply:

"'They shall not pass!'"

Premier Clemenceau on his return was too much occupied to give The Associated Press an interview on his visit, but a prominent Government official who accompanied the Premier, said:

"I cannot, of course, say what section the Premier visited, nor give any military details, but your gallant General Pershing came to meet him and accompanied him on the entire visit.

"Your army made altogether an excellent impression on the Premier. He found the men in perfect physical condition and their morale thoroughly satisfactory, showing calmness, confidence, and implacable resolution. Their evident desire is to rival in courage their elders in the struggle.

"The Premier was equally struck by the fine bearing of your officers and their skill in handling their men, and also by the extreme cordiality of their relations with their French comrades."

Spring Blooms Again in "Manhattan" Shirts

EVER something new — ever the freshness of Spring blossoms — in these wonderful shirtings and shirts.

★ ★

Never have there been more attractive silks and madrasses and mixtures of silks and madrasses—many of them the exclusive products of the Solway mills, owned and operated by the Manhattan Shirt Company.

★ ★

And in keeping with the attractiveness and exclusiveness of the fabrics are the fit and workmanship of the shirts themselves.

They have kept pace with the rapid development in shirts—from the time when a shirt was merely an undergarment up to the moment when it has become one of the most important items of the smart wardrobe — almost as much observed as the coat.

★ ★

The dyes are guaranteed fast, and the fabrics have passed the most exacting tests.

★ ★

Prices $2 to $13.50.

★ ★

As the largest distributors of Manhattan Shirts, these stores present the largest assortments — the widest range of selection.

Weber and Heilbroner
Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Louis Livingston Inc
4 West 57th St.
Presenting the Authentic modes in
Footwear
Livingston's creations are setting a new and higher standard in women's footwear. They are fashioned so as to lend themselves intimately to the rest of the wardrobe—to intensify the beauty and charm of the frock.

The Sweater of the Hour at $11.50
offers a chance to be patriotic and look charming at the same time, for it is a combination of silk-and-wool. In rose, turquoise, tan and royal purple.
Main Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th Sts. Lexington to 3d Av.

The DELLA ROBBIA BAMBINO
is the fitting decoration of the cover of the new, very comprehensive *de luxe* book for babies and little children, just issued by Best & Co.
WHETHER you are interested in a complete layette or desire the newest apparel for small folk to 3 years of age, you will want a copy of this book. Write to Dept. 1021, and one will be forwarded to you immediately.
"Gresley 1234"
Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
New York

The China known since 1840 as
Haviland China
is stamped under each piece underglaze
Haviland
France
The Decorated China has an additional stamp on the glaze
DECORATED BY Haviland & Co. Limoges
Haviland & Co
Founded 1837
11 East 36th St. 10 East 37th St.
NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES ON VARIOUS UPHOLSTERED PIECES
ALL HAIR filled Chaise Longue. Made also with ruffle. In repp or cretonne, $45.00. This is a direct from factory price, and cannot be duplicated.
We have a number of sample pieces reduced for this sale, and early selection is advisable.
If you are furnishing a home this spring we will hold goods till wanted. See the
BEAUTIFUL REPRODUCTIONS OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE AT
BIGGS, 41 W. 46 St. Near Fifth Ave.
Factory at Richmond, Va.

SPEAK UP For Your Country
wear this badge
M4M
The Four Minute Men need speakers. Call 53 E. 44.
Space Given by
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
CLUB COCKTAILS.

ROBINSON SAW ONLY A GERMAN VICTORY

Physician Arrested for Sedition Urged President to Make Peace at Once.

WROTE AGAINST THE DRAFT

Prisoner Produces $5,000 Cash for Bail and Hires Hilliquit to Defend Him.

Dr. William J. Robinson, who for months past has been one of the most active of the peace-at-any-price advocates, and who has recently caused to be published a document in which he urges that the United States enter an immediate peace with Germany, which country, he maintains, is victorious and can never be defeated by the Allies, was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon. Dr. Robinson, who lives at 12 Mount Morris Park, West, has been spreading much of his propaganda in the form of open letters to President Wilson, urging an immediate peace.

Dr. Robinson, who says that he is the biographer of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and that he has edited all of Dr. Jacobi's books on medical subjects, is charged by the Government with violating the Espionage act through the circulation of articles which, in many instances it is alleged, are seditious in nature. The physician, who came to the United States from Russia more than thirty years ago, says that he is proally, but secret service men say that statement does not appear to be borne out by a close reading of the numerous articles he has written since the United States entered the war.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and held in $5,000 bail for a hearing on March 13. He promptly produced the $5,000 in cash. Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor, is his lawyer.

Sending Young a Crime.

Dr. Robinson is the editor of the magazine known as A Voice in the Wilderness, which was recently excluded from the mails, and in part the Government's case against him is based on articles which have appeared in it.

In one of the articles which is the subject of Federal study he states that his heart is "bleeding" for France, yet he adds, "I say with every quivering fibre of my soul that the sending of a conscripted army of our children to France is a fearful crime."

"As I stated in my letter to President Wilson," he continues, "we have no moral right to murder a million of our children in order to save a million French or British children, for we have no right to force anybody to sacrifice his life for the life of another. But, worse than this, in sending an army of our sons to France we are not doing France a service. * * * We are encouraging her to persist in a war which, even with outside aid, cannot but prove, if long continued, suicidal to her. * * * But to force people to commit murder and to be murdered in a cause in which they are not interested, or which they consider distinctly unjust, is a great crime. The Romanoffs at their worst were guilty of no greater crime."

Urges Immediate Peace.

When agents of the department seized the effects of Dr. Robinson they found a manuscript, the proof of which had just been returned for correction by the printer. This document was dated Feb. 26, and in it he urged immediate peace with "victorious" Germany. He said he wrote the article at 2 o'clock in the morning. The article is addressed to his "faithful and patient friends."

In still another article penned by Dr. Robinson he wrote as follows about what he termed "the autocracy of the United States."

"I maintain—I wonder if it is treasonable to maintain such things in war time?—that we are not a democracy, but an out-and-out autocracy, not in any way different from the autocracy of Prussia, or even from the autocracy of pre-revolutionary Russia, the Russia of the Romanoffs. I used to smile—a superior, disdainful smile—when some of my ultra-radical friends used to make such or similar statements. I smile no longer. For the events of the last few months have shown me that they were right."

After denouncing Germany for invading Russia after the breaking off of the first parley with the Bolsheviki peace commissioners, Dr. Robinson in that article said:

"Now, it seems to me that only an out and out imbecile can still believe in the possibility of Germany's defeat on the battlefield. Does any one in his right senses still believe in the possibility of Germany's defeat? This being so what is to be done? This is to be done: Make peace as soon as possible and put your house in order."

Near the close of the article Dr. Robinson wrote that if he believed in the efficacy of prayer he would pray "for the traceless disappearance" of Bonar Law, Lord Northcliffe, "the fool Clemenceau," the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, and "our own picayune Samuel Gompers."

WOMEN INCLUDED AMONG ENEMY ALIENS

House Passes Bill to Make Them Subject to Same Restrictions as Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House today passed a bill to include women among enemy aliens, a move recommended by President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory. Women and children under 14 years cannot be apprehended as enemy aliens under the present statute, as they are specifically exempted.

Investigation by the Department of Justice convinced the officials that it was necessary that women enemy aliens be dealt with as severely as men, being as dangerous spies.

SUGGESTS HANGING 10,000.

Pennsylvania Food Administrator Assails German Opposition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4. — "We will not be a strictly free people until 10,000 German propagandists in this State have been hanged to telegraph poles and shot full of holes," Howard Heinz, Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, said today at a luncheon of food officials.

Mr. Heinz had just returned from a State-wide speaking tour. He reported that the activities of the German agents had been making serious inroads on food conservation.

"These German agents have been spreading stories that the Allies are eating white bread and that there is a surplus of wheat in Argentina," he said. "With our present tonnage we cannot conveniently get the wheat from Argentina to our allies because of the long haul. It will be next year before we can even catch up with the present sinkings of the U-boats."

FOR NONPARTY ELECTION.

Plan to Combine on Pro-War Congressman Put Before Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—"The proposition has been put up to the President that, in order to show Germany that this country is united for the war, partisanship should be eliminated in this year's Congressional elections," says Charles Michelson, the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Herald, in a dispatch to his paper tonight. He goes on to say:

"Under the Constitution we cannot do as Germany did—abolish elections for the period of the war—but a plan has been thought out that would accomplish pretty nearly the same thing. The idea is that the President should advocate the re-election of every Senator and Congressman who voted for the war, regardless of party, and that the National Committee of the Republican and Democratic Parties should fall in line and nominate no opposition candidates in those districts.

"The scheme originated with Congressman Porter of Pittsburgh, who comes from a solidly Republican district, and is, therefore, to be acquitted of any selfish intent. He had some of his Democratic conferees take the plan to the White House. If the President said anything more than that he would take the matter under advisement, the word has not reached the capital.

"The Congressmen and Senators who voted against the war would still have to make their campaigns, and there would be the opportunity of a straight-out issue of patriotism in the districts from which they hail. The effect in the enemy countries, as well as among our allies, would be tremendous."

BOND CAMPAIGN IN LONDON.

Tanks and Airplanes Help Effort to Raise £100,000,000.

LONDON, March 4.—A war bond campaign of a week to raise £100,000,000 began today with a rush. The largest two individual subscriptions were for £1,500,000 each. The newspapers give prominence to the campaign, with such headlines as "Help to 'Pound' the Germans."

King George sent a message expressing confidence that the people would contribute whatever was necessary to obtain victory. Trafalgar Square was an interesting sight, with tanks, airplanes, materials captured from the enemy, and signs bidding all to make investments at the banks opened in the tanks.

Queen Mother Alexandra released at noon a pigeon which carried her subscription to a tank at the square. Another tank was stationed near the Royal Exchange and four others toward the metropolitan area.

PANTOMIME GIVEN IN COURT

To Determine if Helen Moller's Entertainment Violated Law.

Whether the exhibitions of Helen Moller's pupils in the Metropolitan Opera House were dances or pantomimes was argued before Magistrate McGeehan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, when Miss Moller appeared to answer the complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that she had violated the section of the penal law forbidding dances of children on a public stage.

After one of the pupils had demonstrated the moves she had made on the stage, Magistrate McGeehan adjourned the case to March 12 upon the condition that Miss Moller would have her pupils give an exhibition in the studio on Thursday, so that the Magistrate might judge for himself whether the movements constituted a dance or a pantomime.

Captain I. G. Adams Left $211,665.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., March 4.—The will of Captain Israel G. Adams, banker and real estate broker and formerly a Director of the West Jersey Railroad, has been admitted for probate in the Surrogate's office here. The estate is valued at $211,665. The beneficiaries are his widow and children.

Republicans Carry Maine Cities.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4. — Republican Mayors were elected in seven of the nine cities which voted in this State today. Waterville and Bath, which were Democratic last year, went Republican. The other Republican cities are South Portland, Ellsworth, Hallowell, Eastport, and Saco. The Democrats retained Lewiston and Rockland.

FIND RADIO OUTFIT IN BROADWAY TOWER

Federal Agents Raid Offices Once Occupied by Telefunken Company.

FORMER EMPLOYE IN CHARGE

Experts Say Apparatus is Capable of Sending Messages to Germany—No Arrests Made.

A wireless outfit, which it was said yesterday was powerful enough to communicate across the Atlantic Ocean, was discovered in the tower of the office building at 111 Broadway on Sunday by agents of the Federal Government. The apparatus, it was stated last night, was found in that part of the tower where the Telefunken Wireless Company, probably the best-known of German radio corporations, was at one time the tenant. This company built the great transatlantic receiving and sending station at Sayville, L. I., which was seized by the Government shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The outfit found in the Broadway building was in charge of a man named Richard Pfund, who, prior to the war, is said to have been the manager of the Telefunken station at Sayville. Pfund is not under arrest, and states that he is doing certain work for the Government, the nature of which has not been disclosed. Since 1913, the year in which he severed his connection with the Telefunken Company, Pfund has conducted an experimental laboratory in the four rooms formerly occupied by the wireless company.

The Government agents, it was said last night, received information about a week ago concerning the wireless plant at 111 Broadway. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, Captain F. A. Houghton, U. S. A., of the Army Intelligence Service, and several other Federal officers went to the building on Sunday, and, going to the tower, demanded entrance to the room where the wireless outfit was. Pfund was in the room at the time and at first refused to admit McCarthy and the other officials on the ground that he was doing work for the United State Navy.

Threat to Break Down Door.

Marshall McCarthy then threatened to break down the door, and finally, after considerable argument, Pfund decided to admit the Marshal and Captain Houghton. The wireless apparatus which was found disconnected, although not sealed, was examined by a wireless expert, who accompanied the Marshal, and he is said to have made the statement that it was an instrument of great power and in certain circumstances might be able to establish communication with the great German station at Nauen. The apparatus, it was added, could be set up in a very short time, and, while there were no aerial wires on the roof, it was said that the wires could have been put in position quickly and with little trouble.

Pfund was questioned and is said to have made an explanation of the presence of the apparatus, which is still being investigated.

Officials of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which owns the building, said that prior to 1913 Pfund was the manager of the Telefunken Company, the stock of which company is said to be owned principally by Germans. They said the Telefunken Company was the tenant of the tower, but that in the early part of 1913 Pfund had a disagreement with the officials and when the company failed to renew its lease Pfund himself rented the four rooms of the tower and conducted an experimental laboratory in them. They said he had wires strung on the iron posts, presumably for testing wireless apparatus.

Say Wires Were Taken Down.

When the United States entered the war last April and an order was issued that all private wireless plants be dismantled the owners of the building notified Pfund, they said, that the wires would have to come down, and this was done. So far as they knew, they said, the wires had never been restrung at any time since.

Asked why Pfund selected the tower as a place for his laboratory the officials of the building replied that it was because of the low rent. They said the rent of the tower was very cheap, as it was chiefly for ornament and not adapted to general business purposes. Other questions brought out that the tower part of the building was kept locked.

It was said last night Pfund's statement that he had done work for the Navy Department has been verified, but the nature of the work was not disclosed. Pfund, it is stated, exhibited to the officials on Sunday a model of a field wireless set which he said he had developed for battlefield communication purposes.

No arrests have been made in the case.

OUR PROPAGANDA FEARED.

German South American Institute Formed to Combat It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 4.—The Kölnische Volkszeitung calls attention to an association in Cologne called the German-South American Institute, which has as its aim, the paper asserts, the combating of American influence at work against Germany in South American States, such as Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela, and Mexico. The paper argues that, fortunately, the German propaganda, both before and during the war, has been so adequate that Germany's moral status has been strengthened and has withstood the American attack. The paper declares that news has been received from Chile that the work of this association is being fought to the knife by the Americans and must cause much wrath, as the New York, Paris, and South American papers continually attack the institute and its leader, Professor Gast. The Volkszeitung says every attack made by the dark Entente men does credit to Gast and is a proof that the German-South American Institute is on the right track and deserves support.

The Kölnische Zeitung again refers with scorn to the report in the French press that an American airman flew 500 kilometers over Germany, dropping seditious pamphlets. The paper says the aviator would have reached Hanover, Braunschweig, and Leipsic and would have then have covered 1,000 kilometers without landing, and that this is impossible without being seen by the inhabitants and anti-aircraft corps. The paper expresses doubt that the Entente would have been satisfied with "paper flights" when the Entente is demanding reprisals, and classes the feat with those of Munchausen.

ARREST PLUNKETT'S SON.

Accused of Cattle Raiding in Ireland.

LONDON, March 4.—The Central News reports that George Plunkett, son of Count Plunkett, Chairman of the Irish Convention, was arrested this morning with several Sinn Feiners in the Boyle district in connection with cattle and land raiding exploits.

Reports have been to the effect that the special measures taken in County Clare have had a remarkably calming effect and, although the causes of the trouble have not disappeared, the disturbing elements have been unusually quiet since the troops were called to assist the police.

A telegram from Ennis, capital of County Clare, says that Viscount French arrived at Ennis Sunday afternoon. He remained there about an hour and then went north to Galway.

BIG ARMY OF BOYS WILL WORK ON FARMS

State Food Commission Takes Steps to Stimulate Production of Food This Summer.

The State Food Commission at the close of its first session at the Federal Food Board headquarters yesterday announced through its Chairman, John Mitchell, that it had taken a decisive step toward stimulating the production of foodstuffs for the coming seasons. More than $80,000 will be spent in developing up-State farm lands and obtaining the labor necessary for the Spring planting.

The Food Commission decided to purchase ten "ditchers" at a cost of $3,000 each for draining up-State farms, to spend $50,000 in a movement whereby thousands of boys between the age of 16 and 20 may be assembled and distributed for work on the farms, and to create the office of Director of New York State Boys Working Reserve, which will be affiliated with the United States Boys' Working Reserve, to solve the problem of boy labor.

Members of the State Food Commission declared that the boy labor movement was expected to solve the most serious problem now confronting the agricultural interests of the State. New York State, they said, needs 206,000 more hands on the farms than are now available, due to the present conditions of the farm labor market. The office of the New York State Boys Working Reserve will be conducted by Henry E. Sayre of the State Industrial Commission. He and his assistants will select and assemble boys capable of and willing to do farm work. Mr. Sayre's assistants will be Frank A. Rexford of the New York Department of Education, Charles B. Barnes, Director of the Employment Bureau of the State Food Commission, and Dr. George Edwards of the United States Boys Working Reserve.

TO SELL MILLIONS IN ENEMY PROPERTY

Alien Custodian Calls for Purchasers Who Will Make Deals in Private.

VAST INTERESTS INVOLVED

Countess Szechenyi and Countess Bernstorff Among American-Born Women Who Have Holdings Here.

The general business department of the Alien Property Custodian announced last night that it was prepared to place on sale enemy property in business concerns partly or wholly owned by German residents. These concerns include business enterprises in every possible line, dye factories, steel and iron plants, import and export houses, and establishments possessed of large holdings in metals, cotton, and wheat. The German-owned interests which are to be sold in individual concerns are worth from $100,000 to $700,000, and the total value of the business stock to be sold eventually will run into many millions of dollars.

Joseph A. Bower, head of the business department of the Alien Enemy Custodian of the United States, declared yesterday that the negotiations between the Alien Property Custodian and the principals who desire to purchase will be conducted entirely in private, and that in every case the price demanded at the sale will be equal to the actual value of the property involved. In other words, he desires to have it understood that the sale of enemy property will not be a bargain-counter affair, wherein valuable interests will be sold off for almost nothing and for less than value.

Mr. Bower quoted a phrase which appears in an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, announcing the sale of enemy business concerns. It reads as follows:

The General Business Department of the Alien Property Custodian will come into possession of various business concerns enemy owned, in this country, which will be put on sale. Any one interested in any business which may be offered should confer with the General Business Department, Room 1120, 111 Broadway, New York, from whom they can gather such facts as can be given at that time. Bona fide principals only need apply.

It was stated yesterday that the names of none of the concerns to be sold could be made public, because publicity of that nature would only tend to damage the value of the interests involved. Much of the property offered consists only of shares in concerns—shares formerly owned by alien enemies, but taken over by the United States Government under the Alien Property act. When this act was put into force, the Alien Property Custodian took possession of property of all sorts—bonds, dividends, and holdings of aliens living in alien territory, including the property of American women married to aliens, and the securities of American citizens resident in enemy lands.

By the end of December, 1917, $135,000,000 worth of property was on the custodian's books. Estimates based on scattering returns received from corporations, banks, and warehouses indicate that the money and property in this country belonging to Germans and subject to sequestration by A. Mitchell Palmer as Alien Property Custodian, will approximate more than $800,000,000, and may even approach a billion.

Among the notable properties taken over were those belonging to the Countess Szechenyi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt, amounting to $9,000,000, and the investments, stocks, and bonds of Countess Bernstorff, formerly Jeanne Luckemeyer of New York, amounting to $900,000. Much larger properties, including the Hamburg-American Line and other corporations, owned by alien enemies have also been taken over.

In many cases the Alien Property Custodian has liquidated the affairs of concerns taken over. In many other cases it was found more advisable to keep the enterprises going and turn the proceeds into Liberty bonds.

HOG ISLAND GETS $8,000,000

How Shipping Board Will Distribute $50,000,000 Housing Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Eight million dollars of the $50,000,000 fund given to the Shipping Board by Congress for housing shipyard workers will be spent at the Government fabricating plant at Hog Island, Penn. The remainder will be spent at various Atlantic coast yards in sums ranging up to $3,000,000.

At the Hog Island plant and at the Government yard at Chester, Penn., the Government itself will purchase the land and build the houses. Where housing is provided at private yards the Government will lend the money to subsidiary companies to be formed by the yards, taking mortgages on the property. No houses will be built at the third Government yard at Newark, N. J., as housing there has been provided.

The Shipping Board's intention is to commandeer land for housing at all plants, to prevent speculative prices, and where empty houses are avilable they will be commandeered for use by shipyard workers.

WOMEN'S VOTE MAY CHANGE CONGRESS

Continued from Page One.

Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, conferred with Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Senator Robert F. Wagner of the Democratic committee, and made arrangements whereby only one male representative of each party will be at the polls, in order to make room for the women watchers. Miss Hay came from Washington especially to watch the first election in New York in which women are to participate.

According to Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections, a number of women registered for today's elections in ignorance of what is required of a person in order to register and vote. These women, he said, will be challenged if they go to the voting booths. In order to reduce their embarrassment Superintendent Marshall issued the following statement:

"Investigations made by this department and the police disclose the fact that many women have registered who were born in America, but who married unnaturalized foreigners. The United States revised statutes distinctly state that any American woman marrying a foreigner shall take the citizenship of her husband. In other instances women presented themselves for registration purposes whose husbands merely had obtained their first papers, and in other cases women registered whose husbands are not citizens. The names of all such women will appear on the challenge lists emanating from this department and will be challenged when they present themselves to vote at the polling places in which they registered."

The districts and candidates are as follows:

Eighth District, (Kings County,) to succeed Daniel J. Griffin: Republican, Wilmot L. Morehouse; Democrat, William E. Cleary; Socialist, Harry W. Laidler.

Seventh District, (Kings County,) to succeed John J. Fitzgerald: Republican, John S. Gaynor; Democrat, John J. Delaney; Socialist, Alexander Fraser.

Twenty-first District, (New York,) to succeed Murray Hulbert: Republican, John A. Bolles; Democrat, Jerome F. Donovan; Socialist, Joseph D. Cannon; Prohibition, Mrs. Mamie Colvin.

Twenty-second District, (parts of New York and Bronx Counties,) to succeed Henry Bruckner: Republican, Richard Furlong; Democrat, Anthony J. Griffin; Socialist, Arthur F. Dieckman.

BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

Two in Brooklyn, One in Manhattan, and One Partly in the Bronx.

The following are the boundaries of the four Congressional districts:

Seventh District.—Beginning at the Brooklyn shore of the East River, Congress Street, Columbia Street, Warren Street, Clinton Street, Amity Street, Court Street, Dean Street, Boerum Place, Bergen Street, Nevins Street, Atlantic Avenue, Bond Street, Fulton Street, Hudson Avenue, De Kalb Avenue, Washington Park or Cumberland Street, Myrtle Avenue, Spencer Street, Willoughby Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Harrison Avenue, Lorimer Street, Throop Avenue, Walton Street, Broadway, Lorimer Street, Frost Street, Union Avenue, North Twelfth Street, Berry Street, North Twelfth Street, and thence to the point of beginning.

Eighth District—Beginning at Sutter and Williams Avenues, Williams Avenue, Blake Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, Hageman Avenue, New Jersey Avenue, Vienna Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, Jamaica Bay to a point east of Duck Point Marsh, then to the boundary line of Kings and Queens, along this boundary to Barren Island, along the waterfront to Sixty-third Street; on Sixty-third, Third Avenue, Sixty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, Forty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, Fortieth Street, Fort Hamilton Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street, Twelfth Avenue, Fortieth Street, Thirteenth Avenue, Forty-first Street, Fourteenth Avenue, Forty-fourth Street, Fifteenth Avenue, Fiftieth Street, Sixteenth Avenue, Forty-ninth Street, Nineteenth Avenue, Forty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, Gravesend Avenue, Foster Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, Avenue I, Flatbush Avenue, East Thirty-fourth Street, Avenue J, Schenectady Avenue, Glenwood Road, East Forty-sixth Street, Farragut Road, Schenectady Avenue, Clarendon Road, Ralph Avenue, Church Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, Linden Avenue, Rockaway Parkway, Church Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, Lott Avenue, Thatford Avenue, Livonia Avenue, Osborn Street, Dumont Avenue, Thatford Avenue, Sutter Avenue, to the point of beginning.

Twenty-first District—Beginning in Manhattan at Fifth Avenue and 125th Street, 125th Street, Hudson River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, Eighth Avenue, West 145th Street, Harlem River, Fifth Avenue, 125th Street, back to the point of beginning.

Twenty-second District—North Brother's Island, South Brother's Island, Riker's Island. The following sections of Manhattan: Beginning at the Harlem River and East 117th Street, East 117th Street, Second Avenue, East 118th Street, Park Avenue, East 120th Street, Fifth Avenue, Mount Morris Park, Fifth Avenue, Harlem River, West 140th Street, Eighth Avenue, Harlem River to the place of beginning. The following section of the Bronx: Beginning at Jerome Avenue and the Harlem River, Jerome Avenue, East 161st Street, Melrose Avenue, 157th Street, Third Avenue, East 156th Street, St. Ann's Avenue, East 149th Street, East River, Bronx Kills, Harlem River, back to the place of beginning.

SALOON LANDLORDS LIABLE.

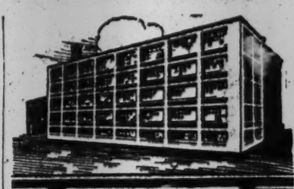
Illinois Law in Suit by Drunkard's Wife is Upheld.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Validity of the section of the Illinois Dramshop act making saloon property owners, as well as saloon proprietors, liable for liquor sold, causing loss of support to a wife or family, was today upheld by the Supreme Court.

Illinois decrees had held this section to be a constitutional exercise of the State police powers. Today's opinion was rendered in a case brought by Delia Garrity to obtain damages for liquor sold to her husband, making him a habitual drunkard.

Objects to Kreisler Concert.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—Protest has been made here against the appearance of Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, at the East Orange High School on March 13, by William R. Britton, Orange "Four Minute Man," on the ground that Mr. Kreisler is an enemy alien. Mr. Britton said that no enemy alien should be permitted to play in public during the war. He added that he was amazed that any self-respecting resident of Orange would consent to hear Mr. Kreisler, who had actually served in the Austrian army at one time before America had entered the war.


FLORENCE MFG. COMPANY
FLORENCE, MASS.
As you choose "Pro-phy-lac-tic," the best of its kind, so Prophylactic chose Aberthaw, upon whose construction methods they could rely
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

J.M. Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.
Are Featuring
Many New Ideas
in Fashions
which have just arrived from abroad
SUITS COATS
GOWNS DRESSES
BLOUSES AND NOVELTIES
ALSO
An Additional Collection of
New Hats
from Paris and Gidding
Destined to set the Vogue for Spring

B. Altman & Co.
Women's, Misses' and Children's
Riding Habits
(made of khaki or linen)
at $14.00
are a special feature in
The Riding Habits Department (Third Floor)
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Announce a Most Remarkable
Sale of Automobile Robes
At Greatly Reduced Prices
$5 Plush Robes.....Now $3.75
$7.50 Plush Robes.....Now $5.95
$15 Angora Plush Robes.....Now $9.95
$25 Crushed Plush Robes.....Now $16.95
$45 Silk Plush Robes.....Now $32.50
$35 Cloth Robes to match upholstery of car. Made of Bedford Cords or English stripes, lined with fine Silk Plush.....Now $25.00
$400 Mink Fur Robes.....Now $335.00
$200 Hudson Seal Robes.....Now $145.00
$80.00 Marmot Fur Robes.....Now $59.50
$75 Wombat Fur Robes.....Now $59.50
$50 Cinnamon Dog Robes.....Now $35.00
Auto Apparel Dept., Sixth Floor.

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum
a Stick a day keeps a Sore Throat away
BLACK JACK

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Partners in Courage

The woman at home—and the man at the front.

If you are the soldier's "pal" let him know you are part of his Springtime.

Look your sturdiest—your best—in your smart outdoor things.

Send him a bit of a picture—buoy him up with your courage.

Spring calls for its smartness here as well as its drive over there.

And cheering news from home means as much to him as news from the front does to us.

Keep in the open—the robins and the blossoms will soon be at hand.

Golfing, riding, motoring, tennis, canoeing, camping—whatever it is, the appropriate clothes of the hour and the equipment are here.

Riding Habits and All Accessories

The most complete Riding Clothes department in the city—ready to wear or custom made.

Riding habit, coat-and-breeches style, of lightweight tweeds, ready-to-wear, $39.50.

Side saddle habits, ready-to-wear, $40 up.

Riding vests, shirts, stocks, collars, gloves, hats, boots, belts, crops, cuff-links, ties, stock pins.

Abercrombie & Fitch Spring Suits for Town and Country

New and exclusive—the development of present-hour needs.

Ideal for travel, for country wear, for visits to the camp—and entirely appropriate for the hotel and town.

Imported English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh tweeds—many in the desirable brown colorings, and shades which answer all purposes.

Ready for service, $45 to $95.

Suits made to measure in our custom department—materials which cannot be found elsewhere in America.

Hats and boots for every suit.

Spring Topcoats, $19.50 to $100.

The new "Roundabout" Coat, of camel's hair, $75 and $85.

For the Men That Keep the Wheels Going Round

Suits and topcoats—tweeds and gabardines for motoring, golf, tennis, fishing—all outdoors.

Golf clubs and balls—tennis goods—fishing tackle—the things which must keep the business man in trim for the great work here at home.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

New York

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

COAL SAVING ISSUE IN ELECTRIC FIGHT

Edison Company Asserts Private Plants Waste 500,000 Tons a Year.

EXPECT GARFIELD TO ACT

Big Concerns Which Make Their Own Current Demand Emergency Service Before Board.

Clarence E. Stuart and Clarence Renshaw, representing the Fuel Administrator, attended the hearing yesterday which the Public Service Commission is holding on complaints made by owners of private electric plants that the big central companies refused to install for them an emergency service. Dr. Garfield is especially interested in the proceeding because J. W. Lieb, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Edison Company, testified recently that if the 650 private plants in Manhattan and the Bronx would cease operating at least 500,000 tons of coal a year would be saved.

Mr. Lieb repeated this testimony yesterday, and gave figures showing the amount of coal saved by several of the sixty persons and firms who once owned private plants, but who are now served by the Edison Company. While the Public Service Commission has no authority to compel the private owners to patronize the central companies, Dr. Garfield, as Fuel Administrator, has power to issue such an order and to enforce it.

Edison Company's Economy Figures.

A private plant in one eleven-story office and loft building where a private electrical plant was operated early in 1917, Mr. Lieb testified, consumed 1,316 tons of coal in ten months and only 701 tons in a similar period when the current was bought of the Edison Company, which was a saving of 47 per cent. A five-story apartment house used 7,237 tons of coal when a private plant was operated and saved 40 per cent. in coal when the private plant was shut down. Other instances given by Mr. Lieb were designed to show that from 20 to 60 per cent. of the coal now used for operating private plants could be saved if current was bought from a central company.

Jesse I. Straus, representing R. H. Macy & Co., testified that the New York Edison Company had frequently asked his company to replace its private plant with current from the Edison concern, but that no proposition had been made which had very strongly appealed to the Macy concern. In 1901, when the present building was first occupied by the company, representations had been made to the effect that much money would be saved by buying of the Edison Company, but figures did not prove them.

"I asked, then," said Mr. Straus, "if they would accept our business for $37,500 a year, on their own estimate that we would use 1,250,000 kilowatts the first year, but they refused."

Mr. Straus said that his company used 2,000,000 kilowatts the first year and since then 4,000,000 have been used. His company uses about 13,000 tons of coal a year.

"We want to be patriotic," Mr. Straus said, "but we have our own interests to look after, and we don't want to be mulcted."

To take current from the Edison Company, he explained, would mean that all of his company's apparatus for generating electricity would have to be junked. He expressed strong doubts as to the accuracy of the Edison meters. This made those in the meeting room laugh, Mr. Lieb joining in as heartily as anybody.

Copeland Townsend, manager of the Hotel Majestic, testified that he had been told that if he would stop operating his private plant and take current from the Edison Company he would get all the coal he needed from the New York Service Company, an operating concern with an office at 100 Broadway and plants in five different locations in this borough.

Mr. Ransom was greatly interested in this testimony, and promised to make inquiry into the New York Service Company, and discover whether it has any connection with the Edison Company. A representative of the latter company said last night that he knew nothing of the service concern, and had never heard of it before. Mr. Townsend said that at first it was suggested that this service company be permitted to operate his plant, but he wouldn't consent to this.

Found Edison Service Costly.

He testified further that he didn't find that taking current from the Edison Company resulted in much saving. During the ten months before the Edison Company served his hotel he had used 5,622 tons of coal, and that in the succeeding ten months he saved less than 300 tons, and had paid to the Edison concern for current $14,171, which was a great deal more than the saving in coal amounted to.

Other witnesses were Charles E. Patterson, a consulting electricial and mechanical engineer; Walter F. Wells, Vice President of the Brooklyn Edison Company, who said that there were 570 private electrical plants in Brooklyn, and John P. Tumbridge of the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. The hearing will be continued next Monday.

FORBIDS ALL FLYING EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE

President's Proclamation a Measure of Protection Against Enemy Air Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The first official step in the direction of the protection of the United States, its military and naval forces in this country, the Canal Zone, and the insular possessions against enemy air attacks was taken today, when President Wilson issued a proclamation forbidding any one to fly without a special Government license.

The proclamation bears date of Feb. 28 and becomes effective on March 30. It provides:

"I. A license must be obtained from the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautic Cognizance by or in behalf of any person who contemplates flying in a balloon, airplane, hydroaeroplane, or other machine or device over or near any military or naval forces, camp, fort, battery, torpedo station, arsenal, munition factory, navy yard, naval station, coaling station, telephone or wireless or signal station, or any building or office connected with the national defense, or any place or region within the jurisdiction or occupation of the United States which may be designated by the President as a zone of warlike operations or of warlike preparation.

"II. The license will specify the person to whom it is issued, the machine to be used, the persons to operate the machine, and all other persons to be carried therein, the mode of marking or otherwise identifying the machine, and other details intended to assure the military and naval forces of the peacefulness of the errand.

"III. The license will also specify the territory and the time wherein it shall be available.

"IV. In case any aircraft shall disregard this proclamation or the terms of the license, it shall be the right and duty of the military or naval forces to treat the aircraft as hostile and to fire upon it or otherwise destroy, notwithstanding the resultant danger to human life.

"V. For the present the President designates as a zone of military operations and of military preparation the whole of the United States and its territorial waters and of the insular possessions and of the Panama Canal zone.

"VI. The provisions of this proclamation do not apply to aircraft operated by the army or navy of the United States.

"VII. No private flying without a license will be permitted after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this proclamation."

SAYS AURANIA BROKE UP.

Soldier Who Was Aboard Torpedoed Liner Tells About Attack.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 4.—Honorably discharged from the British service after being on continuous active duty almost since the beginning of the war, James Randall, who has just passed his twenty-first year, has arrived on a British steamship bound for his home in Charlestown, Mass. His latest escape from death was when the Cunard liner Aurania was torpedoed late in January. He brought news that the vessel instead of getting back to the Irish coast in safety had been so badly damaged that she broke up and sank after being beached on Tory Island.

Randall has been twice wounded and once gassed, and he is now suffering from the latter injury. He has lost four brothers in the war.

"It was in the late afternoon when the torpedo struck the Aurania," he said. "I was in my room at the time. The first thing I knew that we were in trouble was when a friend came to the door and shouted: 'Get up, Fritz has got us.' I did not get up. Being sleepy, I told him to go away. A short time later there came the explosion, and I knew then that something had happened. I ran to the door, and when I tried to open it I found it had jammed. I had to smash a panel to get out. When I got on deck the last boat was ready to go and I went with it."

PENITENT'S $10,000 MAY NOT SAVE HIM

Judges Say Law Makes It Mandatory to Sue for Gamblers' Winnings or Losings.

SWANN STILL HOLDS CHECK

He Declares He Had No Evidence Against Business Man Who "Confessed" by Telephone.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he had been advised by three Judges that no apparent authority existed under which he could accept a $10,000 donation for charity from a nervous business man, who had offered that amount as a settlement for his breach of the anti-gambling law, on condition that he be excused from having his name appear in the newspapers.

Mr. Swann placed the matter before Judges Wadhams, Nott, and Rosalsky. They agreed at first glance that the law appeared to make it mandatory that a suit for five times the amount of the gambler's winnings or losings should be prosecuted by the Commissioner of Charities. They, however, offered to study the matter further and see whether any justification remained for Mr. Swann's plan of raising a large fund for the poor by allowing rich penitents to avoid legal proceedings and scandal by liberal but unobtrusive giving to the poor.

"The question of procedure has not been definitely settled," said the District Attorney. "I haven't exactly decided what I shall do with the man who sent the $10,000 check here. You see, he originally called me up on the telephone and told me of the matter and then sent his attorney here with a $10,000 check in the hope of settling it.

"The queer thing about this case is that we did not have any evidence against the man at all. As a matter of fact, I had never heard his name connected with gambling. It seems that the newspaper accounts concerning another wealthy person, who was not named, had been read by this man and he assumed somewhat precipitately that he was the guilty man against whom the evidence was being gathered.

"I intend to turn over to the Commissioner of Charities the evidence that I have on which civil suits could be based for the recovery of five times the amount won or lost for the benefit of the poor. In this man's case, however, we really possess no evidence. The man's attorney told me a story of the facts, but a man cannot confess by attorney. The man himself told me something of the affair over the telephone, but we have, as yet, no corroborative testimony. There does not exist at present sufficient testimony on which to base a civil suit for the recovery of $50,000, which would be five times the amount he lost at chemin de fer.

"I don't regard the man's statement to me as confidential, in a legal sense, but when a man is disposed to do the right thing, I feel inclined to help him along and do not wish to give him the unwelcome publicity that he is seeking to avoid. I will take some time to study the matter before taking any further steps."

Leo J. Lehman, a dealer in gloves, of 25 Union Square, and Wilson Mizner, who tesified at the "John Doe" inquiry before Judge Wadhams of General Sessions, told of playing chemin de fer, which is described as "craps" with cards instead of dice, with George Young Bauchle and others. They also testified to gambling at the Olympic Club in the Ritz-Carlton and Biltmore Hotels.

GEN. MARCH IN NEW POST.

Acting Chief of Staff Discusses War Outlook Confidently.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Major Gen. Peyton C. March today formally took over his new duties as Acting Chief of the General Staff, relieving Major Gen. Biddle, Assistant Chief, who has been directing staff affairs since General Bliss, the Chief of Staff, was assigned to the Supreme War Council in Europe. There were no formalities, General March devoting his first morning to the regular session of the war council recently created by Secretary Baker, and of which the Chief of Staff is a member. Later in the day the senior army officers on duty in Washington assembled at the department and were presented to their new chief.

Before he saw his officers General March in brief conference with the newspaper correspondents took occasion to express again his absolute confidence in ultimate victory over the German forces.

"There is no pessimism at the front," General March said. "The boys who are doing the fighting have no lack of confidence. Of course there are many things to worry the men at home; but the boys in the trenches are not worrying."

CUSTOM COLLECTIONS DROP

Gold and Silver and Merchandise Show Decrease in This District.

The Custom House statement of foreign commerce in the District of New York during January, with a comparison of transactions in the corresponding month of 1917, made public yesterday, showed that the Government's collections on imports had dropped materially within the year. Imports of gold referred to in the summary included only such of the metal as was actually entered at the New York Custom House, and did not take account of British or other foreign gold which might have been brought here from abroad via other ports of entry. Both imports and exports of merchandise were much below those of January, 1917.

The Custom House summary was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports.

	January. (1917.)	January. (1918.)
Gold, foreign	$1,930,781	$1,069,270
Gold, domestic	.....	1,000
Silver, foreign	1,941,516	1,407,607
Silver, domestic	56,706	1,917
Exports.		
Gold, foreign	426,066	(none)
Gold, domestic	10,068,008	657,940
Silver, foreign	104,849	223,526
Silver, domestic	4,104,262	2,523,192

MERCHANDISE.

Imports entered for consumption, free	$86,628,344	$57,343,297
Imports entered for consumption, dutiable	29,185,958	22,469,532
Imports entered for warehouse	12,529,037	8,352,141
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	10,773,530	6,540,858
Exports, domestic	301,939,088	244,560,323
Exports, foreign	1,967,437	3,643,401

The drop in duty collections in January, compared with the same month one year ago, was pronounced. Collector Newton's statement showed that in the first month of this year $5,010,327 was collected on direct importations, against $9,047,470 in January, 1917. The Government's income from duties collected on withdrawals from warehouse also decreased in January last, as they amounted to $2,478,223, whereas in the like period of 1917 such receipts aggregated $4,446,845.

PROTESTS BRITISH SEIZURE.

Christiania Contends the Dusseldorf Was in Norwegian Waters.

CHRISTIANIA, March 4.—Norway has protested to Great Britain against the seizure by a British cruiser of the German steamer Dusseldorf. The protest says the steamer was taken in Norwegian waters and demands the release of both the vessel and her crew.

A dispatch from Trondhjem Feb. 23 said the Dusseldorf had been captured by a British auxiliary cruiser when on her way from Tromsoe to Stettin.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Some very exceptional values are still to be had in Beautiful Gowns and Wraps suitable for the Theatre—Opera—Dinners and other social functions of Early Spring—

Gowns & Dresses — For Street, Afternoon and Evening—including imported models—Formerly $95 to $225—at $35—$55—$85

Evening Wraps — Of chiffon velvet and metallic brocades—richly trimmed with fashionable furs—Formerly $175 to $850—at $95 to $495

The average number of men and women who purchase the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times is 357,225. A circulation of this extent is unusual among newspapers, but so great a circulation among the intelligent and discriminating is unprecedented.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

The Sale Is On!

All this week you have a rare opportunity to choose clothes of merit in desirable style at prices that seem incredulous, considering wholesale costs today.

Men's Suits and Overcoats Must Go!

It's the annual March Clearaway—making room for fine new Easter stocks now being unpacked.

Men's Silk-lined Lightweight Overcoats at, instead of $25 ..... $17.50
Men's Spring and Winter Weight Suits at, instead of $35 ..... $27.50
Men's Spring and Winter Weight Suits at, instead of $22 and $25 ..... $17.50

Other attractions in Fur Coats, Raincoats, extra Trousers, Chauffeurs' Apparel etc.

Same With the Boys

Shrewd mothers who know the piece goods market will wisely buy for next Fall and Winter.

Boys' Norflok Suits—Two pairs of knickers; formerly $8.50, $6.75

Boys' Junior Overcoats—Wool mixtures; formerly $10, $6.75

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Boys' Corduroy Suits—Drab and tan; formerly $6.50, $4.85

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats—Jack Tar, blue, gray and brown; formerly $8.50, $6.75

Boys' Mackinaws—Red and tan plaids, skate pockets, belt all around; formerly $12.50, $9.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits—Two pairs of knickers; formerly $13.50; special at $9.75

Boys' Junior Overcoats—Wool mixtures; formerly $15 and $12.50, $9.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits—Blue serge; special at $7.75

Boys' Junior Velvet Suits—Blue, brown and green; formerly $7.50; special, $5.75

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Boys' Black Rubber Raincoat—White back, $2.50

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18,000 of Them in A BIG SALE 97c

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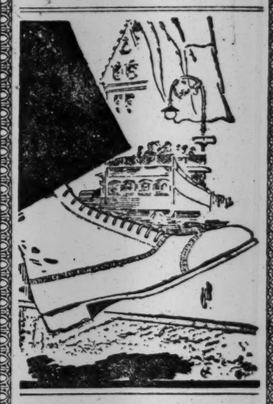

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IS GERMANY NEAR FINANCIAL RUIN?

Debt Has Passed 100,000,000,000-Mark Point, Once Admitted to be Fatal.

SMALL HOPE IN INDEMNITIES

Those from Russia Only a Flea Bite —Repudiation of Home-Held Obligations a Possibility.

The statement attributed to Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, former German Vice Chancellor, in cable dispatches published yesterday, that the German debt was now about 124,000,000,000 marks (somewhat more than $30,000,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange) aroused considerable surprise among financial experts who recalled the statement made in January, 1917, to Oscar King Davis, special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, by Rudolph Haverstein, President of the Reichsbank, that Germany could not stand a debt of more than 100,000,000,000. Herr Haverstein followed this statement with a prompt "But Germany will never reach that point."

Germany's debt before the war began was about 5,000,000,000 marks, and some German financiers looked upon this with a certain amount of apprehension as inconveniently large. At the time Mr. Davis wrote the funded war loans had reached 47,000,000,000 marks, and he estimated that various floating debts, the existence of which the German authorities had tried to conceal without a great deal of success, would reach some 25,000,000,000 more. But since then there have been heavy credits. The first seven German war loans covered 73,000,000,000 marks, and on Nov. 30 Chancellor von Hertling asked the Reichstag for 15,000,000,000 more.

But this sum was already 20,000,000,000 marks short of the credits voted, and at about that time Dr. Paul Michaelis, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, said that "with the 15,000,000,000 marks recently voted by the Reichstag the German war debt has reached the immense sum of 100,000,000,000 marks." This apparently did not include the 5,000,000,000 of obligations piled up in time of peace. So at the present time a debt of 124,000,000,000 marks is by no means surprising.

In addition to these obligations the municipalities of the empire have incurred heavy expenditures, largely for relief for families of soldiers, and the various States have also gone deeply into debt.

Problem of Interest in War Time.

Aside from the extent of further German borrowings, which obviously cannot be predicted, the question of the possibility of German finances holding together is bound up in the problems of meeting the interest during the war, of providing for some disposition of the principal, and of harmonizing financial difficulties with popular feeling.

Five per cent. is a fair average interest for the German debt—so taken by Dr. Michaelis in the article referred to, and by the financial authorities consulted by Mr. Davis. This would make the annual interest on a debt such as Count von Posawdowsky-Wehner mentions more than 6,000,000,000 marks—about $7,500,000,000.

The annual increase of Germany's wealth before the war was estimated at 10,000,000,000 marks by Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Imperial Minister of Finance and Vice Chancellor, and at 8,000,000,000 by the more conservative Haverstein. But since the war, with the destruction of foreign commerce and the almost total cessation of nonwar industries, it has shrunk enormously. More than a year ago Herr Haverstein estimated it at 6,000,000,000 marks, in conversation with Mr. Davis, but presently admitted that this figure included munitions and war supplies. Since manufactures of nonmilitary goods had reached a negligible point, it is permissible to assume that munitions and war supplies therefore represented almost all of the increase of wealth. In other words, Germany's wealth hardly increases at all.

So interest must be met from capital already on hand. Germany has levied heavy taxes, to be sure, and chief among these the supertax on war profits, of which German financial writers are very proud. "On the whole," says Dr. Michaelis in the article quoted, "our war taxes have done their task; they have even done more than was expected of them. Among these, in the first place, is the tax on war profits, which has so far produced, according to reports, an income of 5,000,000,000 marks."

Little Hope from Indemnities.

If this were 5,000,000,000 marks a year there would be no question about Germany's meeting her interest out of taxation, but evidence indicates that it must have meant 6,000,000,000 in three years. For ever since the first year of the war—ever since, indeed, it became evident that the dream of an early and complete victory with "thumping indemnities" must at least be deferred—it has been generally held that much of the interest was being met from new loans. And while this tax on war-profits is very drastic—if a man has more wealth than he had when the war began, the difference is regarded as war profits and taxed accordingly—it does not seem to have been anywhere nearly sufficient.

The idea of an indemnity from France, about which Germans could talk before Verdun, now seems somewhat fantastic. But an excellent example of the double program of money indemnities and commercial concessions is seen in the terms made to Russia a fortnight ago, which Germany now may or may not permit the Bolsheviki to accept. This provided for a money indemnity variously stated at 5,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 rubles—to be paid in gold—which, at the normal rate, would be respectively about 17,500,000,000 and 6,500,000,000 marks. This would not be much of a relief to the German financial burden, even if the Bolsheviki could pay it. Commercial relations with both Russia and the Ukraine on terms extremely favorable to Germany and her allies were also featurss of the treaties.

Barring a wholly unlikely catastrophe, therefore, it does not seem likely that Germany will be able to get rid of any appreciable portion of her debt by indemnities.

Repudiation a Possibility.

The possibility of some form of repudiation or confiscation, either by reducing the interest or the capital of the debt or in some other way, has often been discussed. This brings up a political question. A year ago Mr. Davis did not think any German Government would dare to attempt any form of repudiation, since so much of the debt was held by millions of small subscribers or by savings banks, and since insurance companies had converted most of their capital into war bonds. However, with two or three years more of war, it may be a question whether the majority would not prefer to repudiate a debt held almost wholly in the nation rather than continue to destroy the national wealth by annual installments to cover the interest.

SALE FOR WAR PRISONERS.

Handiwork of Men Held in Switzerland Offered Here.

In the twenty-two cantons of the Swiss Republic are some 40,000 British, French, and Belgian prisoners of war, who have been saved from slow death in prison-camp hospitals in Germany by being exchanged for incapacitated German prisoners held in France. By being "hospitalized" in Swiss sanitariums and health resorts, many lives are saved, but the prisoners are not allowed to return to their own countries. Turning to the arts and crafts many of the interned prisoners have fashioned artistic objects, which are on sale this week in three different places in this city; paintings, sketches, and etchings at the Knoedler Galleries, 556 Fifth Avenue; carpets and rugs at W. & J. Sloane's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and handicraft at Stern Brothers, West Forty-second Street.

The objects were sent to this country by the Allied and Swiss Commission for Relief of Allied Prisoners of War Interned in Switzerland, of which Mrs. Pleasant Stovall, wife of the American Minister to Switzerland, is President and Mme. Slavko Grouitch, an American woman, who is wife of the Serbian Minister at Berne, is delegate to this country.

SOLDIERS GET NO WRITS.

Judge Chatfield Rejects Applications of Eight Men in Service.

Judge Thomas I. Chatfield, in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, refused to issue writs of habeas corpus for eight young men now serving with the national army, who for various reasons seek to escape military duty. In the case of Irwin F. Brown, a member of the Seventy-seventh Division at Camp Upton, the Judge said in part:

"It appears that examinations by physicians satisfied the Adjutant General of the State that the examination by the medical officers of the local board had not been sufficient, or that another should be held. He (the Adjutant General) endeavored to reach the board so as to have them hold the relator from being sent to Camp Upton. This effort was unsuccessful and the relator was turned over to the military authorities."

Continuing, Judge Chatfield said that the President alone could review the action of the local and district boards.

Aniello De Genaro's application for a writ on the ground that the army authorities had no power to compel him to submit to an operation that might make him physically fit for service was denied.

Joseph Muller, Norbert Rosenbaum, and Omero Bartalini sought writs on the ground that, although they had first papers, the seven-year limitation upon them had expired and the papers were no longer effective. In these cases Judge Chatfield decided that, although the seven-year limitation had expired, the men remained in this country, and they must be still considered as having declared their intention to give up allegiance to their former countries.

GERMANS ORDER GAG FOR ALL BELGIUM

New Order to Suppress Outburst Against the Separation of Flanders.

MERCIER LEADS IN PROTEST

Falkenhausen Calls Anti-Activist Agitation "Hostility Against Occupying Power."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The German project for the separation of Flanders from the rest of Belgium has stirred the Belgian nation to patriotic protests so strong that the German authorities there have officially forbidden the discussion of general politics, such as the autonomy of Flanders. These protests have been made by Cardinal Mercier, the Bishops, Judges, and Belgian civic authorities, as well as merchants and the people in general, according to information received by the Belgian Legation in Washington.

"The German Governor General in Belgium, General von Falkenhausen," says an official dispatch received by the legation today, "in a letter which has been made public has replied to the order of the Court of Cassation of the 11th of February, by which the court suspended its sittings without abdicating its powers as a protest against the illegal action of the German authorities in arresting Judges of the Belgian court.

"He shamelessly accuses the court of failure to do its duty and of lack of patriotism. He attempts to justify the arrest and deportation of the Judges of the Court of Appeal and the suspension of members of the court by saying that the court proceedings instituted against the Activists (the German tools who are trying to separate Flanders from the rest of Belgium) constitute an act of hostility against the occupying power. Falkenhausen thus admits naively and officially that the Activists are simply the agents of German policy.

"Much satisfaction has been shown in Belgium on account of the fact that the action of the Belgian Judges in performing their legal duty has forced the German authorities to unmask their designs.

"It is confirmed that the Germans have deported Judge Levy, the Presiding Judge, and Judges Ernest and Carez, Presidents of the Court of Appeal. They also arrested Judge Jamar in order to deport him, but he was released on account of illness.

Protests Secretly Taken to Havre.

"The movement of protest by the Belgian people against the intrigues of the Activists has taken on large proportions. The voluntary suspension of all judiciary activity, as a protest against the outrage committed against the Court of Appeal of Brussels, has caused a tremendous impression even upon the German authorities. New lists of Communal Councils and of important personalities who have made protests continue to reach Havre, being brought nightly by devoted patriots, who have passed through the electrified front wires in spite of redoubled vigilance on the part of the Germans.

"The protest movement is especially active in Flanders. It has been learned that all the Belgian Bishops, being prevented from meeting, have protested separately. Cardinal Mercier has protested in a letter to be read at the beginning of his Lenten letter to his clergy. A collective letter to the German Chancellor has been signed by the principal representatives of commerce at Antwerp and a similar protest has been sent by the provincial council of Antwerp.

Brussels University Joins Move.

"The Free University of Brussels has sent to the Communal Council of Brussels an energetic letter joining in the protest made by that body. The protest of the Free University is signed by every member of the Faculty.

"The Deputies and Senators of East Flanders have sent a separate protest to Chancellor von Hertling.

"All of these documents are spontaneously copied in handwriting or printed by the clandestine press and circulated from hand to hand in thousands of copies, thereby exciting everywhere the greatest enthusiasm, which has for the moment caused the people to forget the miseries caused by the occupation.

"The German authorities, overwhelmed by the patriotic outburst, have officially forbidden all deliberation or discussion in regard to questions of general politics, such as the autonomy of Flanders, and have also forbidden discussion in regard to petitions of protest to the German authorities. Every one who disregards this new German order is menaced with severe punishment in accordance with martial law. This action of the German authorities is a convincing admission that the German administration fears to let the voice of the country be heard in its unanimous protest against the Activists."

COSTA RICAN TROOPS SHOOT AMERICANS

Passengers on Incoming Ship Report Attack on Train in Which Several Were Injured.

Passengers arriving yesterday on a ship from Costa Rica told how a train filled with men, women, and children, some of them Americans, was fired upon by Government troops and several injured. One of the Americans, a Mr. Ryan, was shot through the eye, and is now in the hospital at Port Limon in a serious condition.

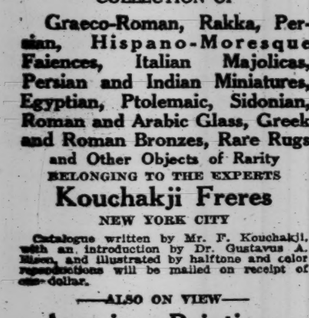
Filandelfo Soto, a representative of the American-Costa Rica Tile Company, a passenger on the ship, said the train left San José at noon on Feb. 23. It got as far as Turrialba and it was held up by revolutionary troops. According to Mr. Soto, the Americans were courteously treated while the men went through the cars and took off three or four Costa Ricans. After a delay of about three hours the train was allowed to proceed.

At 6 o'clock that night as the train was about half way to Port Limon it was stopped again, this time by a train containing Government troops. The Government train pulled off on a siding, and the soldiers, Mr. Soto said, went through the cars inspecting those on board.

When this was over the train with the Government men passed the other train on the siding, and without warning the soldiers fired into the cars. Mr. Soto said one native woman and two men were killed. More than a dozen passengers, he said, were wounded as they crouched down in their seats.

At Port Limon the wounded were taken to the hospital. Mr. Soto said the Government officials extended their apologies to the Americans for the action of the troops.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 2nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.31 cents per pound.—Advt.



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The general Allied plan	Bullecourt and Roeux	*Deeds of Various Branches of the Service.*
Transportation difficulties	Underground warfare	The Infantry
The enemy's defenses	The Messines battle	The Artillery
The fight for aerial supremacy	The German offensive	Royal Flying Corps
The bombardment	The assault	Cavalry
The troops employed	The third battle of Ypres	Tanks
The method of attack	Crossing the Yser canal	Machine Gun Corps
The Arras battle	The battle opened	Royal Engineers
German third line breaches	Effects of weather	Signal Service
Desperate fighting of Canadians	Effect of hostile resistance	Gas Service
The advance continued	The Menin Road Ridge	Transportation Service
Monchy-le-Preux	Counter attacks	Forestry and Quarry Service
Heninel and the Souchez River	Polygon Wood	Ordnance Corps
Withdrawal of the enemy	Results of attack	Medical Service
Results of first attack	Houthulst Forest reached	The Chaplains' Department
The final Arras attacks	Passchendaele	Tribute to Allies and Staff
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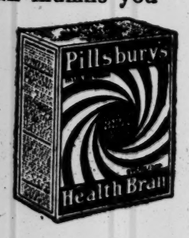

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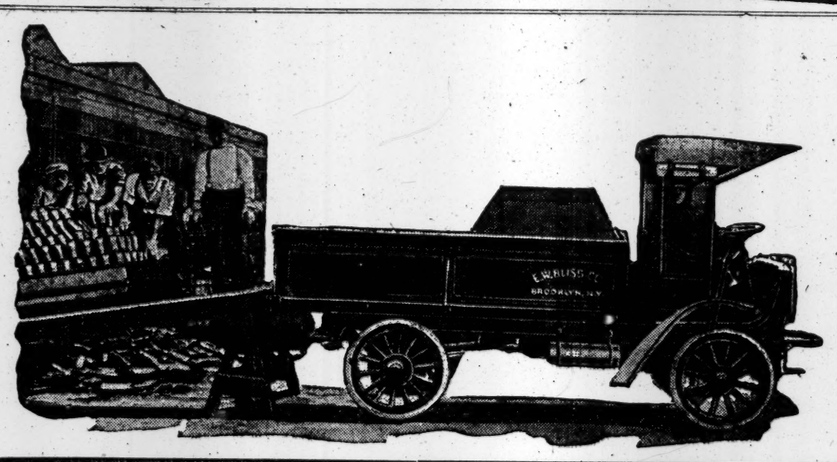

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It will open your eyes

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
789 Seventh Avenue, New York

Jack Tar

All LION COLLARS are made from thoroughly tested pre-shrunk materials, in every variety of style, height and pattern.

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Send $1

for 12 lbs. (in sanitary package) of our Buhrstone, water-ground

Miller for 208 years

OLD-FASHIONED CORN MEAL

Both Southern White and Yellow, fresh from the mill—with all of the heart and germ ground in it. Delivered free within 300 miles. Recipe booklet sent with order.

Also Millers of Old-Fashioned Water-Ground Whole Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Barley, Natural Brown Rice.

GREAT VALLEY MILLS
P. O. Box 301. PAOLI, PA.

STOP LEAKS

in Boilers, Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators, WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1 For HOUSEHOLD USE

At Hardware Stores 20c & 50c.

INSTRUCTION CIRCULAR FREE. Smooth-On Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

CRITTALL STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS

DETROIT

MERCHANT ATTACKS CONTROL OF FOOD

Criticises Order to Sell Stock of Cold-Storage Poultry Out of Season.

HENEY READS MORE LETTERS

Present Evidence of the Packers' Efforts to Prevent an Inquiry in 1916.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Produce dealers and the public generally are losing faith in the National Food Administration since its close relationship to the Chicago meat packers has been disclosed at the Federal Trade Commission hearings, according to M. F. Jones, a commission merchant, who testified today before Examiner Basil M. Manly. Jones, who is connected with the Schweizer Commission Company, read letters which he had received from the Food Administration relating to the order to remove all of last year's stock of poultry from cold storage by March 1, and declared that he had complied with the order at a great financial loss.

"I think that, until a few weeks ago, the trade had confidence in the Food Administration," said Mr. Jones, "but the order compelling produce dealers to remove all poultry from cold storage at a time of the year when it would be difficult to sell it, except at prices even lower than the price of the new stock, shook their faith.

"Then this investigation came, and I think it seriously jarred their belief in the administration and its orders. I think that this investigation has the confidence of the trade and the public. If the trade lacked confidence in this investigation I think we would have a Bolshevist uprising right here. On the other hand, if the trade retains the confidence it now has in this investigation I know of no end that the trade would not go to to co-operate.

"Poultry, which cost us around 20 cents a pound to put in our warehouse, we had to dump on the market for whatever we could get. Lots of it sold for 12 cents a pound.

"At present the confidence of the public is vacillating between belief and disbelief. The public doesn't know just what to think, although, in my opinion, its confidence in the Food Administration has been shaken."

Mr. Jones was the only witness questioned today. Francis J. Heney, attorney for the commission, spent the rest of the time reading letters and other records taken from the files of the packers. The majority of these referred to a plan by the packers for a countrywide advertising and educational campaign. Magazines, farm papers, and daily and weekly newspapers were to be used in the plan, the cost of which was estimated at $1,700,000. This nationwide scheme fell through, however, because some of the packers balked at paying their share of the expense.

The big advertising campaign was proposed in 1916 when the Borland resolution calling for an investigation of the packing industry was pending before Congress. A letter signed by Arthur D. White, R. C. McManus, and James M. Chaplin of Swift & Co., to Louis F. Swift said in part:

"If we are to avoid indictments we must immediately decide upon such steps as will first bring better feeling by showing a disposition to co-operate. Get something co-operative started which cannot be finished for some time.

"See that our friends in these cattle organizations do organize so as to discredit and undermine Walter Fisher, Debloples, and Jastro conspiracy. Get together all the political strength to persuade the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee not to report out the Borland resolution unless necessary to prevent a bill for Congressional inquiry.

"We believe the situation to be serious and recommend that due consideration be immediately given to it. And that everything be done in every direction to head off the present movement and to relieve the tension. We believe that as it stands today nothing could stop criminal prosecutions."

Out of this appeal grew the plan for the big advertising and educational campaign. Mr. Heney read a memorandum showing that in the last three years Armour & Co. made the following expenditures for advertising matter of all kinds: 1915, $378,144; 1916, $579,924, and 1917, $952,838.

LOVETT TO SUPERVISE ROADS' IMPROVEMENT

Quits Priorities Work to Head New Division of Betterments and Additions.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Robert S. Lovett, former Charman of the Board of the Union Pacific, and Priorities Director of the War Industries Board, has been appointed by Director General McAdoo to be chief of a new division of betterments and additions of the Railroad Administration. He has resigned from the Union Pacific and from the War Industries Board and has given up all his other corporate interests to take charge of railroad improvements under Government operation.

Judge Lovett will hold one of the most important posts in the Railroad Administration. He will supervise the big program of extensions contemplated for this year, particularly relating to terminal constructions, and will determine what improvements are essential and what should be postponed until the close of the war.

Reports of railroads, now being tabulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Railroad Administration officials, show the improvements railroads had planned for this year if private operation had continued. These reports also are being examined by a committee of railway engineers, acting for Director General McAdoo with a view to trimming the estimates in the light of emergency war needs.

Judge Lovett is expected to form a national organization, including railway Vice Presidents in charge of improvements and extensions on their respective lines. Every proposed expenditure for these purposes will be closely scrutinized before being approved. The new division will work closely with the Division of Finance and Purchases, directed by John Skelton Williams, who plans to centralize purchases for all the roads.

CLEARED $6,504,422 IN 1917.

Wilson & Co. Had Greatest Year in Its History.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Wilson & Co., the Chicago packing concern, for the calendar year 1917 showed net profits, after deducting for depreciation, interest on current and bonded debt and provision for excess profits taxes, of $6,504,422, compared with $4,913,873 in 1916.

The profits, before deducting the interest on the bond indebtedness amounted to $7,408,172. The surplus for the year, after the deduction of the preferred dividend, was $5,791,234, which is equivalent to almost 28.96 per cent. on the $20,000,000 of common stock, which compares with $4,213,159 or 21.07 per cent. the previous year.

This is by far the best statement ever made by Wilson & Co, and is the last of the packing house statements, reflecting the tremendous prosperity in that industry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Send Him Away With a Smile

Your husband gets up tired and grouchy because undigested food is poisoning his system. Take home a package of Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. Let him eat one at bedtime and he'll be good-natured, because his system will be kept clean.

BOAL'S ROLLS

The Laxative Made with REAL FRUITS.

At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

PLANS COMPROMISE ON RAILROAD RATES

Senator Smith, After Seeing the President, Promises Unique Scheme of Authority.

AGREEMENT LIKELY TODAY

Conferees Decide to Include the Short Lines—Two-Year Period of Control Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A compromise on the ratemaking authority section probably will bring an agreement tomorrow between the Senate and House conferees on the Administration Railroad Control bill. Chairman Smith of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee discussed with President Wilson today this prime point of dispute in the conference, and said later he had a compromise to propose which he believed would be acceptable to both sides.

The bill as it passed the House invests the President with final ratemaking powers, while the Senate measure provides that the President may initiate rates subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Smith would not disclose the exact nature of the proposed compromise. He said it was "unique and workable," and indicated it would harmonize the powers of the President and Interstate Commerce Commission without curtailing the powers of the commission.

One of the important differences in the conference over the provision for compensation to the carriers while under Federal operation was settled today, the House conferees accepting the Senate provision. This is considered less elastic and liberal than the House section, but it adopts the same basis of compensation, the average of net income for the three years ended June 30, 1917. Under this plan about $945,000,000 a year will be guaranteed the railroads.

Under another agreement reached in conference, all short lines, whether competitive or not, would get the benefits of the law and be entitled to compensation as parts of the Federally operated system. These lines are estimated to be worth more than $2,000,000,000. Their inclusion into the Federal system over objection of Director General McAdoo was urged on the plea that, excluded, they might become bankrupt.

Little difficulty over the period of control—fixed in the House bill at two years and in the Senate measure at eighteen months after peace is declared—is expected. Senate conferees have indicated readiness to yield to the House provision.

Another question to be decided by the conferees, at what they expect to be their final meeting, concerns State taxation and State regulation of the carriers during the period of Federal supervision. A provision of the Senate bill stipulates that such taxation shall not be impaired.

EXPORT FREIGHT TIEUP IMPROVES IN THE EAST

Accumulation No Greater Than Two Weeks Ago, Although Much More Is Being Shipped.

The semi-monthly review of the accumulation of export freight at North Atlantic ports made public yesterday by the Freight Traffic Committee showed that the number of carloads of freight at port terminals on March 1 was approximately the same as it was on Feb. 15. A statement from the office of A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, said that this showed a favorable condition because the accumulation had been held stationary while the amount of freight handled had greatly increased. The movement of foodstuffs was much larger. The report showed that since Jan. 1, when the Government took over the railroads, the accumulation of freight at the ports had been reduced from 41,108 carloads to 30,719 carloads. On Feb. 1 the total was 33,593 carloads and on Feb. 15 it was 30,714 carloads, or about the same as on March 1.

Of the total accumulations at all ports 7,018 carloads were on wheels, an increase for the month of 103 cars; 7,000 carloads were on piers or in warehouses, an increase of 124 carloads, and 16,701 carloads were unloaded on the ground, a decrease of 3,101. Of the 30,719 carloads, 24,248 is freight of the United States Government or its allies and 6,471 is commercial freight.

The following table shows the carloads of export freight at the six ports on March 1, coal and grain not included:

	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
United States	1,274	645	898	2,817
Other allies	4,000	3,166	14,272	21,438
Commercial	1,744	3,196	1,531	6,471
Grand totals	7,018	7,000	16,701	30,719

The situation at the Port of New York on March 1 was as follows:

	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
United States	512	125	623	1,260
Other allies	1,209	964	7,798	9,761
Commercial	1,467	2,475	1,308	5,250
Grand totals	3,188	3,557	9,729	18,174

Reports made yesterday by the operating officials of the Eastern railroads to A. H. Smith showed that congestion on the lines east of the Mississippi was at the lowest point since the railroad situation became acute last November. The number of cars above normal on the Eastern lines was about 61,000, against 161,000 on Feb. 6, the highest point reached. Following is a summary of the total number of cars above normal in the Eastern territory:

Eastbound loads	33,199	decrease 7,664
Eastbound empties	3,390	decrease 398
Westbound loads	19,173	decrease 2,732
Westbound empties	5,551	decrease 1,661

This showed in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday a decrease of 12,445 in the number of cars above normal on the Eastern lines.

16 MORE PLEAD GUILTY.

Election Inspectors Admit Fraud in Mayoralty Primaries.

Following the conviction of two Election Inspectors who had pleaded not guilty, sixteen Inspectors charged with certifying to false returns of ballots cast in the Mayoralty primaries last Fall came before Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday and pleaded guilty. The bonds of the men, of $1,000 each, were continued pending the disposal of the remaining cases. This makes a total of twenty-six men who have pleaded guilty or have been convicted. Seventy-two men were indicted. The following pleaded guilty yesterday:

Louis Hofstadt, 2,010 Seventh Avenue; Henry Ackerman, 66 East 113th Street; Alfred Cohen, 2 East 118th Street; George W. Covert, 1,778 Madison Avenue; Arthur Schoen, 42 West 114th Street; William Ray, 532 East Eighty-fourth Street; Morris Fried, 62 East 111th Street; Joseph Lang, 138 West 117th Street; Isaac Greenwald, 71 East 116th Street; Emil Mendelsohn, 1,172 Madison Avenue; Emanuel Krulewitch, 1,586 Madison Avenue; Frederick Tillman, Jr., 467 East Seventy-fifth Street; Thomas F. Hayes, 421 East Seventy-fifth Street; Arthur Trulich, 401 East Seventy-fifth Street; William Klapper, 351 East Seventy-second Street, and Murray Nannes, 1,684 Madison Avenue.

FIXES PRICE OF ALUMINIUM.

President Establishes a Maximum of 32 Cents a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Announcement was made today by the War Industries Board that President Wilson, after investigation by the Federal Trade Board as to the cost of production, has approved an agreement made with the producers of aluminium, fixing a maximum base price of 32 cents a pound at the various American plants, and their subsidiaries, subject to revision on June 1, 1918; such price to cover lots of fifty tons and over of ingots of a grade 98 to 99 per cent.

The differentials now in force for the different grades, quantities, and shapes will continue in force for new contracts.

The conditions of the agreement are:

First—That the producers will not reduce the wages now being paid.

Second—That they will sell to the Allies, to the public, and to the Government at the same price.

Third—That they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, for the distribution of the aluminium to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who might increase the price to the public.

Fourth—That they pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of aluminium so as to insure an adequate supply as long as the war lasts.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,250	$6,000
4,000	7,500
6,000	11,000
7,500	12,500

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

LAST OF THE PROFITEER.

The Annalist this week tells the story of the way profiteers have been wiped out by closing the war zone to certain steamships. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

KNOX HATS

Spring Shapes

STYLED TO GAIN THE APPROVAL OF MEN WHO SELECT CRITICALLY, AND PRODUCED IN ACCORD WITH THE QUALITY STANDARD WHICH KNOX HAS ALWAYS MAINTAINED.

Six to Twenty Dollars

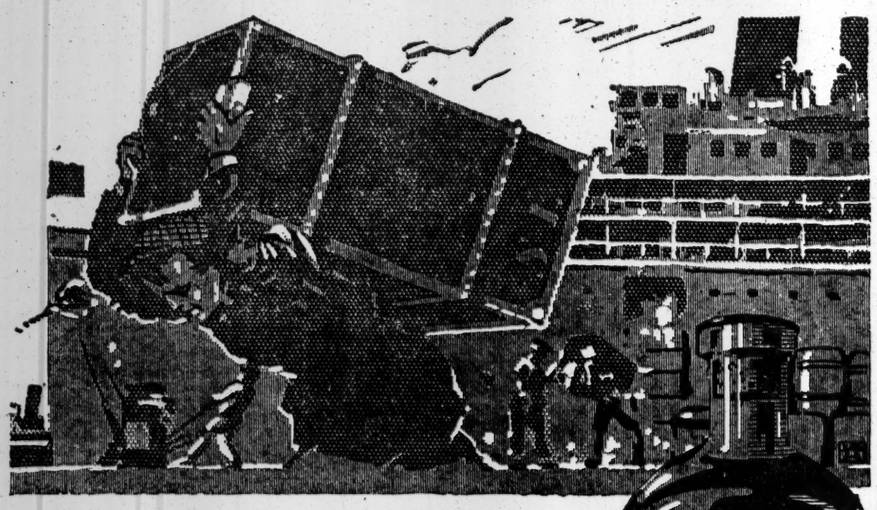
KNOX HAT COMPANY
Incorporated

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street | 196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street | 161 Broadway, Singer Building

One of the few that don't need sugar

POST TOASTIES
—says Bobby

CORN SWEET AND READY TO EAT



The Toilers and Moilers

—freight handlers, baggage deliverers, longshoremen, laborers—all know the first-choice value of Sloan's Liniment.

A single application—*no rubbing* is required—*penetrates*, bringing instant relief to tired, strained, swollen muscles, lame backs, sore hands, stiff joints, stagnant circulation.

A bottle in your medicine chest is preparedness against rheumatic twinges, neuralgic attacks, blood congestion, and the after-effects of cold or wet weather exposure. Clean, refreshing, soothing—no muss or skin-stain. The largest selling Liniment in the world.

Generous sized bottles—No increase in price—25c., 50c., $1.00
Your druggist or *any other* druggist has it.

KILLS PAIN

Sloan's The World's Liniment

Who Discovered RICORO?

"I know," said the Senator, "a political correspondent.

"I'd just finished my speech on the Naval appropriation when he asked for an interview.

"We stopped in the Lobby and settled down for a talk. I felt for my cigars and was uneasy on not finding them.

"He saw my discomfort and gave me a fine big Corona size cigar —a smoke of exceptional quality.

"When he said it was a Ricoro—price 8c—the surprise was as great as getting a majority vote in a hostile district."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Corona size, 8c
Box of 50—$4.00
Imported from Porto Rico

Risk 8c on a Ricoro today. Prove to yourself that the difference between Ricoro and other imported cigars is in price only. You really take no risk. If Ricoro isn't one of the best cigars you ever smoked your money will be cheerfully refunded. A dozen shapes and sizes—6c to 2-for-25c

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—"*Thank you.*"

War Saving Stamps
On sale at all UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

ARTISTS' 'TARGETS' TRAIN TROOPS' EYES

Landscapes Painted by National Academy Members in Use at Camps.

FIX LOCATION OF ENEMY

Instructors in Rifle and Artillery Fire Eager to Get More of Them for Indoor Work.

A novel method of aiding the training of new troops by prominent artists is announced by the Art War Relief, an organization with headquarters at 661 Fifth Avenue, formed at the outset of the war. Officers teaching the firing of rifles, machine guns, and light artillery to novices have been furnished with painted "designation targets" for indoor instruction. These canvases are five by nine and five by twelve feet, and many of the forty of them already distributed have been painted by famous artists.

So valuable has the work proved, according to Mrs. H. Van Buren Magonigle of 829 Park Avenue, Chairman of the Painters' Committee, that the Academy of Design and the Salmagundi Club are preparing to co-operate with the Art War Relief in turning out hundreds of the paintings for use in all training camps here and probably in France. It is so essential that the canvases be executed expertly that the committee is anxious that art students and amateurs understand that they cannot be of assistance in this particular direction.

Mrs. Magonigle said last night that because of the disinclination of the Government to accept gifts the work had been carried on privately, but so eager were instructing officers who found the paintings in the hands of others to get them for their own classes that requests for them were coming in from all over the country. Among those who have vouched for their value, she added, were artillery experts among the English officers now serving in an advisory capacity at Camp Upton.

The paintings are executed with a particular regard to perspective, and are representations of just such bits of terrain as might be under fire by machine gunners, an advancing infantry battalion, or a battery of field pieces. They have a somewhat stereoscopic effect, giving the sensation of disatnce between the various objects represented. The "targets," it was explained, have been of the greatest value in training city men in such camps as Upton, where large groups of recruits are unfamiliar with country landscape. For the purpose of directing fire the objective must be so pointed out with respect to its surroundings that it can be picked up readily and located momentarily lost.

At Camp Upton there are ten of the paintings in use. Before each a group of military students is gathered, and then the instructing officer directs attention to some particular point—a hillock, a field, or a tree—and, practices his men in so describing the object and its location that it could not be mistaken. There are several well defined military systems of doing this, and it is of the greatest importance that every one directly connected with the delivery of fire shall be an expert to some degree. The paintings have been found to serve as excellent means for familiarizing the men with the various systems of designation, such, as, for example, that which assumes some object on the terrain as the centre of a clock-face and then proceeds to describe another object in relation to it by the hour on the supposed clock at which it would lie.

HINDENBURG HARD DRINKER

Woman Says He Imbibed Liquor for Five Days.

Mme. Laura de Gozdawa Turcznowicz, who was Miss Laura Blackwell, an American citizen, before she married a Polish Count, talking to 1,200 Columbia students in the Horace Mann School yesterday, added some details to stories she already has told of German cruelties during the occupation of Poland, where she was a member of the Red Cross Reconstruction Committee.

She described vividly her personal contact with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who, with his staff, imprisoned her for a time in her own home in the invasion of 1915. She described von Hindenburg as tall and blonde, with small gray eyes, and said that in the five days she was forced to entertain him he drank beer, wine, and whisky until he was purple in the face. She added that when she pleaded with him to restore two young Polish girls who had been carried off by soldiers, Hindenburg refused, declaring they "belonged to the soldiers."

The speaker said when it became necessary for her little daughter to have a finger amputated she finally struck an expensive bargain with a German staff physician quartered in her house. The surgeon, she said, took the child into the kitchen, took a grimy pair of scissors from his pocket, and, without washing either his hands or the instrument, cut off the finger.

Another of her children, she said, fainted when a German guard kicked a Russian orderly in the face for trying to give a piece of bread to a prisoner comrade. She declared the guard had snatched the bread from the child, and ground it into the mud so that the Russians might not have it. The efforts of Poles in this country to recruit a military unit from those of their countrymen who had been rejected in the draft were commended. Members of the Columbia Battalion were among the auditors.

ALLOWS EDITORIAL LEEWAY.

Publishers Not Responsible Financially for Advertisers They Recommend.

BOSTON, March 4.—Editorial recommendations of advertisers do not make the publishers of newspapers or magazines liable for damages arising through failure of advertisers in their columns to live up to their representations, the State Supreme Court ruled today in dismissing a suit against the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

George M. Heathcote of this city sought to recover from the Curtis Company on the ground that his wife, now deceased, had been led through the reading of an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post to make a contract with the North American Construction Company for building a house and that the work was not satisfactory. The editorial in question, it was contended, guaranteed "the honesty, integrity, trustworthiness, and financial standing" of advertisers using the columns of the magazine.

The editorial, the court held, was not strictly a guarantee to answer for the debt or default of another, but was in effect merely a recommendation of the advertisers as reliable and honest. The court found that, while there was evidence that the North American Construction Company failed to perform its contract, there was no evidence that the company was engaged in a fraudulent business, was financially irresponsible, or was in the habit of intentionally deceiving people.

Japan Decorates Mayor of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 4.—Mayor Clark Burdick has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in appreciation of the latter's friendliness to Japan. Mayor Burdick received word today of the honor conferred upon him from the Japanese Consul General at New York.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PLAY'S PREMIERE

Yielding to Louis Mann's Plea, He Makes Brief Address from a Stage Box.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson attended the premiere at the New National Theatre tonight of a new war play entitled "Friendly Enemies," presented with Louis Mann and Sam Bernard as joint stars in the main rôles. Between the second and third acts the President was called upon by Louis Mann from the footlights for a speech, and responded with a few words of appreciation complimentary both of the play and the players. It was the first time within the memory of the oldest first-nighter that a President had made a speech from a stage box between the acts of a play.

Both Bernard and Mann had been called upon for speeches, and toward the end of what he had to say Mr. Mann mentioned that the President was present. Walking toward the stage box he expressed a desire that the President say something. The remarks of the actor were so worded that it would have been difficult for the President not to respond, and he did so very graciously.

"Friendly Enemies," written by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman, and staged by Robert Milton, is an American comedy drama, the story of which is built around the character of two Americans of German descent, one of whom, Henry Block, played by Bernard, is very patriotic, but the other, Karl Pfeifer, played by Louis Mann, is distinctly pro-German in his views, until news comes telling of the loss of his son, who had volunteered for service in the army, when an American transport was reported torpedoed. This brings out the Americanism of Karl Pfeifer. After that the son turns out not to have been lost and the play ends happily.

In the company supporting Mann and Bernard are Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Miss Regina Wallace, Eugene Ward, Richard Barbee, and Natalie Manning.

PRICE-FIXING RIGHT DENIED.

Court Rules on Control of Sales of Patented Articles.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Decree limiting the rights of a patentee under the patent laws to control the resale price of an article was rendered today by the Supreme Court, which held that a patentee, in selling his article to another, could not reserve the right by contract to fix the price at which it was later to be resold.

This interpretation of the patent laws was made by the court in answering questions certified by the lower courts in injunction proceedings restraining the Boston Store of Chicago from selling records in violation of a contract made with the American Graphophone Company for less than official list prices.

The opinion is of vital importance, affecting not only 5,000 dealers in grapnophone records, bound by similar contracts, but thousands of dealers in many other articles, the resale prices of which are fixed by the manufacturers.

CHICAGO GRAIN PIT WINS.

Enjoining of "Call Rule" for Cereal "To Arrive" Set Aside.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The "call rule" for grain "to arrive" established in 1906 by the Chicago Board of Trade was held by the Supreme Court today not to be in restraint of trade under the anti-trust law.

Injunctions issued by Federal District Judge Landis restraining the rule's operations were set aside. Board officials contended the rule increased instead of decreased competition and prevented monopoly, but it was abrogated after the Government's suit was filed in 1913.

SILK SCANDAL STIRS ITALY.

Deputy Accused of Aiding Germans to Get Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 4. — New particulars about the scandal involving a great silk company are appearing daily, charges of absolute treason being made.

New arrests have taken place, and Deputy Bonacossa, implicated as a member of the Board of Directors, is closely watched. The Government has been urged to reconvoke the Chamber in order to grant a suspension of Parliamentary immunity, so as to render his arrest possible.

In the Senate today several members interrogated Signor Meda, Minister of Finance, asking for a statement of the measures taken to prevent the exportation of silk and cotton goods. The Minister's explanations failed to satisfy Senators, showing that the action taken by the Government was not energetic enough to prevent the exportation of these goods when it was alleged to be perfectly clear that the silk was sent to Switzerland in much larger proportions than before the war. From Switzerland it was forwarded to Germany for the manufacture of explosives, airplanes and other war supplies.

FLETCHER ART ON VIEW.

Rembrandt Paintings and Prints Also in Art Museum.

Two exceedingly interesting collections were opened to the public at the Metropolitan Art Museum yesterday. One of these was the art collection of the late Isaac D. Fletcher, fine porcelains, faiences, and pictures, the latter including the portrait of a young woman, Mlle. Charlotte du Val d'Ognes, by David; a Clodian statuette, and even a couple of beautiful lace fans belonging to Mrs. Fletcher, one set with a small fortune in diamonds. Every one is interested in the much reproduced Mme. Recamier of David, in the Louvre, and this is the first picture by the artist to come into the possession of the Museum. The exhibition is to be seen in Gallery D6, which was originally the Morgan porcelain gallery, and in which the Thomas Eakin collection was recently shown.

In the gallery of prints, opening from this gallery, is a Rembrandt collection. There are a couple of paintings by the great artist, with drawings and etchings. They are shown through the courtesy of many prominent collectors, who have loaned them. A special feature, which adds to the interest of the exhibit, is to be found in the Biblical texts explaining the subjects of many of the Rembrandt etchings, which are inscribed beneath them.

CORN PRODUCTS' EARNINGS.

War Taxes About $3,500,000 of $17,389,061 Profits.

The Corn Products Refining Company set aside from its record gross earnings last year approximately 20 per cent. to meet the Government's special war taxes. The annual statement issued yesterday showed that the excess profits and war income imposts absorbed $3,500,000 of the $17,389,061 earnings from all sources. After meeting interest, insurance, and depreciation charges, and paying $2,087,881 preferred stock dividends, a balance of $9,290,577 remained for the common stock. This was equal to $13.60 a share.

The great expansion of business in 1917 was shown through comparison with the preceding year. The net income in 1916, amounting to $8,083,716 before meeting fixed charges, depreciation, &c., was $1,206,860 less than last year, and the balance for common stock dividends in 1916 was less than half as large as in 1917. The balance sheet contained among the assets, as of Dec. 31, 1917, $1,847,420 of the company's own bonds which had been purchased during the year. The inventory valued at $6,007,317 was $1,455,000 larger than a year before, and the total surplus of $22,596,825 represented a gain of $9,290,577 during 1917.

FINAL TRAINING NOW FOR EMPIRE DIVISION

New York Men Hail Order for Combat Work as a Prelude to Their Sailing.

ALL ACTIVITIES SPEEDED UP

Artillery and Small Arms Drills to Be Rushed—O'Ryan Praises the Unit's Record.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 4.—Belief that the Empire Division, composed of 30,000 former New York Guardsmen, will soon embark for active service was strengthened today, when a report that combat exercises, one of the last phases of training for overseas, would be undertaken this week, was officially confirmed by Major Gen. O'Ryan.

While no announcement has been made at headquarters, it was ascertained that Governor Whitman, accompanied by his military staff, would come here about April 1. Before he returns to Albany the entire division will parade in review as it did when he was here in September.

Coincident with the instructions to prepare for combat work, orders were issued directing a general speeding up of every activity of the division. Stress was laid on the necessity of pushing artillery and small arms work, and Lieut. Col. Henry Sternberger was ordered to start at once an exhaustive checking up of the equipment of the command.

Inasmuch as it has been frankly conceded that the supplying of equipment more than anything else would determine the length of stay of the former militiamen at the camp, headquarters was asked to confirm a statement that great quantities of all sorts of supplies were arriving daily.

"You can draw your own conclusions," said General O'Ryan, when asked about that.

Pressed for verification of the report that combat training was scheduled to start in a few days, the General admitted, "That is correct." It had been stated that months would be taken up with drilling the men in combat warfare, an instruction that is designed to duplicate as nearly as possible conditions under fire in France, and the camp commander was questioned as to the probable period of this course.

"I do not think this work will continue for months," he said, and added: "We plan to continue it for thirty to possibly sixty days. Then, combat work of the new order usually marks the end of the training."

Noting the fact that within a week the division will have completed six months of intensive training in the field, General O'Ryan paid tribute to the soldiers' splendid record of behavior and health. He said that in the half year of the 30,000 New Yorkers in camp no arrests had been made for drunkenness or misconduct, and that the fine health of the men was attested by a record of only eleven deaths, four of them in train wrecks.

Second Lieutenant Henry Croskey died of pneumonia last night in the base hospital. He was an interpreter on duty at headquarters, having been appointed from an army field clerkship.

PLANS SAFETY CAMPAIGN.

Magistrate House Will Enlist Aid of School Authorities.

In discussing yesterday at the Traffic Court new measures for safety campaign Magistrate House said:

"One of the most difficult things is to make the public realize that without its help the number of street accidents cannot be reduced. With the co-operation of Dr. J. A. Harriss, the special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of traffic, we will try to enlist every possible agency in this municipality in an energetic campaign to decrease the number of maimed and killed in street accidents this year.

"I think all will agree that the figures of killed and injured in the last few years present a pretty tragic situation. We intend to invite the heads of the Board of Education to co-operate with us to spread the safety doctrine with renewed vigor in the public schools.

"We are still debating the advisability of inviting the heads of the street car companies to join our campaign by posting safety warnings in the street cars. We believe they will be fully repaid through the decrease in accidents, besides rendering a service to the municipality.

"We have succeeded in reaching the drivers of vehicles, but not the great mass of persons afoot. I have gone on record time and again as opposed to pedestrian legislation, and have stated my reasons for it. Education is the only way to reduce the number of careless pedestrians. Try to compel pedestrians to walk on the narrow sidewalks only in the financial district during lunch time and you will be likely to start a riot. That applies with equal force to other districts in this city. The attempts which are being made this year to pass such legislation are the most vicious since the Traffic Court was created."

NEED WOMEN FOR W. S. S.

Call for Volunteers to Take Charge of War Thrift Booths.

Women volunteers are needed to take charge of booths throughout the city for the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. The women's section of the War Savings Committee, headed by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, issued a call yesterday for patriotic women who can spare some of their time to help the soldiers abroad in this way. Booths have already been established at the Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station, and Public Library. As quickly as the women answer the call they will be placed in banks, Post Offices, hotels, and department stores throughout the city. Volunteers are asked to communicate with Mrs. Slade at the War Savings Headquarters, 51 Chambers Street. Telephone number Worth 8300.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Deductions to be Allowed on Certain Dividend Items.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District yesterday gave out a new ruling just received from Washington, dealing with the method of computing taxable income for 1917, as follows:

"A ruling just made available is the fact that the amount of dividends of prior years received in 1917 may be added to the amount on line M of Form 1040, to determine the amount on which to compute an allowable contribution of 15 per cent. The regulations on Form 1040 revised, as originally provided, require the taxpayer to compute his deductions for contributions on an amount as reported on line M of Form 1040, and this new ruling is to the effect that to this amount may be added the dividends reported as accumulated in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, before the computation of the 15 per cent., which is allowable. This new ruling will result in allowing a taxpayer who has made contributions during 1917 a larger amount of deductions than was provided for on the form.

"Taxpayers' attention is therefore called to this ruling, changing the former method of computing the 15 per cent. allowable. Taxpayers who have made their returns as originally provided in the revised form will be required to make an amended return, showing the deductible amount under the new ruling, and the assessment of the tax will be made on the amended return instead of the original return.

"Taxpayers who have not made their returns and who have items of surtaxable income are advised that they are entitled to the deductions as provided under the new ruling just available."

CHURCH PLEDGES $60,000.

Ascension Parish Doubles Quota for Knights of Columbus Fund.

Edward A. Arnold, 64 Wall Street, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, announced yesterday that the parish of the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, 107th Street and Broadway, of which Msgr. E. M. Sweeny is the pastor, has given assurance of a subscription of $60,000 to the $2,500,000 war fund which the Knights are raising for the support of the camp and other war activities which the organization has undertaken. The quota, which had been allotted to the parish of the Church of the Ascension was $30,000.

Parish meetings preparatory to the beginning of the $2,500,000 drive were held last night. St. Ambrose's Church, of which the Rev. P. F. Guinevan is the pastor and whose allotment is $15,000; Holy Name Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, with a quota of $40,000, and St. Philip Neri's Church, in the Bronx, which has been asked to raise $10,000.

Among the members of the campaign Executive Committee, of which Mr. Arnold is the Chairman, are James A. Gorman, former United States Senator; Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Commander John Grady, U. S. N.; William J. O'Connor, James Reeve, A. M. Thiery, John F. Galvin, John J. Slattery, J. M. Donovan, John W. Keller, John J. Dillon, and Mrs. Mary J. McCarthy.

WAR PLAYLET AT PALACE.

Ethellyn B. De Foe's "The Weaker One" Is Vivid—Eva Tanguay.

"The Weaker One," Ethellyn Brewer De Foe's vivid sketch of France in the early days of the war, is this week on the program at the Palace. This play, which was originally acted several weeks ago at a benefit performance under Mr. Belasco's direction, abounds with patriotic fire, and is certain to be popular in the varieties. It is well played by Olive Oliver, Sara Biala, Hal Crane, and others.

The new Palace bill also includes Eva Tanguay, fully as energetic as ever and singing somewhat less about herself than has been the case in the past. Grace La Rue and the Bessie Clayton dancing act are numbers which are retained, and George Brower and Whiting and Burt are among the newcomers.

'Good-Bye, Bill' by Ambulance Corps

A theatrical tour undertaken by forty-eight members of the United States Army Ambulance Service will be brought to a close here on Sunday with two performances of a patriotic comedy with music, "Good-bye, Bill," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. The piece is the work of Richard Fechheimer and William Kernell, both of whom are members of the corps.

The theatre is being donated by William A. Brady and the entire receipts will be devoted to the men's amusement fund. Tickets are on sale at the theatre and the Hotel Ansonia.

Caruso Sings in "Manon Lescaut."

Signor Caruso sang to a great audience at the Metropolitan last evening, when Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" was performed for the fourth time this season. Mme. Alda again had the title rôle, and others were Mme. Perini, Messrs. Amato and Segurola, with Mr. Papi conducting. A "war year" of opera, rarely if ever more prosperous in the most peaceful times, will end in another seven weeks.

To Sell Work of French War Victims

Work of French war victims, men and women, will be introduced to the American public at tea exhibitions to be given today, tomorrow, and Thursday at the Ritz-Carlton under the direction of the Commission of Arts et Métiers Français, which is under the auspices of the French Government and the American Ambassador to France. The work is said to be more beautiful than anything that has previously been brought to this country. There are charmingly dressed dolls, fine lingerie, and children's frocks. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Bagues, Mrs. Don Barber, Mrs. A. L. Everett, Mrs. Emanuel R. Bertron, Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, and Mrs. Ernest Brooks.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI — BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET — Direction of S. L. Rothapfel. ALL THIS WEEK
This picture in which Jack Pickford appears as Tom Sawyer must not be confused with his earlier portrayal of the same character.
FIRST NEW YORK SHOWING of "HUCK and TOM"
or further Adventures of "TOM SAWYER"—a PARAMOUNT production
IT'S ALL NEW AND FULL OF LAUGHS

GALLI-CURCI SINGS TO RUBINSTEIN CLUB

After Lyric Songs and Airs from Operas, Six Encores Fail to Send Cheering Crowd Home.

Mme. Galli-Curci made her ninth appearance in New York and her first in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon before a wholly different audience from any the Italian prima donna had faced recently at the Lexington Opera House or at the Hippodrome. While the Carnegie galleries, to be sure, could have been sold many times over to a throng that at noon lined Fifty-seventh Street from Seventh to Sixth Avenue, all the boxes, floor, and stage had been promised a year ago to the Rubinstein Club and those whom it invited from women's clubs of this and neighboring towns. Mrs. W. R. Chapman, the Rubinstein's President, sat with some hundreds of these sociable guests on the stage.

Here the club's leader once deftly interposed to ask for a song and its encore to be sung to those back of the star, and again at the concert's end to introduce Galli-Curci to "the mother of all clubs," Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and other well-known women present. Then, when six encores failed to send away the cheering crowd before the footlights, Mrs. Chapman told them it was no use, the singer had gone to catch her train; whereat Mme. Galli-Curci, exercising a woman's privilege, changed her mind and came back to bow once more, all wrapped in furs for a transcontinental tour that will take her in the next two months from Boston to San Francisco.

There were moments of novel and intimate charm of lyric song in the admired singer's program, though there had to be a number of her famous airs from the operas, of course, and some repetition of popular encores, such as the humorous "If No One Ever Marries Me," and to her own accompaniment Tosti's "April" and "Home, Sweet Home." After Buzzi-Peccia's setting of a nursery rhyme of "Little Birds" that flew away almost visibly on the vocal top notes, Galli-Curci pointed out the composer far down the middle aisle, and the house made him stand and bow.

The singer gave an English lullaby after the French group, a laughing song after the eighteenth century bergerettes, all accompanied by Homer Samuels. Proch's "Theme and Variations," that prima donnas have used in "The Barber's" singing lesson, introduced a flute obbligato by Manuel Berenguer, who also gave a brief concerto for flute by Chaminade, and finally assisted again in the brilliant mad scene from "Lucia."

At the last birdlike trill of the Lammermoor bride the house broke into applause that drowned the closing cadenza. Indeed, sober Carnegie Hall has rarely heard two hours of such applause, interrupted only by little oases of silence during the songs. After English numbers, like "The Lass with the Delicate Air," of miracles of tone like the "Mad Scene," the audible exclamations rose in an answering roar like waves of the sea.

Everybody knew everybody else in a "Who's Who" of New York women's clubdom; everybody talked to his or her neighbor in the brief intermissions, yet the thunderous volume of conversation was instantly hushed each time Galli-Curci, in quaint, girlish frock of flounced and fur-edged chiffon came out of the stage door. Her escort of four young women in Dolly Varden dresses with beribboned shepherdess crooks did yeoman service in guiding the star through the crush on the stage during the last recalls.

THE MASKS
PRESENTING GREAT PLAYS AT POPULAR PRICES
NOW PLAYING.
The Greatest Drama of the Day,
"When Rogues Fall Out"
By C. W. BELL.
All the thrilling features of "WITHIN FEE LAW," "RAFFLES," "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE."
Don't Fail to See It.
LAST WEEK
Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sats., 2:15. Evening 8:15 Sharp. Pop. Prices.
Read what the leading newspapers say about it.
Different sort of crook drama.—Telegram.
New crook drama with ingenious complications, exciting scenes. — Morning World.
Abounds in actions, surprise and heart throbs.—Eve. Journal.
Intimate. Interesting. Impressive.—N. Y. American.
John O'Hara applauded more than any one else.—Times.
Pleasing production.—Herald.
Yell. Kiss. Live Spot of play.—Sun.
LEXINGTON THEATRE 50th St. & Lex. Ave.

R. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE, B'WAY & 96 ST. | ALL STAR BILL Featuring ADELE ROWLAND.
VANDERBILT OH, LOOK! W. 48th Street. | OPENING THURS. NIGHT with HARRY FOX & All Star Cast.

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway.
William Fox Presents R. A. WALSH'S DRAMA
WOMAN AND THE LAW
Based on the Sensational Jack De Saulles Case.
DAILY MATS. 2:30 | EVENINGS 8:30
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RIVOLI and RIALTO 30-30 & 60c Times Square | JACK PICKFORD in Mark Twain's "Huck & Tom." Soloists and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. | GEORGE SEBAN in "One More American." Review and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

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THE EAGLE'S EYE, by Wm. J. Flynn, and J. WARREN KERRIGAN in "Turn of the Card." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVE. 20-30-50c, incl. tax

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Last Week TARZAN OF THE APES. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30. Mats. 25-75. Eve. 25 to $1.50
BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St.

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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
NAZIMOVA in "REVELATION."

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THEY ARE ALL AFTER HER NOW
Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday, 2:15.

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"Most entertaining play Mr. Hodge has had since 'The Man From Home.'"—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.
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"Amusing and wholesome."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
"A Cure for Curables"

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LIONEL BARRYMORE
in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail.
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"THE STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING PLAY OF THE SEASON."—Eve. World.

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Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2. $1.50
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with JANE GREY and Original Cast

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Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
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LOMBARDI, Ltd.
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BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

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YES OR NO
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
Emily Stevens in The Madonna of the Future
By ALAN DALE

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GIRL O' MINE
"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

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Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
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Mar. 11, Mary Shaw, Mrs. Warren's Profession.

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The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918.

THE EASTWARD ADVANCE OF GERMANY.

Germany outdoes herself in impudence and in arrogance by compelling Russia to accept the addendum to the Brest-Litovsk treaty by which she surrenders important territory in the Caucasus. It is the act of a robber, perpetrated with the robber's motive of gain, and Germany will have only a robber's title to the provinces she wrests from Russia. The pretense of self-determination for the people of these Russian lands is falsely set up by Germany; uselessly, too, for that pretense is impotent for deception. Germany has two purposes, both plain to the view of the world, and the import of the seizure is so startling that the Allies will be forced to a yet more determined resolve to deprive Germany of both the desire and the power to execute her vast predatory designs upon the territories of other nations.

In these regions of the Caucasus there are great natural riches. There are the oil fields of Batum, yielding a product of incalculable value to Germany for industrial purposes and for use in war. There are the copper mines, of which the development has only recently begun, and copper is absolutely necessary to Germany. It is a region abounding in mineral deposits as to the nature and extent of which we may be assured that Germany is well informed. Her seizure of Kiao-Chau was dictated by the desire, not to hold that particular port, but to gain access to the great coal mines in the hinterland, upon which Baron VON RICHTHOFER at an earlier day had made a report to the German Government. She brings these lands in the Caucasus under her control with a like purpose of adding to her resources.

In detaching this territory from Russia she adds it to that vast belt in Middle Europe and Asia over which she intends to establish economic and political dominion. Whatever fraudulent pretense of self-determination she may set up, Batum, Kars, and Karabagh will be German as in her design the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Livonia will be German; as all of Turkey will be German and with it the Balkan peninsula. Austria herself, already a vassal of Germany, will have no independent existence, she becomes a part of the great Middle Europe domain. The whole plan involves such an enormous extension of German territorial control and of German resources that the nations of the world would have cause for alarm, they would tremble for their safety, were they not already in arms against Germany to prevent its execution.

For all the Allies it is, therefore, an indispensable aim of the war to destroy this German ambition, since its attainment would almost certainly make Germany the master of the world. There could be no peace, no security, no freedom until she was forced to abandon it. Great Britain in particular can never assent to this German invasion of the Caucasus, for it threatens her Indian Empire. For the security of India she concluded the Anglo-Japanese alliance, made very definite by the Treaty of 1905. Then she reinsured the risk by her agreement with Russia in 1907, Russia renouncing all designs in Asia which might involve danger to England's possessions. Now the Russian Empire is shattered, the power of Russia is gone, and Germany becomes the menace. To use the familiar figure, the Caucasus territory now seized in Russia, small as it is in extent, becomes a dagger aimed at the heart of India. Northern Persia, brought within the sphere of Russian influence by the agreement in pursuance of which England became dominant in Southern Persia, will like the Caucasus pass under German control. From Batum through the Karabagh region the wedge will be easily extended to the Caspian Sea, beyond which lie Turkestan and Bokhara, while through Northern Persia it will be easy to reach Herat, called the key to India.

The territorial implications of this move are too plain to escape British attention for a moment. It threatens the defeat of the British policy of protecting India on the west by a belt of independent States, largely under Moslem influence, whose friendly neutrality, it was believed, would be assured by England's long-time attitude of sympathy toward Turkey. The collapse and the partition of Russia and the opening of Northern Persia to German control defeat that policy. The German penetration of the Caucasus is but a beginning of enterprises that involve the gravest menace for India. From the new regions brought under her control it would be easy for Germany to carry on a propaganda among the vast populations of India, always inciting them to revolt against British rule and furnishing them with the means and the arms to carry it out.

No peace can be made which does not restore to Russia the territory Germany, in the peace treaty signed at Brest-Litovsk, has sought to bring under her dominion. Germany's plan to detach Batum and Kars from Russia must have been suddenly formed, for nothing was said of it in the earlier negotiations, and disclosure was made only at the moment the treaty was to have been signed. The theory already broached that Germany how sees her path of destiny in the East, and is following it, may find some confirmation in this move. Possibly the front of the German world has changed again and she turns to the East for fields of conquest and development denied to her by the armed might of the West. It has been surmised, although it seems to us a wild surmise, that she might consent to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, if that would end the war, seeking compensation for the great stores of iron and coal she possesses in those provinces through the acquisition of new riches in the East, like the oil fields and the copper mines of the Caucasus. It is too early to assume that she cherishes any such design. Alsace and Lorraine will be surrendered only when Germany is beaten, and beaten she must be, not alone for a unified France and a unified Italy, not simply to restore to Russia territory of which she has been robbed, but to break up altogether and destroy utterly the colossal ambition she has formed of extending her power of control over the whole of Middle Europe and a great part of Western Asia. That this is her intention has been made too plain to be ignored. It is her challenge to the world, her deliberately matured plan of world domination. If any ill-considered peace terms should leave her free to execute that purpose peace would be but a lull in the war, and a short one.

TAX RATES AND POLITICS.

The fixing of the tax rates raises them to the highest known since consolidation. Manhattan's maximum was 2.44 cents in 1899, but that included 2.49 mills on account of State tax, which never has been equaled since, and in some years has been nothing. It is also true that valuations are now higher than ever before. It would seem that the tax burden is at its greatest. In some cases it is so, for there are hard cases under all rules. But the fact is that taxes are but one element of value, and that most owners will have more money left after paying taxes this year than in other years. Values depend more on rents than on taxes, and renting never was better than in this year of nearly maximum taxation. The owner of desirable offices or apartments, or even of houses, in most cases has more applications than vacancies. Entire districts in Manhattan have felt the revival. The Wall Street district, which was thought overbuilt, is now underbuilt. Broadway has come into its own again, and there is an entire new district added to values built out of what Broadway sacrificed as the penalty for its opposition to Broadway as a rapid transit route. The outer boroughs have grown more than Manhattan, and the tax rate would have been higher but for their vigorous growth, at the expense of Manhattan regarding residential values, which loss Manhattan recoups by the gain in business values. Change and vigor, growth and decline, with their rewards and penalties, are written large all over the assessment rolls. They abound with lessons better worth consideration than the mere amount of taxes payable.

One thing is sure. It must be plain to all men that it is futile to fix the rate unless the valuation is fixed. Taxes result from the application of the multiplier to the multiplicand, and it is not possible to fix them in their relation to each other without fixing the budget. In one year the valuation was increased some $800,000,000, and there were 20,000 applications for reduction. The records do not show the number of successful applications, but it is safe to say that this year there will be less than 20,000 complainants on the records. The record of the complaints is the test of the merit in them. Since the year of 20,000 complaints the number in Manhattan has doubled, and the number in Brooklyn has fallen from 11,800 to 3,216. Manhattan's prosperity enabled it to bear the burden for the outer boroughs, and the bread thus cast on the water is returning after many years.

Manhattan would be much worse off if it had not built up the outlying districts, and their vigor now reduces the burden which Manhattan felt during the period of demonstration of the great adventure under Fusion administration. The demonstration is incomplete, but it is enough already for the complete justification of the greatest and most successful business venture any city ever made. Whoever complains of the tax valuation or rate must think that the city would be better off without the dual subway and the water investments. The fact is that the city would be almost uninhabitable without them, and with them will be almost incalculably enriched. The fall of the rate due to the rise in the valuations is as sure as any future event. It would be years nearer but for the opposition which has increased their cost by delaying construction until labor became dear and materials hard to get at any price. When Mayor HYLAN pins the rate on his predecessors he puts the whole record there. If good business is bad politics, it is a reproach to the electorate for its poor understanding, not to those who suffer for their good work.

TODAY'S ELECTION.

There are 172,071 registered voters in the four New York districts where Congressmen are to be elected today. It is not to be expected that the full registration will be polled; but every one who takes his or her American citizenship seriously will vote. As the polls close at 5 P. M., the safest way is to vote before going to business. It is better to be five minutes late at the office than to neglect the duty of a citizen.

There are States whose whole Congress delegation does not exceed the number of Representatives who are to be elected in this city today; there are States that have even fewer Representatives. It is the reproach of New York that it pays so little attention to the election of its Congressmen; and this time the reproach will be all the deeper from the fact that this is a war election. There are candidates in the field, nominated by the Socialist Party, whose aim is to poll such a large vote that the fact can be used for anti-American propaganda, as indicating war-weariness on New York's part. The way to meet that challenge is to roll up such a vote for the candidates of the patriotic parties that the Socialist vote will be lost. It cannot be done if loyal Americans are not quite loyal enough to take five minutes to step into the polling place and vote.

The Democratic and Republican candidates intend to support the war and to do nothing to betray the man at the front. They promise to support the Administration in its war measures. The Socialist candidates are arrayed against the war by a party platform which denounces it and calls for resistance to it, and individually their public utterances show that they are in sympathy with the platform. They will not be elected; but the danger is not that they will be elected, but that they will poll a big enough proportion of the vote to enable Germany to impose on those who do not know New York and who are exposed to her artful propaganda. The way to prevent that is to take the trouble to vote.

EXPORTS TO EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.

By the export embargo imposed not long after we entered the war, our Government sought to withhold from European neutrals supplies which would directly or indirectly assist the enemy. Shipments were restricted during the progress of negotiations for the trade agreements which recently were signed. Those who desire to know what the effect of this restriction has been can get the facts by inspecting reports of the Department of Commerce. Official figures for January and preceding months are now available. In the following table exports to four northern European neutrals in January are compared with those of the corresponding month in 1917:

	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1917.
Sweden	$4,392	$5,674,171
Norway	1,310,157	7,933,928
Denmark	406,376	5,475,516
Holland	479,570	14,776,742
	$2,199,495	$33,860,357

If we take the seven months that ended with January, thus covering the time during which the embargo rules have been in force, it appears that exports to Sweden declined from $3,055,000 to $2,780,000, and those to Denmark from $33,905,000 to $4,495,000, while Norway's receipts fell from $43,192,000 to $17,364,000. While severe weather at our ports in January should be taken into account, it can be noted that exports to France and Italy rose in that month from $116,000,000 to $146,000,000, and that there were gains also, in comparison with the trade in January one year earlier, for Brazil, Chile, Australia, and Japan. Our total of imports for the month showed only a slight reduction, and for the seven months there was an increase of 21 per cent. Trade with these neutrals was sharply cut down until compacts could be made.

One year ago, when their imports from the United States were so large, these countries were selling to Germany food enough for her western army. Holland and Denmark were leaders in this trade, which was promoted by exports of American wheat and fodder for livestock. Our exports were enabling Sweden and Norway to supply large quantities of essential metals for Germany's munition factories. The official figures are instructive. It was mainly by means of this reduction of exports that our War Trade Board negotiated the agreements which not only cut off at least three-quarters of the neutral sales of food and metals to Germany, but also gave us the use of 375 ships. Official figures published hereafter will report larger shipments to the neutrals than those of January, but they will not rise to the old level and will not represent any supplies carried across the Atlantic for the benefit of those who are killing our soldiers in France.

MR. HURLEY'S GOOD TIDINGS.

"What we now need," said Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board, speaking at the War Camp Community Fund Benefit, "is man power "and the support of the American "people." The man power depends upon the loyalty of labor, and under the influence of SAMUEL GOMPERS and other leaders like him, as patriotic as they are sane and farseeing, labor will prove stanch and true to the end. It would be to despair of the intelligence of one's countrymen to doubt it. The Shipping Board is going to have the whole-hearted support of the American people. They are reading the bulletins from American headquarters in France, and the voice of the pacifist is heard less and less in the land, while German propaganda is getting to be thoroughly understood and daily is becoming more odious.

Chairman HURLEY is optimistic about the shipping program because the yards are practically completed and will soon be entirely equipped on both coasts. "We have 130 yards, 700 ways, and 500,000 men," he says, not including, we presume, the 250,000 shipyard volunteers. Twenty-six vessels are to be put into commission this month, most of them requisitioned and repaired; and thirty-four vessels are to be launched. This is an earnest of greater achievement from month to month. If the workmen stick to their jobs day in and day out, with reliance upon the good faith of the Government, which is pledged to protect them in their rights, 1,600 ships will be turned out this year, a tonnage probably of four millions. This calculation should be exceeded if the men of the East work with the ardor of the men of the West, where an 8,800-ton ship was recently finished in sixty-four days, a record beyond reproach. The war cannot be won without the ships, and at last daylight in this anxious business is to be seen. America will furnish her quota, and the fighting men in France will hold the fort until the submarines are sunk or driven from the seas.

ANOTHER MALTREATED NATIONALITY.

The general obliteration of small nations which German armies are carrying out should not blind us to a tragedy nearer home, the tragedy of the Greenwich Village Bohemians. Their outraged protests are rising to the skies; Sheridan Square has been pinched again. Our police, unresponsive to the currents of thought which pervade this "republic in the air," have seen fit to regard coffee houses where liberated souls meet to discuss the theories of FREUD and TROTZKY and the last dance at Webster Hall as disorderly resorts, mistaking the unrestrained manner of Bohemia for graver laxity. They have questioned the adequacy of entertainment given at certain dances; they have even charged certain hyperaesthetes with the bourgeois offense of selling without a license.

Perhaps the gendarmerie were only trying to prove that the morals of the city are in safe hands even while the Mayor is at Palm Beach. Perhaps they were emulous of the zeal shown by District Attorney SWANN in his investigation of the Partridge Club, whose eponymous bird he neglected, it may be from fellow-feeling, while relentlessly hunting down the subsidiary feline. But whatever the motive, there is distress among the soft-collared Rodolfos and besmocked Mimis. They are, of course, highly flattered that somebody has at last taken seriously Greenwich Village's professions of wickedness; but they are disturbed by the fear that, just when they had all their cafés concentrated where uptown tourists could do them all in an evening, they may have to move again.

Our pseudo-Bohemia, indeed, is always migrating, as homeless as the Mormons before they found the vale of Deseret; but through no compulsion of the police. Their gadfly is the real estate agent. Whenever they have made the momentary location of the Latin Quarter sufficiently famous to bring in financial profits to the cafés—for Greenwich Village, as MARK TWAIN would have said if he had known it, is a place whose inhabitants live by keeping restaurants for each other to eat in—the rehabilitator of lost neighborhoods is at their heels. He seizes upon decayed tenements where free souls live in inexpensive dinginess and rebuilds them into studio apartments whose rentals are beyond the reach of any but the Philistine plutocrat. He has forced the Bohemians to move from Washington Square to Sheridan Square; his hand is already seen in the Sheridan Square neighborhood; another year or so, and the Villagers will again be overcome by their own success; the rents will go up in our newly famous Montmartre, and the denizens will have to move west once more, like the Indians before the white man. Abingdon Square will be their next stop, perhaps, and one more will bring them over beyond the Ninth Avenue elevated road, beside the North River piers. When Greenwich Village has been pushed to the waterfront there will be some reason in talking of the coast of Bohemia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Delay Without One Excuse.

It will be time within a few weeks for us all to set our clocks ahead an hour if we are to take full advantage, this year, of the "daylight saving plan." As practically the whole of Europe for several seasons past has found the innovation beneficial, it seems proper that Congress should be asked in a loud voice why it does not pass the law, already before it, that would give to the United States the economies and the satisfactions thus to be obtained.

Against this simple and easy change in the hours of going to bed and of getting up there is not, so far as known, a single argument. Nobody is opposed to it, except possibly a few people who are opposed on principle to any alteration of established habits, and even these folk, if they exist, have had the grace to remain silent. Everybody else who has given the subject any attention or thought is either eager or willing that America should join the long procession of nations that have exchanged an hour of darkness for an hour of daylight throughout the Summer months.

To make the change would not cost a single man, woman, or child in the whole country a single penny. It would disarrange no present arrangements in any business or amusement. It wouldn't even involve a reprinting of the railway time tables! As a matter of fact, within a day or two after the clocks were readjusted, there would be nothing to remind anybody of what had been done except a subconscious feeling that daylight lasted longer than formerly.

This is probably the only "reform" ever proposed that did not involve expenditures by somebody for somebody. But it is also the only one that didn't involve the making of money by somebody out of somebody, and that, just possibly, is why the proposal has so few vigorous advocates. The actual economy in coal alone that is to be effected by carrying out this plan of well-demonstrated excellence is figured by the statisticians at millions and millions of tons. That in itself would make it worth while, but coal saving is only the beginning of the long list of benefits to be derived from following the good example we are so mysteriously slow to heed.

Wholesale Murder Is Charged!

While Federal authorities of one kind and another are giving deserved attention to the various people who in one way or another antagonize the Government's settled policies and try to excite resistance against their execution, they should devote some earnest thought to the activities and utterances of Mrs. JESSICA HENDERSON, whose official title is Recording Secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation. For this woman in a dispatch from the Eastern Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, printed recently in that paper under a New York dateline, is quoted as saying things not only grotesquely false, but eminently calculated to fill the minds of all who believe them with the fear that the Government, instead of guarding the health of the men in its new armies, is poisoning and killing great numbers of them in order that a few manufacturers of vaccines and serums may do a big business and make a lot of money.

According to Mrs. HENDERSON, the deaths in the camps—all or most of them—are due to the inoculations to which the men are subjected under pretense of protecting them against smallpox, typhoid, and like diseases. In Summer, she says, the consequent fatalities are ascribed to "heat prostration," in Winter to "meningitis" or "pneumonia." She quotes a Massachusetts Lieutenant—unnamed, of course—as saying that "his regiment received 'six 'inoculations in one day and the men fell like dead men on the floor as they were trying to get to their beds.' Not a few, but many, became dead men." She speaks of "thousands of deaths deliberately inflicted on our soldiers and sailors," of eight "husky Kentuckians" who died on a single train after they had been inoculated, and of her visit to "one of the smaller disease factories" where she was told that with the season only half over they had sent out 4,000,000 inoculations.

All of these statements, except the last, sound like the ravings of lunacy. Ignorance, in these days, could hardly be so deep, so utter. The promulgator of them is presumably "sincere" and of "good intention." But the inevitable effect of her calumnies will be to breed disaffection among the stupid and to encourage the vicious in fighting the draft. Anybody who says such things, if insane, should be shut up; if sane, silenced. She passes the limits of even American tolerance.

She Looks Beyond the Present.

There is not much of light or leading to be derived from the announcement of principles and purposes in which Miss ANNE MARTIN of Nevada introduces herself to the public as a candidate for election to the United States Senate. There is nothing distinctly pacifistic in her remarks, but one cannot help noticing that her mind is fixed next to exclusively on "after the war." And although in her reference to "success" she probably means victory for the Allies, it is not the hard fighting by which alone victory can be won that interests her, but "social and industrial readjustments."

Just what "readjustments" Miss MARTIN wants and promises to help in bringing about, if elected to the Senate, she does not disclose. She only says that in effecting them the constructive co-operation of women is needed. Of women in office, evidently. That may be true. Anyway, we are going to have them, and it is just as easy to hope so as to fear not.

But why doesn't Miss MARTIN say something about our immediate tasks—those which must be accomplished if our "social and industrial readjustments" are not to be made by the Kaiser and his close friends—and made, she may be sure, without help or suggestion from her or any other woman?

Regulars Feel Slighted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the distribution of donations I am certain that the regular army is nearly forgotten. There are thousands in the regular army who did not waste their time, until the draft got them, or looking for soft jobs, but enlisted because their country needed them. This letter is to ask that the boys in the regular army be not forgotten, not because I am an old settler in this organization, but because I am in a position to see things.

PRIVATE ARLIE A. MONROE,
Battery E, 7th F. A., B. E. F., France.

ART NOTES.

Interesting Examples of Antique and Oriental Work.

An unusual collection of the art treasures of the Kouchakji Frères is to be seen at the American Art Galleries prior to the sale on Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week. There are old carpets, wood carvings, glass, and some remarkable faiences. There is a rare old fragment of carpet, a long, narrow strip framed, which M. Migeon, in his "Manuel d'Art Mussulman," calls an "archaic type of woolen tapestry." It is a unique specimen from Zenderud and shows in the design a fascinating collection of strongly drawn mythological animals on a ruby red ground. A wonderful little amorine vase, Greek, of the early Roman Empire, shown suspended from a slender chain, is amber, the finest of its kind, said to be superior in form, size, and artistic quality to the well-known amber urn in the National Museum in Rome. It is a deep brown color and probably from the amber beds of Sicily or Persia.

A large metallic-looking tray in deep blue and bronze gold is a pottery Hispano-Moresque of the sixteenth century, wonderful in its size and perfection, decorated with Paradise birds and many leafy sprigs, and with a large, many-pointed disk in the centre. Examples of this ware are usually seen in small vases. A beautiful plate is Rhodian of the sixteenth century, and a ewer, Mesopotamian Rakka, is of the ninth century. There are a number of fine ninth century pieces. Persian Rhages pieces of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are notable. There are a couple of pieces of sixteenth century Italian majolica and an Urbino plate of the same period. Two wood carvings, long, narrow pieces, framed, are among the oldest examples known, the sides of a sarcophagus, first century A. D., unusual pieces even in museums, one showing a design of griffins in relief and the other a gladiatorial fight with wild beasts.

In bronzes there are a number of beautiful small Greek pieces, including a third century B. C. equivalent for Santa Claus, a little figure five inches tall, straight cloak drawn smoothly about him, and tall peaked hat nearly the height of the little figure itself. This is the "Good Spirit" which brings a change of fortune at the end of the year with good luck for the new. It was the family mascot. There are many old glasses, lovely in shape and magnificent in rich, flashing hues, and an enameled beaker of the tenth century used as the colored frontispiece of the catalogue, Arabic, is a remarkable specimen of that form of Arabic art. In gold and brilliant colors and beautiful iridescence it presents the scene of a court harem. A cup of millefiori glass, Alexandrian, Augustan era, is one of the treasures of the collection.

In the upper galleries, to be sold Friday evening, is an agreeable collection of the finished pictures of the late Walter Clark, National Academician. These are landscapes and pleasing coast scenes, East Hampton and Shinnecock Hills, Massachusetts and Main coasts, the Hudson River Valley, and Westchester County were some of the artist's favorite painting places. He has chosen pleasant days and peaceful scenes. There are Spring days with blossoming trees, and Autumn cornfields with great ragged stacks of corn. There is a large view of country with the broad roof of a church with short square tower set in masses of green, and here and there around are houses nestling lower in the green. One picture is all blue—blue sky, blue water, a picturesque tumble-down shed on the beach, and chickens. Next to it on the walls is a scene all brilliant light greens, with a brook running through the centre of the landscape. There are many brooks running through low lands, with soft foliaged willow trees, and here and there pictures of deeper tones, larger, rich-foliaged trees, and contrasting deep blue skies with masses of white clouds.

U-Boat Attacks on Swiss Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news of the sinking of a Spanish ship carrying grain for Switzerland is another German violation of international agreement, for the Swiss Government had received from the German Government a formal promise that ships carrying grain and merchandise for Switzerland would not be torpedoed. These ships fly the Swiss flag as well as that of the neutral country to which the ship belongs. The food shortage in Switzerland is very serious, and affects not only the Swiss population, but the 40,000 interned prisoners of war of the belligerents, of whom two-thirds are our allies, and the 200,000 refugees from all the invaded countries.

Taken in conjunction with the news that the Germans are now promising food to Holland, it looks as though this were an attempt to prove to the two neutrals who have been most friendly and helpful to the Allies that the German submarine blockade has succeeded, and that all neutral countries will be henceforth dependent upon the Central Powers for food supplies.

Mme. SLAVKO GROUITCH.
New York, March 4, 1918.

A Needed Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every lover of France, every believer in fair play, and every one interested in the unified cause of the Allies will rejoice in the publication in THE TIMES of March 1 of Mr. Grasty's admirable dispatch from Paris denying the statements made in an article published in Collier's Weekly early in January. I had not read more than a small portion of this alleged review of "The Battle of 1917" when my indignation was aroused, for on its face the article was inaccurate. Mr. Grasty was quite right in cabling THE TIMES that the article held "pernicious possibilities" and might "cause considerable mischief if not corrected."

I believe that I stand with many thousands of Americans who are interested in seeing Germany defeated, in achieving the complete victory of the Allies, in having democracy vanquish autocracy, but who are not interested in international politics and jealousies in the allied camps.

FELIX ORMAN.
New York, March 2, 1918.

NOT MUCH OF A MAN!

He may be as rich as a millionaire,
Or a scion of noble name;
No Sage with his wisdom may compare—
He may shine in the blaze of fame.
He may be the most marvelous thing in sight
That our humble eyes can scan,
But if his heart is not in OUR FIGHT
He isn't much of a MAN!

He may be as square as the day is long
And just in his every deal.
He may seek the right and eschew the wrong
And to gods of all ages kneel.
He may be a saint in his holy ways,
Soul pure since his life began,
But if out of HIS COUNTRY'S WAR he stays,
He isn't much of a MAN!

A man may be true to his child and wife
And loyal to all mankind;
He may do no ill in his whole long life,
And yet, to his horror, find,
When no patriot fervor floods his breast
At the threat of a foeman's clan,
He lacks in that which, of all, is best,
For he isn't much of a MAN!

LURANA SHELDON.

LONDON WOMEN UNDER GERMAN FIRE.

A Record of Courage and Cheerfulness in the Midst of the Recent Destructive Air Raids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For months—indeed, for all the years—of the present war I have been receiving letters from a London friend whom, for her coolness under fire of the German Zeppelins and Gothas, I often address as "Intrepid Britoness." As I hear from her every week, mail and censor favoring, and as the attacks from the air have occurred with almost hebdomadal frequency, it is my privilege to have many picturesque, personal details of these events and the manner in which she and her companions are affected thereby. It is a cheerful house of "paying guests" where my friend resides, in the Maida Vale quarter of the town. A specialty is made by this house of entertaining young officers on leave from the western front, British and Canadian, also the "boys" in khaki convalescing from wounds. These last I have come to know by the pet names given them, as "Brownie" and "Fido" and the like absurdities, and for their unfailing good humor and invention in diverting and reassuring their fellow-guests in the hour of the "shadowing of wings" malignant.

Follow, without further comment and without dates, some of the more significant and amusing passages from these letters, in which the writer will sometimes stop in full swing to entreat the censor not to delete or excise, (for I have sometimes returned to her a sheet or a leaf which has so suffered—without apparent reason:)

"I remember I wrote you that we expected the aerial enemy at full moon, (that is, today.) But the enemy didn't wait for the full moon, but started at first quarter, and, as you probably know, has been raiding all the week. Last night the firing was very loud and long. However, we did not resort to the cellars, but stayed quietly in the sitting room, with books or needle-work. I kept on with my cushion-stuffing for the hospital—although I can get up quite a case of nerves and tearful tremors at the sight of a khaki-clad band on the march. When the guns were booming their hardest, last night, I own to a curious thrill-like fascination—I wanted to run out and see what was going on, and oh, I felt a pride and a joy in the thought of our gunners standing at their posts, and our gallant young airmen in the sky defending the city and its women and children! If I were a man and young, (instead of a woman and old,) I'd be with them fighting up aloft; I suppose its the latent Le H—— blood and spirit militant in me—or was I perchance a fighting man in my last incarnation? * * * This letter did not get finished and posted, for last night, again—our usual Sunday evening raid—we were warned by the boom of guns and police shouts of 'Take cover!' A big piece of shell fell in the scullery of the house opposite this. Happily none of the family was hurt. Of course we have amusing false alarms, as, the other day, when a door banged with a resounding boom, and we hastily closed the shutters and retired to the 'cover' of the back drawing room! We have a 'very nice basement.' But as regards the explosive Hun bombs and the aerial torpedoes, it might as well be said, if one hit a house direct, there's nobody left to tell the tale—in a basement or out of it. The aerial torpedoes flash through the sky * * * and a house near here was entirely destroyed with all in it. * * *

"We have had another air raid on the City, and attempted raids that did not get past the coast. This time the raid occurred just about dinner time, and, while the pudding was going round, some of our party retired to the drawing room because it was said that shrapnel was falling near by. Our popular and beloved 'Fido' (Canadian on leave) strolled nonchalantly out and fetched in a piece of shell as big as his own head—but this was, of course, from our gunners. (Dear censor, please note, and do not delete; everybody knows that shrapnel falls all over London, so this is no telling. I'm not going to drop a word as to where the bomb fell.) But your 'Britoness,' in the vanity of her heart, was quite pleased when one of our khaki boys said, 'You're a very plucky one in air raids.' Mrs. J. is better than plucky. She is always as cool as the proverbial cucumber, and always she brings down her little flask, in case some one (else) should be taken faint.

"This time the raid was a 'big one.' Forty or fifty German planes right over the house—and they looked just like a flock of birds—and all the guns were firing. Hearing this, I debated whether I wouldn't run out and have just a glance at this flock of sinister fowl. But, learning that a dozen of us were going to the big underground storerooms, (aforesaid basement,) I went, too, rather for companionship in danger than for safety, as there really is no place safe from explosive bombs. When we were assured that all danger had passed over, for us—had passed toward the centre of the town—my heart was cold with the thought of what was going on in the 'good, gray' City a mile or so away from us. We knew there must be a bad casualty list; indeed, we apprehended the morning's report would be even worse than it is. * * *

"It appears that the last was even a more serious raid than we here realized at the time. One of our 'happy family' went to pay a visit yesterday and found herself in a region of smashed windows and damaged houses—barely a 'two-penny bus ride' from here. Alas, for the poor little children—six innocents in one house! * * * We have had considerable difficulty in getting milk for the invalids suffering from internal chill (on the occasion of their 5-o'clock-in-the-morning tea.) Our little deprivations and inconveniences are increasing, gradually, slowly; and we begin to wonder how long we shall be able to call them 'little!' * * * (Dear Mr. Censor, why did you again delete me? Was it because of my harmless little joke in calling this place a 'camp' in connection with our khaki boys? I am trying to be most discreet in every way.)

"R—— H—— makes a point of going South at the waxing of the moon—looks as though he didn't relish the raids. We poor beggars can't afford trips to the South country every month. No wonder, then, that we should pride ourselves upon becoming experts, as when one of our number at the boom of the guns pronounced thereon, 'Ah, that was a fine barrage!' But I must pass on the palm for 'Intrepid Britoness' to another—a late arrival from the country, just after that last most serious raid of which I wrote you. . . was at table. She remarked, plaintively, that she was 'sorry to have missed the experience,' but still 'hoped' to have it before she leaves. No doubt she will. There is a general inclination to sportiveness—would you call it levity—when referring to the raids, such as one reporter's cheerful comment when carrying Mrs. M——'s luggage to her 'sky parlor': 'Here, you're close to the 'umming birds, ma'am!' * * * In the first moon of the new year it waxed and waned, and no air raids as yet. I have no doubt that our defensive system around London has been greatly improved, else we should have had an aerial visit ere this—and we shall have it, when our foes feel themselves strong enough. Meanwhile we read of the thousands of Germans pouring back from the eastern to the western front. A khaki boy who is going back to the trenches tomorrow remarked complaisantly, 'The more to kill!' He seemed quite pleased at the prospect—a flash of the Canadian spirit, and a good word to close with for today."

EDITH M. THOMAS.
New York, Feb. 28, 1918.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Proposals to Organize an Army in This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing the letter of Boris Aronovitch in which he advocates sending a volunteer army to Russia, I wish to give my hearty approval and to pledge my support to such a movement.

Permit first a few suggestions: (1) that the army be composed of Russians and Americans who are not included in the draft, (2) that recruiting offices be established in New York and other cities where the Russian population is large, and that these be made similar to the British recruiting offices in this country, (3) that all recruits be required to take oath to support the cause of the Entente Allies, to maintain law and order in Russia, and to promote the cause of humanity in general, (4) that the army be modeled after the Plattsburg regiments with a view to making such members of the organization as shall qualify officers in a new Russian army.

The need for such an organization is more than emphasized by the newspaper reports that have come from Russia. With proper leadership the Tavarish is capable of doing wonderful fighting, as the reports of the Russian Army of the old régime have shown. If an organization is formed which combines the quick, energetic, resourceful, fighting qualities of the American with the ponderous, persistent spirit that has characterized the Russian Army in former wars, and this organization is used to good effect in making Russia an active ally and fighting force, peace will quickly come. But, on the other hand, if Germany succeeds in her attempt to join Berlin and Vladivostok by a military railroad, the robber will be escaping in the rear while we are barricading the front.

In short, the war is to be won not on the east front or the west front or on any one front, but on all the fronts. Every German army must be forced to the defensive before she will yield.

G. M. NELSON.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1918.

Denial from Assemblyman Smith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES there is a statement that at the meeting held on Sunday afternoon at the North Presbyterian Church, in 155th Street, a member of the committee had stated that I promised to vote for the Federal prohibition amendment.

I made no such promise, as I believe that the amendment of the Constitution of the United States is too important to be decided offhand.

As this is a very important bill, I attended the meeting, together with the Assemblymen from the districts adjoining on the north and south of the district which I represent, in order to get the views of the persons there present, and I made no promise one way or the other.

EARL A. SMITH,
Member of Assembly, Twenty-second District, New York County.
New York, March 4, 1918.

CLAIMS OF THE CZECHS.

For Their Service to the Allies They Ask Recognition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lately our representatives in Congress are taking more interest in the small Czech nation.

The Czechs are an industrial race, with progressive ideas and initiative, which qualities give them the right to stand in the ranks of other civilized nations. Its independence guaranteed, first by our grand Republic and its allies and strengthened by the federation of Moravia, Silesia and Slovakland (all of the same ethnic stock), the Czecho-Slovak nation will in turn guarantee a lasting peace, because it will be strong enough to bar any future Teutonic attempts to dominate the European continent.

The Czechs of all the non-German and non-Magyar subject people have most consistently shown their disapprobation of the war against the Allies. They have aided our allies and are aiding us to win the fight by the same token that the French people aided the American Revolution; they have given of their blood and treasure to the Serbians, Belgians, French and English. They are aiding the American Government today both morally and financially, and have given more volunteers to the American Army than any other people of old country stock.

For all this aid and backing of our cause our representatives in the Senate and House should convince themselves for all time, should impress upon the President and our nation that the independence of the Czecho-Slovak peoples of Austria is as vital to the peace of the world as that of the Poles or the Jugo-Slavs. The demand for the independence of certain nations and disregard for the pleas of other people who are as eligible to a like freedom is unjust, undemocratic in principle and impossible.

If some of the European subject people secure their independence at the expense of others, the prestige of the large sponsor nations will suffer greatly both at the hands of the small nations and our enemies as well. It will then be but a patched-up peace and a constant danger, which will finally bring on a more horrible war; a war of the classes.

ALOIS KOSTELAK.
Stamford, Feb. 28, 1918.

A Better Mail Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Up to Jan. 30 my husband, who is with the American expeditionary forces in France and whose address is constantly changing, had received forty-seven out of fifty-four let

ROOSEVELT LEAVES HOSPITAL UNAIDED

Colonel Walks to His Automobile and Returns to His Hotel Apartment.

HAPPY TO BE OUT AGAIN

Wants to Greet Returning Spring at His Oyster Bay Home—To Reply to Messages.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. Just two days less than a month ago the former President underwent a series of operations there and unfavorable developments which followed led to great anxiety among his friends as to the outcome. The fact that he was able yesterday to walk alone to the waiting automobile, and that his system had thrown off the infection which had troubled him for nearly four years, was cause for much rejoicing, even though his physicians fear that he has been deprived, probably permanently, of the hearing in his left ear.

By Colonel Roosevelt's own wish his departure from the hospital was deprived of many of the features of the joyous celebration which would have occurred if his friends had been permitted to have their way. The Colonel sent word to the reporters and photographers who were waiting that he preferred not to be interviewed, and that he desired as well that no pictures should be taken.

His wishes were observed scrupulously. As he walked from the hospital at 12:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon he held himself erect, and his step, even though it was not quite so firm as usual, was steady. There was about his face, perhaps, a touch of grayness, but his cheeks were firm and the contours as well-rounded as usual. His body, too, gave an impression of strength.

The exact time of his departure was kept secret, so that no great crowd might collect, but a few persons recognized his blue auto when it drew up at the Fifty-ninth Street entrance at noon. A few moments later Mrs. Roosevelt came out and stood at the door of the car, her face reflecting her satisfaction in the event that was about to take place.

Walks to the Automobile.

Then out walked the Colonel. A nurse hovered near him—not quite near enough to be walking at his side—and Dr. Harold B. Keyes, house physician at the hospital, came just a pace or two in the rear. The ex-President's own happiness in his liberation was most manifest in his countenance and his determination to reach the automobile unaided brought a little thrill of admiration from those watching him.

To the waiting reporters, the Colonel, as he passed them, called that he would "talk it all over" at the Hotel Langdon within a few days, and he bowed and smiled in acknowledgment of the subdued chorus of greetings and good wishes. By the time he reached the curb and stood waiting while the nurse arranged the robes for him, quite a little crowd had gathered. Some one called "Teddy!" and again the Colonel responded smilingly.

The Colonel at this juncture espied the expressing of delight on the face of his negro chauffeur. Again smiling broadly, he turned to the man, and said: "My goodness, Lee, it feels good to be out again."

"I'm glad to see you out again, Colonel," the chauffeur responded.

The automobile was ready by this time, and Colonel Roosevelt waved his wife to her seat. Then, still unaided, he climbed in beside her, shook hands, and said his thanks to nurse and physician, and the car started off. The auto was driven straight to the Hotel Langdon, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, where Colonel Roosevelt has made his town home for some time.

At the hotel Colonel Roosevelt was shown at once to his rooms, and luncheon was served to him and the members of the family who had been allowed to attend the homecoming. The first visitor was his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who spent ten minutes in the apartment, and came down to say that the Colonel was feeling fine and was "Oh, so happy."

Dr. Walton Martin and Dr. Arthur B. Duel, the surgeon and ear specialist, respectively, who treated Colonel Roosevelt in the hospital, did not attend him before he went to the hotel, but it was understood they would see him last night. It is expected that there will be no more bulletins about his progress, the status of the case having been summed up in the bulletin issued on Sunday, which said that Colonel Roosevelt probably would not recover the hearing in his left ear, and that he might suffer for a time from sudden dizziness. It was noticed yesterday that he walked firmly to the car.

Unless present plans are changed, Colonel Roosevelt will stay but a short time at the Langdon before going back to Oyster Bay. It is said that he is anxious to enjoy the first manifestations of Spring at Sagamore Hill. His course in the next few weeks probably depends upon how far he can reconcile his own wishes with the natural caution of his physicians. He is scheduled to make a speech in Maine on March 24, and is represented as being most anxious to play a prominent part in approaching Republican campaigns. His physicians and his family are reported as determined to use all their influence to prevent his resuming his part in public affairs to such an extent as to endanger or retard his convalescence.

Now that Colonel Roosevelt is out of the hospital it is said he will devote a part of his time every day to responding to the messages which came to the hospital during his illness. Hundreds of these were addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt, but other hundreds were sent to the Colonel himself. Many were from old friends and associates, and some, particularly those from little children and obscure admirers, are said to have touched him deeply.

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CAN'T REBUILD FRANCE NOW

Task Is to Give Villagers a New Start, Says Miss Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In an address at the home of Mrs. Joseph Leiter, dealing with the work providing for the reconstruction of the territory that has been reconquered in France from German military occupation, Miss Anne Morgan of New York, one of the leaders of the Civilian Division of the American Fund for French Wounded, cleared away some misunderstanding that has grown out of the use of the term "reconstruction."

"Criticism frequently heard in this country that it is too early to begin reconstruction work in France are based on a misapprehension," Miss Morgan said. "The American fund members have no idea of the literal restoration of the French towns, which would be at this time preposterous."

Miss Morgan said that the "adoption" of French towns by American communities was futile. A French architect, who had been asked to make plans for the reconstruction of one village, had stated that it would take him a whole year to get the work started. Such work, if it is ever to be accomplished, is a work of the future, she said, and cannot possibly be undertaken while the war is being fought. The work at hand is the daily problem of helping the returning French villagers to get the necessities of life.

"The American Fund for French Wounded," said Miss Morgan, "has undertaken the restoration of twenty-three villages in the Aisne region, and has headquarters at Bierancourt. This district was one of the finest farming countries in France, and the Germans made a vow to leave it uninhabitable. They drove out the villagers, sending off many of them to Germany. They blew up, burned, or destroyed the villages, hacked down trees, battered down farming machinery, carried off the live stock, and uprooted every vegetable. The returning inhabitants find none of the necessities of life.

"The 'reconstruction' work needed here is the daily problem of helping to supply these villagers with the necessities of life. Put a roof over the ruins of their homes and give them food with a few utensils in which to cook it, clothing, farming implements, seeds, and a cow, if the family needs milk.

"The improved condition of the French children, responding as they are to better nourishment, is one of the most impressive features of the work. The organization's labor is largely devoted to the care of the children, whose schools have been re-established."

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Mayer Celebrate Event at Harmonie Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Mayer celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary last night at the Harmonie Club, 10 East 60th Street, with about sixty of their relatives attending. They had nine children, of whom five survive, including Jesse Mayer, who married Miss Edna Erb; Joseph G. Mayer, whose wife was Miss Millie Frank, and Lucius W. Mayer, who wed Miss Mildred Black; also Arthur V. Mayer and Mrs. Monroe R. Rothschild.

Mr. Mayer is 82, and his wife is 69 years old. She was the daughter of Jacob Wolf, and was born in Woodville, Miss. They were married in this city on March 4, 1868. Mr. Mayer was in the tobacco business before retiring, and for many years was President of the Leaf Tobacco Trade of this city.

Among the near relatives present were Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Paats de Frers, Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wolf, Dr. and Mrs. Herman J. Wolf, Mrs. Lewis Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Worms, Miss Valarie Dreyfus, Miss Celia Wolf and Clarence G. Rothschild.

MISS DU BOIS BETROTHED.

Daughter of Cornelius Du Bois to Wed Lieut. Emmons, Now in France

Cornelius Du Bois of 47 West Seventy-sixth Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Katharine Du Bois, to Second Lieutenant Roger B. Emmons, a son of Mrs. J. Frank Emmons of this city. Lieutenant Emmons is with the Seventh Field Artillery, national army, in France. He was commissioned at the first Plattsburg camp. His father, the late J. Frank Emmons, was a member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., bankers and brokers.

Wed to Captain Chamberlin.

Major Gen. David Cary Shanks, United States Army, and Mrs. Shanks of this city announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah Chapman Shanks, to Captain Stephen J. Chamberlin, U. S. A., on Saturday last in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and a few close friends only. The bride was attended only by her sister, Miss Katharine Shanks, and Captain Chamberlin had Captain Maxwell Sullivan from Camp Merritt as his best man.

General Shanks is the commanding General in charge of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, and Captain Chamberlin is his aid.

Engaged to Lieut. Com. L. P. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Soto Beals of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of Mrs. Beals's sister, Miss Edna Shethar, to Lieutenant Commander Louis Poisson Davis, U. S. N. Miss Shethar is the daughter of the late Edwin Hall Shethar and has lived with her sister at Greenwich for the last three years. Lieutenant Commander Davis is a son of the late Junius Davis of Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Winifred Laud-Brown to Wed.

Mrs. Thomas J. Laud-Brown of Englewood, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Winifred Laud-Brown, to Colin Esterbrook Carter, son of Dr. Colin S. Carter and Mrs. Carter of New York City. Mr. Carter is a nephew of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes. He is now in the officers' training camp at the Pelham Bay naval base.

Fashion Fete at Plaza Again Today.

Because of the impossibility of accommodating the hundreds of persons who have purchased tickets for the fashion fête in aid of the American-British-French-Belgium War Relief Blind Fund, and who sought admittance to the White ballroom of the Plaza yesterday, the fête will be continued at the Plaza this afternoon and evening.

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DESCRIBES MAN AS THE 'WHOLE THING'

Mrs. Gilman Says if All the Women Died Man Would Get Along Without Them.

LEAD IN HUMAN WORLD

Tells Civic Club That Women Are the Only Animals That Are Subjugated.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in the first of six discussion-lectures, "The Large Feminism," given at the Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, yesterday, took for her subject the "Biological Base." It is woman and the female of other species who form the "biological base," Mrs. Gilman told the members of her class, but while woman is the race superior, man has put it all over her in the conduct of human life.

"When it comes to human life," said Mrs. Gilman, "man is the whole thing."

She told the women—there were no men in the class—that woman had been the producer for the family in the early days of the world. She not only reared the children, but she grew and prepared the food, and made the clothes while the men devoted themselves to hunting and fighting. But somewhere along the ages, and this is something that history does not tell, man got the whole running of the world into his own hands and he has been running it ever since.

"Men Best in Everything."

"In the human world the men are the best of everything," said Mrs. Gilman. "They are the best cooks, the best milliners; they build the ships and the big bridges, and do all the important work. If there should come a big pestilence and all the women of the world should die, the men could get along very well indeed without them. They would miss their wives, sisters, and daughters very much at first, but they would still have everything necessary. They would have their big manufactories, their ships and their bridges, their big clubs and the cooks to prepare meals in them. They would have the big games; for the big games of the world are all for men, aren't they? And they never want the women around in those, anyway. Even the boy doesn't want the girls around when he is playing. The men could be perfectly happy and satisfied as long as the race existed, but as to the women it would be different.

"The women, if all the men should be killed off, would miss all the big things in the world which the men have been doing. They could not make the ships or the bridges, the street cars or the subways, and they do not even run the big stores. I don't mean to say they couldn't do it, but they haven't been doing it and are not yet prepared to."

The real purpose of life, Mrs. Gilman said, is the development of the race, and it is the women there who are making good there.

lory of Rearing Children.

"They call the bringing of children into the world and nursing them the handicaps of women. They are really her glory. If she had not developed these powers we would still be reptiles. In the development of human power man has gone so far ahead that he has subjugated woman. Women are the only animals that are subjugated, and anything else is so foreign to us now that it is difficult for us to accept it.

"Woman does the great work of the world in producing the children. What happens to the male in other species? See the great spider in the web. It is always a female, and as her little wouldbe suitors, much smaller than she, come along she eats them up. Even the one she accepts as a spouse she finally devours. It is the young roosters and the male calves in the barnyard that are always killed

"There are certain characteristics of the male which are their predominant forces—the all-powerful desire for the female, and it must be said that man has been very true to type. Then there is his desire to fight—combativeness. One little boy will go up to another and say: 'I can lick your,' girls may fight sometimes, but they do it for some cause—not because they like it and to get acquainted. Sheep are the meekest and stupidest of animals, but you can't go into a pasture with a ram or he will attack you; the bull is the same, and on the plains you are at liberty to shoot a loose stallion, for he will jump on you with his front feet and kill you. You hear a yowling out in your yard at night, and it is the everlasting tomcat, who is fighting his rivals."

WOMAN CLEARS DR. SCHIEDT

Admits She Erred in Accusing Professor of Disloyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 4.—Dr. Richard Conrad Schiedt, whose recent resignation from the Franklin and Marshall College caused a stir in Eastern educational circles, has been erroneously accused of disloyalty by a woman, and today, under the pressure of Dr. Schiedt's attorney, the mistake was rectified, and the woman offered amends through a public apology.

Miss Helen H. Huebenerl of this city, a teacher at Dana Hall, Wellesley College, overheard three men making disloyal statements on a train between Philadelphia and Lancaster. She mistook one of them for Dr. Schied and told her friends about it. In that way the charge was sown broadcast about the city, and it was largely responsible for the action taken in causing Dr. Schiedt's resignation from his place at Franklin and Marshal College.

The following statement in part is the first that has been made by Dr. Schiedt since the affair first opened:

"The story has been repeatedly told by Miss Huebenerl and others, and has found widespread credence. It has been enlarged and grotesquely garbled and became the nucleus of a great many other imaginary stories which have branded me in the eyes of the public as a spy and a traitor, and have caused threats of indictment by a Federal Grand Jury.

"I am neither a coward nor a hypocrite, but an American unafraid, and as such I stand by my allegiance to the United States, sworn without reservation and restriction over twenty-five years ago.

"I trust to God that the time may soon come when the unselfish and self-sacrificing efforts of the American nation toward the establishment of the long-looked-for human brotherhood may be fully and triumphantly realized and racial hatred and suspicion disappear off the face of the earth forever."

BIG WOODWORK CONTRACTS.

Many Factories Turning Out Spare Parts for Vehicles.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Contracts calling for an expenditure of more than $15,000,000 will be allotted this week to wood-working firms, as part of the Government's policy of utilizing existing factories for the manufacture of war materials. Spare parts of wagons and other vehicles used by the army will be turned out instead of the ordinary peace-time products.

Officials of the Council of National Defense said today that patriotic cooperation had been encountered in every industry which had been forced to curtail its output. Geoge N. Peck, industrial representative of the council, said that American manufacturers had discovered they were able to do many things for which their plants were not built. One automobile factory is making recoil mechanisms for big guns instead of pleasure cars.

SEES SPAIN IN THE GRIP OF GERMAN INTERESTS

I. F. Marcosson Tells Exporters That the Kaiser Has 80,000 Active Agents There.

Isaac F. Marcosson, writer and war correspondent, speaking yesterday at the Biltmore luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, said that he had made astonishing discoveries of intrigue when he visited Spain last Fall.

"Spain today," he said, "is almost as completely Teutonized industrially and commercially as was Italy before the war. There are more than 80,000 Germans in Spain, and every one is a spy or a commercial agent. Every factory site offered for sale today is bought by the Germans; whenever the control of an industrial enterprise is available it is snapped up by some German, who, by a marvelous secret service, seems to know exactly when this is about to happen. Germany is assembling vast stores of raw material throughout Spain in precisely the same way she is doing in Switzerland and Holland, and as she tried to do in the United States, for the sole purpose of being able to start business in a big way the day war is over.

"It is a costly mistake for American business men to believe that Germany is down and out commercially. Far from it. In Spain, Italy, Scandinavia, and South America she is on the job and working overtime. The diversion of her industries at home to war needs has not stifled her output. She is a going business concern in Spain and elsewhere, and she will be able to enter into competition with the United States and her allies in the markets of the world as soon as peace sheaths the sword."

The speaker gave some first-hand impressions of the Russian disintegration which he feared would lengthen the war two years by giving Germany access to raw materials. Then he turned to a discussion of America's best course, urging that American industry be mobilized for service in foreign fields, so that Germany could be met on her own ground of economic warfare. He insisted that the United States had turned the scale permanently the moment her entrance into the war shifted the economic balance against the Teuton enemies.

"Henceforth," he added, "military strategy will be subordinate to economic advantage. No one realizes this better than the Germans themselves. In other words, the means of effecting a radical decision in the war are slipping away from the armies and taking up their abode in the citadels of cash, credit, and commerce."

GREETS JEWISH RECRUITS.

Lord Reading Telegraphs Best Wishes to British Battalion.

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, sent a telegram yesterday to Major C. Brooman White, commanding the British and Canadian Recruiting Depot in New York, in which he extended his greeting to the Jewish recruits who were joining the British colors, more than 150 of whom had already left for the front. The telegram read:

Many thanks for your kind telegram. I take this opportunity of extending to the first contingent of the Jewish battalion my best wishes. I feel sure they will contribute worthily on the field of battle to the cause of democracy and liberty throughout the world.

Measures for the simplification of enlistment in the various branches of the United States Army, Navy, or Marines, were put into practical operation yesterday by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Applicants desiring to enter a branch of the service will now receive in the committee's room in the Hall of Records free and reliable advice as to the quickest way to communicate with the recruiting headquarters of the branch he wishes to enter.

There are vacancies in the services for which men are needed, including the newly organized tank units, aviation corps, medical branch, cavalry, infantry, field artillery, engineers, naval reserve, coast guard, engineers, and quartermaster corps.

The Marine Corps recruiting service announced yesterday that two commercial photographers were immediately needed for laboratory work in developing aerial photographic plates. A camouflage artist is also needed by the Marines. These men are to be sent to the Marine Corps Aviation Station at Miami, Fla.

REJECT SOCIALIST PARLEYS.

Belgian Workmen Prefer Papal Mediation if Necessary.

HAVRE, March 4.—One hundred and ten thousand Belgian workmen, members of the Free Christian Labor Union of Belgium, unable to express their views in their own country, did so through their exiled representatives who met here last week. Participating in the meeting also were the President of the International Christian Union, H. Heyman of France; the Vice President, E. Van Quebele of Holland, and the Secretary, J. Roscam of England.

Resolutions were adopted asserting the present war to be a war of nations, rather than a war of classes, and protesting against the assumption of diplomatic rôles by Socialist groups and against any steps or resolutions calculated to trouble the minds of the Belgian workmen, and, also, reproving any idea of contact with labor organizations in enemy countries.

The resolutions set forth that mediation by a neutral power, when the occasion arises, would be preferable to any initiative taken by unqualified persons. They suggest that when the proper time comes recourse to the mediation of the Holy See would be indicated as the best course.

MONTENEGRIN PRINCE DEAD.

Mirko, Second Son of King, Made Peace Offer to Austria.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—Prince Mirko, second son of King Nicholas of Montenegro, died in a sanitarium at Vienna Sunday of hemorrhage of the lungs. He entered the sanitarium two years ago.

Prince Mirko, who was 39 years old, remained in Montenegro after the royal family fled from the Austrian invaders. He attempted to enter into separate peace negotiations with Austria, but his efforts were of no avail. It was reported in January, 1917, that Prince Mirka was to be made the ruler of a new South Slavonic State to be created by the Central Powers. His wife was Princess Natalie, and they had three sons.

THOMAS M. HUNTER DEAD.

Dean of the American Stage Succumbs at 80 Years.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4.—Thomas Marvin Hunter, dean of the American stage, died here today from infirmities of old age. Mr. Hunter was born in Granville, N. Y., eighty years ago, and for fifty-five years he played with Joseph Jefferson, Mme. Janauschek, Charlotte Cushman, Tomasso Salvini, Charles Kean, Barry Sullivan, Mme. Ristori, William Warren, Ned Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, the Booths, and the Wallacks.

NATION'S GAME BIRDS NEARING EXTINCTION

American Protective Association Favors Laws and Sanctuaries for Their Preservation.

FOR SHORTER OPEN SEASON

Dr. Hornaday Advocates Conservation Measures Be Adopted for Increasing Food Supply.

The upland game birds of America, including the Bob White quail, the grouse, and the woodcock, are dangerously near extinction, according to statements made yesterday at the opening session of the Fourth National Conference of the Game Protective Association, at the Waldorf. Further protection by law and the establishment of sanctuaries where methods of conservation could be worked out were the principal ways suggested to save game.

E. W. Nelson, Chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, declared that he had sent out 800 questionnaires to men living in various sections of the country where woodcock have been found, and responses from more than 400 showed that the birds have greatly decreased in the last few years. Dr. Nelson advocated the passage of a law providing for a two years' closed season, followed by a shorter open season and a smaller bag limit.

Donald McVickar, who has had more than fifty years' experience as gamekeeper, both in England and the United States, suggested that hunters and others in each community who were interested in game preservation get together and figure out accurately how many birds there were in that section, so the game bags could be limited more or less scientifically.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, in discussing the general demand, especially from the rural communities, that game protective laws be repealead at least for the period of the war, so that beef and pork might be replaced by game, urged that bills now before Congress, providing for the establishment of game sanctuaries, be passed. Dr. Hornaday said it would be possible by this plan to put 2,000,000 deer on the nation's dinner tables annually, as well as vast numbers of wild fowl.

John Burnham, President of the association, advanced the theory that every ten years there is a cycle of disease which affects hares and rabbits of the North, and grouse, woodcock, and other upland game birds further South. This, together with rigorous Winter weather and bad nesting seasons, are some of the reasons advanced by Mr. Burnham for the depletion of game birds in the United States.

Motion pictures showed the life of the migratory birds, ducks, geese, and snipe, in Louisiana. Dr. Nelson asked M. L. Alexander, Conservation Commissioner of Louisiana, what that State was doing to preserve the migratory birds from being killed within its borders. Dr. Nelson said that Louisiana was one of the few States where migratory birds were allowed to be killed for the market.

"If you slaughter hundreds of thousands of these birds in Louisiana in Winter for food," said Dr. Nelson, "why wouldn't it be just as fair for Canada to put hundreds of thousands of their eggs in cold storage for food in nesting time? At that rate, how long would it be before every other State in the Union would be without these migratory game birds?"

In reply Mr. Alexander stated that the authorities in Louisiana were doing all they could to prevent killing of fowl for the market, in face of the fact that people there had for years been brought up to regard the killing of migratory birds for the market as one of their inalienable rights. He said that the Rockefeller Foundation and Mrs. Russell Sage had given assistance to the State in the preservation of game.

The conference will close with a dinner tonight.

COL. COLENBRANDER DEAD.

Commander of "Kitchener's Fighting Scouts" in the Boer War.

The death by drowning of Colonel Johann W. Colenbrander, C. B., who was the friend of the late Lord Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, and Lord Roberts, and famed himself as an adventurer and soldier of fortune, was announced in this city yesterday. According to the report, Colonel Colenbrander met his death while playing the part of Lord Chelmsford, who was the British Commander in Chief in the Zulu campaign of 1879, in a film production. He is said to have fallen from his horse while crossing the Klip River in Africa.

Colonel Colenbrander, who was past 60, had taken part in many campaigns against the African natives of the Boer country, and his body was covered with scars of spear wounds which he had received. His birthplace was Natal, and in early life he saw service with the Natal Guides. In 1896, during the Matabele rebellion, he organized a troop which became known as "Colenbrander's Boys," and in the Boer war he raised and commanded "Kitchener's Fighting Scouts." He was made a Commander of the Bath in 1902. In 1909 the old soldier came to this country to organize a shooting and exploring expedition in Central Africa, but the project met with little success. He became ill and penniless, and was sent back to England through the good offices of the British Consulate. He was widely entertained when he returned in 1911.

Ex-Fire Chief Conway of Jersey City

John F. Conway, who was Chief of the Fire Department in Jersey City for twenty-three years and a candidate for City Commissioner there in 1915, died yesterday at his home, 73 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, in his sixty-third year. He was born near his late home and at an early age became a "call" man on the old Volunteer Fire Department of Hudson City, and after the consolidation of Hudson City with Jersey City remained as a fireman on the new force. He was a Fire Commissioner for several years until 1888, when he became Chief of the department. He retired Jan. 1, 1915, and was appointed manager of the State Firemen's Home at Boonton, N. J. Mr. Conway was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Harry Smith Morrow.

Harry Smith Morrow, hydraulic engineer and Vice President and General Manager of the T. A. Gillespie Company, died yesterday at his home, 29 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., from heart disease. He was 44 years old. After completing a course in engineering and construction, Mr. Morrow entered the employ of Baker, Smith & Co., manufacturers of steamheating appliances. While with the T. A. Gillespie Company he had been in charge of the building of part of the New York State Barge Canal and the construction of a pipe line from Storm Mountain, carrying it 900 feet under the Hudson River, as a part of the Aqueduct system.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $25 from an "old subscriber" for the Red Cross, which will be sent to the Glenhayes Auxiliary of Wayne County, Glenhayes, W. Va.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

NOSCHKES.—On March 3, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Noschkes, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

Engaged.

CARTER—BROWN.—Mrs. Thomas J. Laud-Brown of Englewood, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Winifred Laud-Brown, to Mr. Colin Esterbrook Carter, son of Dr. and Mrs. Colin S. Carter of New York City. Mr. Carter is now at the officers' training school at Pelham Bay naval base.

KETCHAM—MONTROSS.—Mabel E. Montross to P. R. Ketcham, Jr.

Married.

BRADSHAW—MOLLY.—On Saturday, March 2, 1918, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lewistown, Penn., by the Rev. Dorsey N. Miller, Marion Evalyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Molly, to Mr. Hamilton Bradshaw, Wilmington, Del.

LORINI—RAABE.—Miss Margaret Raabe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Raabe of Weehawken, N. J. was married at noon yesterday to Lieutenant M. Campbell Lorini, A. U. S. The ceremony took place at noon at the Hotel Biltmore, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., in the presence of the immediate families of the young couple.

Brooklyn.

METZGER—PLATT.—March 2, Mildred Platt to Henry J. Metzger.

Died.

ADDOMS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918, at Upper Montclair, N. J., William H. Addoms, in the 71st year of his age.

AGARD.—Daniel P., March 3, 1918. Funeral services at St. James Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, March 6, at 1 o'clock.

ALLEN.—Frank S., Suddenly, on March 4, 1918, at his residence, 117 West 79th St., in his 86th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARNES.—On Monday, March 4, Fanny L., wife of Samuel T. Barnes. Funeral service at Mead's pariors, 1,339 Madison Av., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

BAUM.—On Monday, March 4, Emily, beloved wife of Sidney Baum, mother of Alfred J., daughter of Ricka Katz, sister of Albert and Morris Katz, Hannah Baruch, Rebecca Aroll, and Florence Wald. Funeral from her late residence, 137 West 116th St., Wednesday, March 6, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BECKETT.—At his home in Pelham Manor, N. Y., March 3, F. A. Beckett. Funeral service at Grace Church Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M. San Francisco papers please copy.

BLAUVELT.—At Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, March 1, 1918, Cornelia M., widow of the late John D. Blauvelt. Funeral services at her late residence, Ferdon Av., Sparkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, this day, at 4 o'clock. Train leaves Erie Depot, Jersey City, 1:29 P. M.

BRADFORD.—Sunday, March 3, 1918, at his residence, 936 West End Av., Edward Davis Bradford, husband of Mary Louise, (Gardner.) Services Wednesday, March 6, 10 A. M., in St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, March 4, Edward H., beloved husband of Ella W. Carpenter, in his 68th year. Funeral private. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

CHASE.—In Waterbury, Conn., March 4, 1918, Henry Sabin Chase, aged 62 years, from an attack of appendicitis. Funeral at his late residence, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Friends please omit flowers.

COHEN.—On Saturday, March 2, in her 83d year, Glorianna E. King, wife of Abraham Cohen and mother of Hermann, Carl King, Clarence Herbert, Jennie Cohen, Eugenia Feldman, and Blanche V. Doender. Funeral from her late residence, 445 West 153d St., Tuesday, March 5, 10 A. M.

CONLON.—On Sunday, March 3, 1918, Francis J. Conlon. Funeral from his late residence, 40 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 6, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

DENNISTON.—New York State Society of the Cincinnati.—General Order.—The President with deep regret announces to the society the death of Alexander Denniston, an hereditary member of this society, at Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, in the 92d year of his age.

TALBOT OLYPHANT, President.
FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1918, Agnes Regina Rorke, 265 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, dearly beloved wife of Leo V. Doherty. Solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at Church of St. Francis Assisi, Nostrand Av. and Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On March 2, 1918, Charles Dougherty, at his residence, 210 West 80th St. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., near Broadway. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

EBERHART.—On March 4, 1918, Moritz Eberhart, beloved father of Rosina Hollreiser and Marcus Eberhart, in his 79th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 962 Whitlock Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Zschokke Lodge 202, F. and A. M., and of the Central Kranken Unterstuetzungs Verein are invited to attend. Funeral on Wesnesday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

FREIWALD.—Maimonides Benevolent Society. Brethren: You are hereby notified of the death of Brother Louis J. Freiwald and requested to attend the funeral, which takes place Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 1483 Amsterdam Av.
HARRY N. SIMON, President.
SAMUEL SCHEUER, Secretary.

GAINSBORG.—On March 3, 1918, Casta Cabrera, aged 61 years, widow of Samuel H. Gainsborg, at residence, 60 West 162d St., Bronx. Service and announcement on Wednesday.

HALLOCK.—On second day, third month, fourth, Sarah Walter, daughter of Elwood and Deborah Coggeshall Walter, wife of Thomas B. Hallock. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEINRICH.—Catherine, (nee Schlemmeyer,) on March 3, widow of the late Otto A. Heinrich, in her 56th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 783 Prospect Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P. M. Funeral March 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HIGGINS.—Monday, March 4, 1918, Etta A. Higgins, (nee McGuire,) beloved wife of Dr. Edward T. Higgins. Funeral from her late residence, 473 East 145th St., Thursday, March 7, 1918, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Pius Church, 145th St., near Willis Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

HOAGLAND.—Mahlon L., Sunday, March 3, 1918. Services at his late residence, Rockaway, N. J., Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock.

HOBART.—At Watertown, Conn., March 4, 1918, Stella, wife of Newton B. Hobart. Funeral at late residence Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock.

HOLL.—At Chatham, N. J., March 4, 1918, Prescott Holl, formerly of Philadelphia, son of Martha W. Holl and the late J. Edgar Holl. Funeral private. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HORTON.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Saturday, March 2, 1918, William Horton, sone of the late David and Elizabeth Genner Horton, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Selleck E. Coles, Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

JOHNSTON.—At Montclair, N. J., Monday morning, March 4, 1918, Mary Boynton Johnston, in her 85th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Ralph T. Crane, 110 Claremont Av., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KENWORTHY.—Monday, March 4, 1918, Harriet Collier Kenworthy, beloved wife of Thomas Kenworthy. Funeral services at her late home, Hotel Colonial, 51 West 81st St., Wednesday evening, March 6, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private at Woodlawn Cemetery.

LEYS.—On Sunday, March 3, 1918, Jesaica Leys, beloved wife of James D. Leys. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,022 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 P. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

LOCKWOOD.—On March 3, Cecelia C., wife of Albert C. Lockwood. Funeral services at the Funeral Parlor of Frank A. Onderdonk, 262 Alexander Av., near 143d St., on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 A. M.

LONG.—On March 4, 1918, Adelaide Gage, widow of James Henry Long, in her 71st year. Funeral private at her residence, 524 West 180th St.

LOWENFELD.—Charles, March 4, after a short illness, beloved father of Jennie Douglas, Isidor, Marcus C., Peter, and Sol Lowenfeld, Estelle Freiman and Sadye Lowenfeld. Funeral from his late residence, 108 West 22d St., Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment at Washington Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

LUTZ.—Louisa A. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Wednesday evening, 8:30.

McCABE.—March 3, Alex McCabe, beloved father of Thomas, Alexander, John, and Mary. Funeral from late residence, 265 East 182d St., March 6. Mass 10 A. M., Church of Our Saviour.

McKESSON.—Mary Augusta, on Sunday, March 3, 1918, daughter of the late John and Maria Lefferts McKesson. Funeral on March 5, at 10:30 A. M., from 34 Riverside Drive.

Died.

MACAULEY.—Thomas, son of the late Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., and Hester Van Wyck, at Atlantic City, on March 3, 1918. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Thursday, March 7, at 11 A. M.

MOONEY.—Peter P., beloved husband of Sarah C., (nee Gardner,) on Monday, March 4, at his residence, 123 West 188th St., Bronx, near University Av. and Fordham Road. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30, A. M., at Church St. Nicholas of Tolentine. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers in favor of masses.

MORROW.—On March 4, at Jamaica, N. Y., Harry Smith Morrow, beloved husband of Margaretha G. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 29 Shelton Av., Jamaica, on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

NODEN.—March 2, William H., beloved husband of Anna Noden, (nee Golden.) Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 2,011 Amsterdam Av.; thence to Church of St. Rose of Lima, West 165th St. Interment, Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

PHELAN.—At Summit, N. J., March 3, 1918, May E., wife of Edwin F. Phelan and daughter of George V. and K. L. Muchmore. Services at 284 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., Tuesday, March 5, 4 P. M. Interment private.

RANDOLPH.—On March 3, Mortimer F., at his

HUGGINS BRINGS CAPTAIN PECKINPAUGH AND TWO OTHER PLAYERS TO YANKEE FOLD

PECK JOINS RANKS OF SIGNED YANKEES

Captain and Star Shortstop Comes to Terms After Chat with Huggins.

YOUNG PITCHER IN LINE

Thormahlen Ready for Season—Miller Also Decides to Come Into Fold.

Life looks brighter every day for Miller Huggins, the midget manager of the Yankees. Two weeks ago he wore a tired, forlorn look because none of his players had signed. Yesterday his face was wreathed in smiles, for Roger Peckinpaugh, Captain and shortstop, came on from Cleveland, had a chat with Huggins, and signed his contract for the coming season. Elmer Miller, the outfielder, and Herb Thormahlen, one of the most promising of the young pitchers, also have fallen into line. Huggins now has enough of his regular players signed to insure him of having a good team, and he expects that the contracts of the other players will all be in before the week is over.

The conversion of Peckinpaugh takes a big load off Huggins's mind, and also sets the Yankee fans at rest, because without the fleet shortstop the Yankee team would not look the same. Peckinpaugh is rated as the best shortstop in the American League, and he was one of the few players during the last couple of seasons who could slap out a timely hit when runners were perched on the bases. At one period of the 1917 season Peckinpaugh started an epidemic of two-base hits to left field, and for half a dozen games he cracked two-bagers out at auspicious moments and shoved the Yankees into the delights of victory when defeat was hovering around the home bench.

Huggins had a talk with Peck in Cleveland last week, and yesterday the shortstop came to town, and all differences over the salary question were quickly adusted. Peck put his John Hancock on the parchment with elegant flourishes. Huggins had a tougher time landing Herb Thormahlen than he did Peck. Thormahlen pitched one or two games at the Polo Grounds after he joined the Yankees last year at the close of the International League season, and looked like a comer. He did great work with Baltimore last season, winning twenty-five games and losing twelve. Thormahlen will fill out the Yankee pitching staff this season in fine shape.

When Huggins goes South he will have eight pitchers on his staff and probably all will be retained. Although the club has lost four pitchers Huggins is far better off for twirling material than most of the clubs. Ray Fisher is in the army and the draft took Smallwood, the Newark catcher who was taken over by the Yankees last season. Cullop and Shocker went to St. Louis in the Fratt trade. Huggins will not be overloaded with pitchers as Manager Bill Donovan was. Donovan carried at least ten pitchers during the season, and on the Southern trip two years ago he had twenty pitchers and last year almost as many. In consequence there were a number of ball players on the Yankee club who had a fine chance to sit on the bench and admire the scenery.

Doc Woods, the new trainer for the Yankees, has forsaken the stage and reported to Manager Huggins yesterday. Woods has had a wide experience in conditioning ball players, and Huggins had great praise for his work with the Cardinals last season.

The Giants will be without the services of pitcher Bill Ritter next season, for Secretary John B. Foster received word yesterday that Ritter was in the Government service.

Ollie O'Mara, who played short stop for the Dodgers a few seasons ago, has signed his contract for the coming season with the Dodgers, and will play second base. O'Mara was sent to the Pacific Coast League after the close of the 1914 season, but on account of ill health, he did not play up to his usual standard out there. Last season he played with Atlanta and showed such great improvement that Manager Robinson decided to give him another chance.

The announcement made last night that Dan Howley, formerly manager of the Montreal Club of the International League, had been signed as a coach for the Boston Red Sox, is taken by baseball men as positive indication that the International circuit will be positively abandoned when the league meets here on March 25. Montreal, which is owned by Samuel Lichtenhein, one of the staunchest supporters of the league, is the first of the clubs to let out a manager. There is a big demand for the services of Lajoie, who managed the Toronto Club last season, and Indianapolis is now negotiating for his release. Because of the fact that there are so many hold-outs among the major league clubs, the club owners are negotiating for the purchase of several more of the International League players.

GIANT HOLDOUTS SIGN.

Perritt and Fletcher Yield to McGraw's Persuasive Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Manager John McGraw of the Giants announced this afternoon that he had signed Shortstop Art Fletcher and Pitcher Pol Perritt, who had objected to the terms named in the contracts originally sent to them. Recently Perritt had announced that he intended to retire from baseball. McGraw came here from Louisville, Ky., where he signed Schupp, the youthful lefthander, to a contract last Saturday.

SUNDAY BASEBALL DOOMED.

Republican Senators Decide to Shelve Bill at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—There will be no further attempts to legalize Sunday baseball at this session of the Legislature. This was decided tonight at a conference of Republican Senators, requested by Senator Lawson of Brooklyn. The conferees decided that this was an inopportune time to take up such a measure.

PLAY TENNIS IN FLORIDA.

Mixed Doubles Tourney Is Started at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—The substitute tennis tournament for the annual Florida championship, given up on account of the war, began today. In the mixed doubles Mrs. G. M. Sulzburger, Chicago, and Christian Mack, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Betty Pearson, New York, and E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., at 6—3, 6—3; Miss Elanora Sears and George W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Mrs. Reginald Boardman, New York, and Mr. Agassiz, Washington, at 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Rawson Wood and Mrs. Fred C. Inman, New York, defeated Miss Ethel Carhart and Dr. F. S. Hawkes, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Coach for Red Sox Pitchers.

BOSTON, March 4.—Daniel Howley, formerly manager of the Montreal Club of the International League, has been engaged as battery coach for the Boston American League baseball team.

YALE ENTERS TRACK TEAM.

Ellis Decide to Take Part in All Big Meets.

While Yale's representative at the meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. A. here last Saturday was informing the association that it was doubtful if Yale would send a team to the annual track and field championships on May 31 and June 1, the Yale Athletic Association at New Haven was deciding to do just the contrary. Yale has decided to restore the Eli track team to its old basis, and teams of athletes will be sent to the Meadowbrook games at Philadelphia on Saturday, to the Pennsylvania relays on April 27, and to the intercollegiates on May 31-June 1 at Philadelphia.

Yale has gone one step beyond Harvard in restoring its track and field activities, and, while Harvard has decided not to award the 'Varsity letter to the members of her athletic teams, the Yale Athletic Association has decided to grant "Y's" to the members of the track team who win any one of the first five places in any of the events in this year's championships.

The action of Yale marks a decided change of attitude and one which will probably be followed by both Harvard and Princeton within a short time. While there has been much opposition at New Haven against restoring athletics to its old position, the fact that college sports are so closely allied with military training has caused the officials to encourage athletics among the students more than ever.

It was found last season that the policy of informal teams failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the students, and championships and the awarding of 'Varsity letters were needed as an incentive to bring the students out to try for the teams. The indifferent attitude of the students at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton last Fall showed the officials that the college athletes need some other incentive besides the mere love of exercise.

While the resumption of track athletics at Yale is much in the form of an experiment, those who have been advocating it believe that it will have such good results and will be instrumental in attracting many more students to participate that it will probably be retained next Fall. The students at New Haven are now looking forward to the restoration of 'Varsity football at the Bowl during the coming Fall.

SCHOOLBOY CREWS TO RACE

Two Events Added for Youngsters in Annual Regatta.

For the first time in three years schoolboy oarsmen will play an important part in the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association this coming season. This was announced last night at a meeting of the Board of Delegates of the association at the New York A. C., when a plan was adopted making provision for two schoolboy events on the annual Harlem River regatta. The date for the events was left open after considerable discussion, but the general feeling of the seventeen delegates and club representatives present was that the regatta should take place on Memorial Day, as has been the custom in former years.

The Harlem River course of one mile straightaway was selected as the place for holding the regatta, after a lengthy discussion. This brings the event back again to the Harlem River, where it has been held for the last forty years or more. Last year it was awarded to the Bayonne Rowing Club, to be held over the Newark Bay course.

The reason advanced for the addition of scholastic rowing races is the need for stimulating interest in the rowing game locally. In one particular case, that of the New Rochelle Rowing Club, it was shown that of 190 members, sixty had already been attracted to the war, either through enlistment or draft, and in the next draft quota twenty more are slated for service.

It was deemed necessary that something had to be done to relieve the situation and to replenish the ranks of fast disappearing local oarsmen. John Schultz of the Hudson Boat Club was the first of the delegates to advocate the inclusion of schoolboy events on the annual program and his motion found ready support. It was decided to hold an eight-oared race and a double-gig event for the youngsters.

A cutter race was added to the program, primarily for the purpose of attracting entries from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, but other naval bases will be eligible. The other events are mixed eight-oared, mixed centipede, and mixed four-oared gig races, making six in all.

The officers elected for the ensuing year follow:

President, Anton Jursik, First Bohemian Boat Club; Vice President, Harlem Division, C. F. Quinn, New York A. C.; Vice President, Hudson Division, R. H. Oetting, Atlantic Boat Club; Vice President, Long Island Division, Ed Scully, Ravenswood Boat Club; Treasurer, George M. Brennert, Active Boat Club; Financial Secretary, John Conlin, Nonpareil Rowing Club; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Lauer, Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Stewards: Hudson Division—R. Sturcke, Woodcliffe Boat Club; John Schultz, Hudson Boat Club; R. Kirchner, Waverly Boat Club. Harlem Division—C. R. Maguire, Nassau Boat Club; S. C. Cramer, Lone Star Boat Club; W. R. Reid, New Rochelle Rowing Club. Long Island Division—R. Pelton, Seawanhaka Boat Club; J. P. Cassidy, Brooklyn Rowing Club; W. H. Dunn, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club.

McCue Bill to Get Hearing.

ALBANY, March 4.—The McCue bill to revive boxing in the State will be given a hearing March 13 before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

SQUASH STARS PLAY SPIRITED MATCHES

J. A. Vietor Attains Fourth-Round Bracket by Defeating C. T. Cooney.

With one exception all of the brackets in the round before the semi-final of the national Class B squash tennis tournament at the Columbia University Club were filled yesterday. In the upper half of the draw are I. H. Cornell of the Columbia Club, a bracket to be filled by the winner of the third round match between R. H. Kunhardt of the Harvard Club and F. W. Chambers of the Columbia Club, J. A. Vietor of the Yale Club and F. Jenkins of the Montclair A. C. The lower half contains the names of F. A. Sellers of the Montclair A. C., A. E. Ellis of the Harvard Club, W. Adams of the Yale Club, and H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club.

As the tournament advances the play becomes keener and there were several spirited contests yesterday. One of the best was supplied by J. A. Vietor and C. T. Cooney. Through an error Vietor was announced as having been defeated in one of Sunday's matches. The grossly exaggerated report was given emphatic denial by the manner in which the Yale Club expert played. Cooney, who is better known to gridiron fame than to squash tennis, is a capable racquet wielder and forced Vietor to a brilliant contest before admitting defeat at 15—4, 15—18, 15—6.

Cooney's game was not well gauged at the outset and Vietor romped along to victory, but in the second clash the former football star, who tips the scales at some 280 pounds, placed nicely and drove at times with such terrific force that Vietor was unable to even get his racquet on the fast flying ball. Cooney succeeded in pulling this game out to his credit after it had been set. The third game was a merry contest at the outset, but Cooney soon began to show signs of fatigue and his getting ability was at such low ebb that Vietor easily placed the sphere out of his opponent's reach.

Another keenly waged struggle was that between H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club and A. C. Scott of the Columbia Club, both former Blue and White oarsman, did not appear to be in the best of condition. For all that he made Mixsell display his greatest skill at the court game. Mixsell's sharp driving was frequently in evidence, and sometimes it scored an ace, but Scott, who plays a careful, almost a waiting, game, used fine judgment and made some clever gets. The match went to Mixsell at 15—11, 18—14.

Adams of the Yale Club and Cornell of Columbia won their way through to fourth round brackets only after being pressed to three-game contests. The former triumphed over N. F. Torrance of the Crescent A. C. at 15—8, 16—17, 15—7, while Cornell, who lost the first game at 8—15, won the next two at 15—10, 15—5.

The summaries:

Second Round—R. H. Kunhardt, Harvard Club, defeated C. L. Cole, Harvard Club, 15—11, 18—17.

Third Round—J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—18, 15—6; F. A. Sellers, Montclair A. C., defeated E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—7; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 15—11, 18—14; W. Adams, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—8; 16—17, 15—7; I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated G. A. Cruse, Squash Club, 6—15, 15—10, 15—5.

BUTLER VICTOR AT SQUASH.

Wins Keen Match in Crescent A. C. Team Competition.

Squash tennis players of the Crescent A. C. had a busy day yesterday in the club team matches. Six matches were played, one, which E. W. Butler won from W. L. Pierce, being carried to three games.

The summaries:

E. W. Butler defeated W. L. Pierce, 15—5, 11—15, 17—16; F. Haviland defeated J. F. Hurley, 15—9, 15—13; A. R. Neill defeated George O'Neill, 15—12, 15—6; H. R. Burrough defeated E. S. Fawcett, 15—6, 15—5; R. P. Cypriot defeated J. H. Keenan, 15—4, 15—12; J. S. Read defeated A. P. Preiss, 15—4, 15—12.

FENCING MEET TO NUNES.

Epee Champion Take Three-Weapon Competition at N. Y. A. C.

Leo Nunes, New York A. C., holder of the national epée championship, last night emerged victorious in the three-weapon fencing competition held in the gymnasium of the New York A. C. The fencers competed with foils, epée, and sabre. In addition to Nunes the competitors were: Sherman Hall, New York A. C., national foils champion; Steddiford Pitt, New York A. C., and H. A. Hirsh, Fencers Club.

Nunes won with two victories at foils, one at epée, and three with the sabres. Hall and Pitt each tied for second, with five victories apiece, and in the fence-off Hall was successful, defeating Pitt.

Von Bernuth in Squash Final.

O. Von Bernuth reached a final round bracket in the Class B handicap squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated J. L. Egan at 15—9, 15—11, 15—9. Von Bernuth played with a handicap of plus three aces, while Egan was on scratch. Lieutenant James Butler, Jr., will be Von Bernuth's opponent in the final round.

CRESCENT A. C. TIES WITH HOCKEY CLUB

Schoolboy Skater Saves New Moon Seven from Defeat by Goal in Last Few Minutes.

The Crescent A. C. and the Hockey Club sevens battled to a 2 to 2 tie at the Crystal Ice Rink last night, the New Mooners being saved from defeat well along in the second period, when Hall, the Brooklyn schoolboy, whipped the puck in on a long shot for the goal which tied the score. It was the second game of the new Amateur Hockey League series.

The teams were evenly matched, and there was fast playing throughout. The young players from the Brooklyn Scholastic League who have been added to the Amateur League ranks are fast developing into proficient skaters, and there was a decided improvement last night in their checking. After five minutes of play the Hockey Club counted its first goal after a bad play by O'Rourke. Castleman had rushed the puck down the ice toward the Crescent net when he was checked, O'Rourke taking the disk, but instead of carrying it behind his own net out of danger, he attempted to cut across in front of his own goal. Barr checked him, and as the rubber bounded off O'Rourke's stick Barr shoved it into the cage.

Jimmy Shirreff tied the score for the Crescents after eight minutes of play, making the carry down the side of the rink and shooting the goal alone. Just before the first period ended, Castleman took a zigzag trip through the Crescent skaters and jammed his way to the front of the net and slammed in a fast shot. Throughout this period Hall, who was at centre for the Crescents, was in the thick of every scrimmage, and made several accurate shots at the net, but the rubber was turned back by the wide-awake goal tending of Collins.

The Hockey Club men retained the lead during the greater part of the second period, their fine defensive work holding the advantage safe. There was some lively scrimmaging in the Hockey Club territory, the Crescent skaters taking the aggressive in their desperate effort to tie the score. Hall's efforts were rewarded, three minutes before the end of the game, when he carried the puck to within striking distance of the Crescent net, then shook off the opposing checkers and made a long, straight shot which glanced off Collins's shin pads and tied the score.

The lineup and summary:

Crescent A. C. (2)	Position.	Hockey Club. (2)
Lang	G.	Collins
Kennedy	P.	Barr
Shirreff	C. P.	White
Hall	C.	Castleman
O'Rourke	L. W.	V. Botting
Fyfe	R. W.	B. Farah

Goals—First period: Barr, for Hockey Club, in 5:10; Shirreff, for Crescents, in 8:00; Castleman, for Hockey Club, in 14:00. Second period: Hall, for Crescents, in 12:00. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes. Referee—R. L. Von Bernuth, St. Nicholas S. C.

COLUMBIA NEAR LAURELS.

Victory Over Yale at Water Polo Would Decide Title.

Columbia's water polo team, which has achieved five victories and no defeats this season, will go to New Haven tonight to meet the Yale players in what will probably be the deciding game in the Intercollegiate Water Polo League. The Yale men are second in the race, having lost one game, and if Columbia wins tonight the championship will be assured to the Morningside team.

A meet between the Yale and Columbia swimming teams will precede the water polo game.

WHITE IS BILLIARD VICTIM.

New York Expert Beaten in Class A Title Play by McAndless.

Standing of the Players.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Ave.
C. Heddon	3	0	74	14 6-21
C. Huston	3	1	74	12 12-24
C. White	2	1	68	8 12-36
D. McAndless	2	2	40	9 12-21
E. Milburn	2	2	43	6 34-44
A. Elmslie	1	3	39	7 34-39
T. Clarkson	0	4	40	8

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 4.—Charles White of Brooklyn suffered his first defeat in the national amateur 18.2 balkline tournament this afternoon when he lost to David McAndless, Jr., of Chicago, 300 to 241, in forty-six innings.

White played below his usual form, and McAndless went into an early lead. Although White was in better stroke toward the finish, he could not overcome the big lead of his rival.

The scores:

McAndless—6 1 1 13 10 12 13 0 17 20 1 10 16 5 0 0 4 1 9 0 5 4 3 0 40 18 1 14 5 11 13 0 0 0 4 1 0 15 19 1 2 3 7 1 0 3. Total, 300; high run, 40; average, 6 24-46.

White—1 2 0 0 0 0 4 3 5 14 1 3 4 0 2 0 0 3 8 7 10 10 3 5 1 6 0 15 19 2 19 5 1 2 10 2 0 0 11 2 11 9 17 9 7 1. Total, 241; high run, 19; average, 5 11-46.

Corwin Huston of Detroit lost his first game of the tourney in tonight's play. Eugene Milburn of Memphis, Tenn., turning the trick by a score of 300 to 241 in the forty-fourth inning. Huston led until the thirty-fifth inning, when Milburn passed him with a run of 25.

The score:

Milburn—8 8 0 21 17 9 0 26 0 0 0 14 16 1 15 7 2 4 3 8 0 11 2 8 12 2 1 0 16 5 0 1 0 0 2 0 25 0 0 0 6 21 3 26. Total—300. High run—26. Average—6 24-44.

Huston—5 1 0 0 19 2 10 8 22 1 10 15 0 0 0 10 6 0 37 0 0 3 0 39 0 0 3 0 15 0 8 1 0 2 0 14 17 0 0 1 4 1 6. Total—241. High run—39. Average—5 21-44.

SKATING TITLES AT STAKE.

International Figure Championships to be Decided Tomorrow.

The international amateur figure skating championships will begin at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow. The titles at stake are those for boys and girls under eighteen years of age, and the open championships for men and women.

Among the skaters who will compete are Nathaniel W. Niles, the present men's champion; Miss Theresa Weld, the women's title holder; Sherman L. Badger, Edward M. Howland, Duncan Hodgson of Montreal, Mrs. Seton Beresford of London, and Carl Engel.

EMPIRE CITY RACES ATTRACT BIG FIELD

Fifteen Stakes of Meeting Show 1,213 Thoroughbreds Entered for Struggles.

The sixteen racing days allotted by The Jockey Club to the Empire City Racing Association, of which James Butler is President, will probably result in the most successful and interesting meeting the Yonkers track has seen since racing was resumed there, in 1914. This is indicated in the nominations that have been made for the different stake events which will be run at the meeting. The entries were announced yesterday by Racing Secretary V. E. Schaumburg, and show 1,215 thoroughbreds nominated, an increase of 27 over the number received last year. This increase is accounted for principally in the events for two-year-olds, which show marked improvement over the stakes of 1917. Fifteen stake races are to be held.

In the list of nominees the only ones among the country's more prominent horses which are missing are Hourless and Escoba. James Butler and Harry Payne Whitney are the two largest contributors, with 127 and 66 horses, respectively. A number of imported horses will strive for the important stakes, the largest single nominators in this regard being J. K. L. Ross, with 12, and J. E. Widener, with 11.

There is no appreciative decrease in the nominations for the four leading stake events. The purses in these events are all of $5,000. In the case of the Empire City Handicap one entry less has been received this year oved that of 1917, the list showing sixty-four as against sixty-five last year. In the Empire City Derby seventy-three horses have been nominated as against seventy-four in 1917. The Whirl Stakes and the East View Stakes events have both increased in nominations, the former with 113 and the latter with 96. In 1917 the events attracted respectively 90 and 94. The latter two events are for two-year-olds, the Derby for three-year-olds, and the Empire City Handicap is for three-year-olds and upward.

Some of the country's leading horses will be found in the following nominations of the older division: Omar Khayyam, Old Rosebud, Roamer, Borrow, Westy Hogan, Cudgel, Fruit Cake, Ticket, George Smith, Hendrie, Naturalist, Runes, Harry Kelly, Franklin, St. Isidore, Spur, and Campfire. In the three-year-old division there are Sun Briar, Papp, Jack Hare, Jr., Rosie O'Grady, Tippity Witchet, Lanius, Ultima Thule, Enfilade, Matinee Idol, Recount, and Green Jones.

J. A. Drake, a local turfman, who has been out of the active racing sport for the past ten years, is included in the list of new nominators, some of the others being:

Edward Cebrian of San Francisco, C. E. Clement of Brooklandville, Md.; C. W. Crowley of St. Louis, W. S. Heather of Rugby, England; H. P. Headley of Lexington, Mrs. W. M. Jeffords of Glen Riddle, Penn.; Waldo F. Johnson of Chicago, Joseph L. Murphy of Philadelphia, Glen Riddle Farm, Nevada Stock Farm of Reno, Nev.; Henry A. Porter of Kansas City, Captain W. Press of Ottawa, Can.; A. L. Rogers of Fort Gibson, Okla.; Commander J. K. L. Ross of Montreal, Can.; J. J. Timmerman of Washington, Orland Yzquerdo of Cuba, and John O. Burtschell of San Antonio.

Among the larger nominators are:

James Butler with 127 entries, H. P. Whitney, 66; Willis Sharpe Kilmer, 55; J. K. L. Ross, 53; John Sanford, 44; J. E. Widener, 44; George W. Loft, 35; E. R. Bradley, 33; Crown Stable, 30; Gifford A. Cochran, 30; Brighton Stable, 26; J. J. Timmerman, 27; R. T. Wilson, Jr., 25; Emil Herz, 25; Andrew Miller, 25; J. W. Schorr, 24; Glen Riddle Farm, 23; E. B. Cassatt, 22; George D. Widener, 21; W. H. Beker, 20; Quincy Stable, 20; A. A. Relley, 19; Morton L. Schwartz, 18; A. K. Macomber, 18; W. R. Coe 17; R. D. Weir, 18; Wilfred Viau, 16; W. S. Heather, 15; Henry A. Porter, 12; Henry Watterson, 12, and C. Buxton, 12.

Indians Start for Camp.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Manager Lee Fohl, Trainer Kuhles, Pitchers Coumbe and Coveleskie, and Catcher O'Neill of the Cleveland American League Ball Club left today for the Spring training camp at New Orleans. Pitcher Joe Wood is already there. The rest of the club will report at New Orleans March 15.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

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FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Jonah J. Goldstein of New York City and Harry G. Anderson of Brooklyn were admitted to practice.

140—H. L. Andrews, executrix of will of B. D. Andrews, plain., v. John Nix & Co.; and 141—Same v. J. D. Hendrickson.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

130—Great Northern Ry. Co., plain., v. J. C. Alexander, administrator of estate of J. P. Hall, deceased.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

152—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., plain., v. E. A. Wismer, substituted for G. F. Wismer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

88—W. Egan, plain., v. C. S. McDonald.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

98—Board of Trade of City of Chicago et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Decree reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

105—J. H. Sears, trustee, aplt., v. the City of Akron.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

128—P. Nelson, plain., v. Southern Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

160—N. V. Bilby, et al., plain., v. A. Stewart et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

171—J. P. Brogan, plain., v. the Nat. Surety Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

685—E. J. McCurdy, Co-Treasurer of Osage County, Okla., et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Decree reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

147—L. H. Denee, plain., v. M. R. Ankeny, executrix of Wm. M. Ridpath.

440—H. J. Gunning et ux., plain., v. P. Morrison et ux.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

166—F. K. Lane, Sec. of Interior, et al., aplts., v. J. G. Morrison, Jr., for and on behalf of himself and all other members of the Chippewa tribe of Indians in Minnesota.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to affirm the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and remand the case to that court.

575—The U. S., plain., v. E. Bathgate et al.; 576—Same v. J. J. Burchhauser et al.; 577—Same v. H. Coons et al.; 578—Same v. W. Farrell et al.; 579—Same v. O. Klayer et al., and 580—Same v. R. Urico et al.—Judgments affirmed.

4—Original: The State of Ark., comp., v. the State of Tennessee.—Questions submitted by the parties for determination by the court answered. Commission to be appointed to locate the boundary line between the States at the place in question

294—City and County of Denver et al. aplts., v. The Denver Union Water Co.; and 295—The Denver Union Water Co., aplt., v. City and County of Denver et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs.

250—A. E. Stone et al., aplts., v. J. H. C. L. English et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

27, Original—Ex parte in matter of Frank M. Slater, &c., pet. — Rule discharged and petition for writ of mandamus dismissed.

783—International Paper Co., plain., v. The Commonwealth of Mass.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

12—Cheney Brothers Co., et al., plain., v. Commonwealth of Mass.—Judgment reversed, with costs, as to Cheney Brothers Co., and affirmed, with costs, as to other plaintiffs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

56—Municipal Securities Corp., plain., v. Kansas City.—Dismissed for want jurisdiction.

111—E. T. Krueger, aplt., v. The U. S.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to Dist. of Col. District Court.

124—Peoples Tobacco Co., Ltd., plain., v. American Tobacco Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

126—J. H. Brader, plain., v. R. James, formerly R. Reeves.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

143—E. Elger et al., plain., v. D. Garrity.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

167—H. B. Talley, plain., v. D. S. Burgess et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

164—W. J. Anicker, aplt., v. B. H. Gunsburg et al., &c.—Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded to Eastern Dist. Court of Oklahoma.

172—Great Northern Ry. Co., plain., v. A. Donaldson, as admrx., &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

158—Gulf, Col. & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plain., v. the State of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

127—Armour & Co., plain., v. Commonwealth of Va.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

368—Boston Store of Chicago v. American Graphophone Co. et al.—First question certified answered in the affirmative and 2d, 3d, and 4th questions answered in negative.

808—William Crapp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., pet., v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Co. et al.—Degree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to Eastern Dist. Court of Penn. for further proceedings.

168—Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Am., pet., v. E. J. Simon.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to Southern Dist. Court of N. Y. for further proceedings.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

489—Glasgow Navigation Co., aplt., v. Munson Steamship Line.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

179—Ford Motor Co., aplt., v. J. S. Chambers as Controller of State of Cal. et al.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

476—Steamship Bowdoin Co., plain., v. Industrial Accident Commission of State of Cal. et al.—Per curiam. Judgment reversed.

539—J. Knoell et al., plain., v. the U. S.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

148—Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. et al., plain., v. F. W. Newell et al., Commissioners, &c.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

752—L. H. Perlman, aplt, and plain., v. the U. S.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

806—Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., pet., v. Houston Ice and Brewing Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

881—Erle R. B. Co., pet., v. J. R. Stuart et al., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to New York Supreme Court granted.

821—MacBeth-Evans Glass Co., pet., v. General Elec. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

843—J. L. Crevelling, pet., v. J. L. Newton, Commissioner of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Dist. of Columbia Court of Appeals denied.

29, Original—Ex parte in the matter of M. Quinn, pet.—Return to rule filed, on motion of counsel for respondent.

614—The U. S., plain., v. the Federal Publishing Co.; and 615—Same v. the Butterick Co.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

767—Hugo Yanyar, plain., v. the U. S.; and 768—Same v. same.—Motion to dismiss submitted for def. in error.

731—Gulf Oil Corp., pet., v. C. G. Llewellyn, Collector of internal Revenue.—Motion to advance submitted for respondent.

823—J. Rouss, pet., v. the Association of the Bar of the City of N. Y.—Petition for writ of certiorari to N. Y. Supreme Court submitted for pet. and for resp.

576—Ill. Central R. R. Co., pet., v. A. Skinner, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ky. Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

815—E. J. Bryan, plain., v. L. & N. R. R. Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for def. and for plain.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

782—L. H. Orr, aplt., v. H. M. Allen et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Tyler in behalf of counsel.

826—E. A. Moss and J. F. Gradford, plains., v. C. C. Moore et al.—Death of P. Martin suggested and appearance of Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, administrator, &c., as a party defendant, filed and entered on motion of counsel for def.—Motion to dismiss submitted for def.

452, &c.—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., U. S. Collector, &c.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae on motion of Mr. Reed in that behalf.

735—J. M. Dickinson, as Receiver, &c., plain., v. G. C. Stiles.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for def. and for plain.

854—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., pet., v. L. J. Ray, administratrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Okla. Supreme Court submitted for pet.

867 — Hamburg-Amerikanisch-Packetfahrt Aktien-Gesellschaft, &c., et al., pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

850—Capital Savings Bank & Trust Co., pet., v. Inhabitants of the Town of Framingham.—Petition for writ of certiorari to First Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.

11—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co., v. J. Mitchell, individually, et al.—Motion to dismiss as to Stone & Kachinsky submitted by counsel for Kachinsky.

..., Original—State of Iowa, comp., v. A. Slimmer, Jr., et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for comp.

739—E. H. Emery & Co., aplts., v. American Refrigerator Transit Co.—Motion to advance under 32d Rule submitted for aplt.

..., Original—Ex parte in the matter of W. H. Blymyer, pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for pet.

..., Original—State of Nevada, comp., v. Crown Willamette Paper Co.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for comp.

29, Original—Ex parte in the matter of M. Quinn, pet.—Leave granted to file pleas on or before Monday next, on motion of counsel for pet.

415—Interboro Brewing Co., pet., v. The Standard Brewing Co. of Balt.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for pet.

331—D. Goldsmith, et al., plain., v. A. C. F. Meyer—Dismissed per stipulation.

631—Same v. Same—Dismissed per stipulation.

325—The U. S., plain., v. T. Soldana et al. —Argued for plain., no appearance for def.

327—Ed. Hays, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., pet., v. the Gauley Mtn. Coal Co.; 334—The Goldfield Cons. Mines Co. v. J. J. Scott, as Collector of U. S. Internal Rev., &c.; 421—E. J. Lynch, Collector of Internal Rev., &c., v. petitioner, v. H. Turrish; 422—Same v. H. C. Hornby; 492—E. J. Doyle, Collector of Internal Rev., pet., v. Mitchell Bros. Co.; 593—The U. S., pet., v. the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.; 594—Same v. Biwabik Mining Co.; 452—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.; and 705—C. A. Peabody, plain., v. M. Elsner, Collector, &c.—Eight and three-quarters hours allowed for the oral arguments of these cases. Argument commenced for Collectors and the U. S.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 5—Nos. 327, (and 334, 421, 422, 492, 593, 594, 452, and 705,) 468, 611, 457, 507, 174, 371, 29, 176, and 177.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:	
Bliss<Tug Hokenaqua.	Brown<Fletcher.
Bates<Cornell Co.	Linn<US.
Societe des Films< Vitagraph Co.	Lord<and<SS River Meander.
Erle R R<Downs.	Landes<Klopstock.
Morse<Tillotson.	Liebman<same.
	Erbes<US.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 837, P. O Bldg, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Seary<Erie Dry Dock Co.
Roskosz<C RR of NJ.
Quattrocche<Cadillac Hotel Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Forrestel<D, L & W RR, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Peo<Ramsey.	Brown<Crossman et al
Stern-Marks<Romberg	Denton<Morgan, Jr.
Lux<Horton.	D'Utassy<Mallory SS
Beatty<Guggenheim Explor Co et al.	S C Posner Co<Jackson et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Columbia Trust Co< Norske Lloyd Ins.	Valenti<N Y Theatre.
Doty & Orr Co<Redesdale Corp.	Franklin Bldg<Finn.
Montague Mall Mach< All Package G S Co.	Comerma Co<Comerma levine<N Y Rys.
Paterno<Travis.	Wood Preserving Co<CNY.
Re Laura North Richards Estate.	Jasper<Rozinski.
People<Pallich.	McDonald<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Roth<NY Rys. (2.)	

APPELLATE TERM—Bijur, Finch, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—Litigated motions at 10:

Re Palace Hotel Co< Lewis.	Coumandaros< Coccar.
Re US Fid & Guar Co<Cohen.	Sarandon<People Theatre Co.
Re Maltbie, (U C S Co.)	Kneer<Goldwasser.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.	Holmes<Camp.
Re Allerton Av, (Hutchinson Av.)	Fanning<NY Rys.
Kaplan<Cent Madison Co.	Phillips<Roosevelt Hospital.
McDermott<Box B'd & Lining Co.	Howard<Howard.
Haf<Lesser.	Sternheim<Charlewish.
Adderisio<Schwenker.	Abrams<Abrams.
Mulvey<Hotel Martinique.	Re Glenn, (Trustees of Boyd.)
Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co.	Wells<Repetti Co.
Kahn<Goldston.	Brann<Reilly, (2.)
Wendroff<Union Ry.	Lincoln Tr Co<Haplin.
Ader<Adler.	Mystic Silk Co<Rothman Silk Co.
Levitt Co<Franco-Am Chemical Co.	Blair<Star Co.
Goodwin<Burke.	Moder<Moder.
Finkelstein<Jukinson.	Mid-City Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Realiz Co
Sainsburg<Cent Mfg's Mutual Ins Co.	Bangsler<Bradley.
People<Rodgers.	Gellman<Gellman.
Re Com'rs of Estimate, Re O'Connell.	Kuble<Rothschild.
Silverman<Samstag & Hilder Bros.	Melsler Bachen & Co.
Murphy<Eckley.	Seamen's Elc for Sav< Dwyer.
Engel<Werner.	CNY<Lyle.
Cosman<Gahren.	Stephens<Stephens.
Arcuri<Steers Sand & Gravel Co.	Boylan<Bermont.
McConthe<Coleman.	Steckler<Steckler.
Siegel<Montgomery, Ward & Co.	Re People, &c., (First Murphy Elc Ins Co.
McEnaney<Church of the Immaculate Conception.	Miller<Miller.
Re US Fid & Guar Co., (Hirth.)	Weissman<Green.
Onorata<Welden Trucking Co.	Re Von Claussen.
Travelers Ins Co< Carley Co.	Pillee<Colen.
Bonkofsky<Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.	Secagno<Vulcan Steel Products Co.
Cummings<Hughes.	Musgrave<Musgrave.
Turner<Day.	Kobre Assets Co< Baker.
Weiss<American Burlesque Assn.	Am Water Supply Co< Individ Drink Cup.
Landau<Landau.	Remsen<Levy.
Mayer<Solis.	Josephthal<Festelica.
Geissberger<Geissberger.	Ratkowsky<A Ratkowsky.
Searing Wet Wash Laun Co<Metcalf.	Schwartz<Liberal Trading Co.
R Clinch.	Barnes<Martin.
November<CNY.	Sykes<Degnan.
Zagney Co<Hoffman.	Steve<NY Rys.
Studt & Ulmer, In< Mutual Life Ins Co.	Edw'd Hills, Son & Co.
Lynch.	Jaffe<Ridley.
Vanderpoel<Tausky.	Kastelewicz<Kastelewicz.
City R R Co<Berger.	Astra Elec Nov Wks< Lamsen & Eros.
Harlom Sav Bank< Hensle Const Co.	Fowler<Dilg.
Re Schwager.	Re People, &c. (Cas Co of America.)
Re Thos F White Co.	Smith & Bros Typew Co<Ackerman.
Rotolio<NY, N H & H RR.	Luckey<Mangel.
Cardone<De Mattia.	Schneider<Friedman.
Gen Rubber<US Fid & Guaranty Co.	Galewski<Silverman.
Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.	Burt<Weir.
Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.	Stone<Town & Country Estate.
Motions:	Waydell & Co<American Trading Co.
Crandell<Elsen Rty Co	Hardy<Excelsior Sav Bank.
Berg<same.	Moore<Crawford.
Phelan<Roe.	Berg<Elsen Rty Co.
Sladon<Goldberg.	Re Fessel, (Beck.)
Biggs<Clapsattle.	
Hoffman<Hoffman.	
Markowski<Markowski	
Vickers<Walker.	
Lippman<Lippman.	
Johnson<Johnson.	
Aiello<Aiello.	
Richardson<Richardson.	
Scanlon<Scanlon.	
Demurrers:	
Latz<Comings.	
Hedenberg<same.	
Preferred causes:	
Trowbridge<Richter.	
General calendar:	
Orlik<Nat Carbon Co.	

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wade<Wade.	First Nat Bk of Madison<Bates.
Birdy<Leiter.	Andrews<Fidelity & Dep of Maryland.
Cohen<Bryan.	Case on.
Sloan<Dwyer.	

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—O'Neill<Bothwell.	Armento<Bernard.
Inq—Cohn<Westshire Const Co.	Brock<Int R T Co.
Inq—Heffern<Bellevue Wet Wash Laundry.	McGrath<W Englert Cont Co.
Dofritsky<Moshman.	Weiss<Int R T.
Andrelli<NY Rys.	I Weinblatt<Strauss.
Ehrichman<B Bath Ry Co.	H Weinblatt<same.
Reilly<NY Edison (2)	Canfield<CNY.
Jones<CNY, (2.)	Dulberg<Billow.
Nunes<Holding.	Browne<Forward Ass.
Quigley<Clirker.	Rodstein<Tischler.
Schmitt<NY Rys.	Lehman<Jacobs (2).
Goldman<Lanigan Bros.	Doane<N Y Rys.
	Pray<same.
	Thompson<N Y Rys.

Goffin<Shenk.
Smith<L I R R.
Lefkowitz<Wane & Const.
Berlinrood<Seldin.
Prahach<N Y Rys.
Marlen<Spiteris.
S Gluck<CNY.
E Gluck<same.
Bessner<Schleichter.
Liede<Smith.
Herman<Lexington Motors N Y Corp.
O'Brien<N Y Rys.
Rushkin<Levin.
Ericsson<Bradley Cont<Jensen<B H R R.
Periello<N Y Rys.
Kanya<Penn RR.
Glowka<Epstein.
Skinner<Pullman Mot Car.
Matarazzo<Folsom (2.)
Bradley<Beaver.
Korn<Garland Refrig.
Rosenberg<Werner.
Walker<Maloney.
Sutton<Hurd.
A Levy<Ruppert.
G Levy<same.
Duckers<Reid.
Cont'l Advertiser Co< Cutler-Williams Corp
McCann<same.
Brennan<Hart.
Block<Dear.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hardy<Seaman's Bank of Saving.	Mulligan Const<Harde Republic Bag & Paper Co<Cohen.
Same<Emigrant Savs Bank.	Amalgamated Mills< Gaston, W & W, Inc
Same<Excelsior Savs Bank.	Alden Coal Mining Co< C L Amos Coal Co.
Goodwin<Mirror Film.	Potter-Northeast Elec
Lanahan<Bauman Co< Blue Ridge Furn Co.	Travelers Ins Co<Jefferson Concrete Co.
Hesse<Gude Bros, &c.	Nat Surety Co<Mass B & I Co.
Simmons Co<Star Crayon Mfg. Co.	Cantwell<Jones.
McKinney<Ill Surety.	Zurich Gen Accident, &c. Co<Howe.
Tucker, Spayers & Co <Charter Const.	Myers<Carll.
Bauchle<Bauchle.	

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J. Adjourned until March 6.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J. Adjourned until March 11.

PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Geisler<N Y Rys.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J. Adjourned until March 11.

PART XIII. — Emerson, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Pendleton, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII. — Gavegan, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

David Carasso,	William N. Wall,
Andre Jacobi,	Bridget Conroy,
Esther Brauser,	Henry A. Salmon,
E. Van Schaick,	L. W. Ahrens,
Charles F. Nickel,	Charles Munson,
William T. Burall,	Andrew E. Hanson,
Joseph Bell,	Fannie Nadel,
Walter F. Healy,	Edmund Schmoll,
John M. Eastman,	Raphael Freedman,
Anna Rasulo,	Louis Chevlowe,
Violet Van Schaick,	Margaret Bradley,
Francis J. Hughes, (2.)	Elizabeth Rogmann,
F. E. Saward,	Philip Tillinghast,
George H. Huber,	Albert Washington,
Ellen Reilly,	Alexander M. Ross,
Alfredo Biondi,	Ernest Gray,
R. N. Chambers, Inf.,	Louis Bach,
G. E. Van Vorst,	Ellen J. Madill,
Ray Weil,	George Lammers,
St. Jarmulowsky,	Marion G. Riegel,
Augustus Linden,	Florentina Cohn,
Leon Skiblinski,	Frank Fritz,
Conrad Petri,	Abbie S. Middleton,
Peter Schaeffler,	Emma M. Terrell,
Alexander Dodin,	Heyman Coben,
Robert McInerney,	Thomas Gibney,
Mary T. McCusker,	J. J. Lindheimer.
A. Trabaud, Infant,	Wills for probate:
Vienna D. Gano,	R. G. Schamm,
Octavia Vlotty,	Silas A. Ilsley,
Phebe Pearsall,	Ida A. Hallis,
G. E. Van Vorst,	Clara A. S. Baker,
Anna Camphausen,	James Aylward,
Esther Phillips,	Abraham Aronowitz,
John O. Fackler,	Nelson Riger,
John D. Buchan,	Delia A. Lavelle,
Gustav Horst,	Charles Huber,
Lena Schutte,	[illegible] Kaufman,
Julia Reedy,	John C. Runkle,
Ellen Fitzpatrick,	[illegible] Conin,
H. C. Moynihan,	[illegible] rents,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Case on.	Phocian M. Daniel. Hannah C. Walker.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

182d St Ry<Swartz.	Wohl South Co< Hyman Co.
Morey<Lederer.	Raphaelson<Hamburger & Beere.
Lapin<Glickman.	Litten<Greenwald.
Jacobson<Lefkowitz.	Abraham<Burger.
Prudential Gas Co<Danville.	Drucker<Greenhut Co (2.)
Posner<Ball.	Heideloff<Lippman.
Stern<Goldsmith.	Kurland<Rosenthal.
Ferrero<Met Trust Co (2.)	Reilly<Frazin Shoe Co
Colon Hat Corp<W J Dixon & Co.	Jones<Ward.
Stearns<Ladd.	Grazindel<Cooke.
Bugeslov & Rosenberg <Gottlieb & Laikind.	Campana<Coyle.
Ellis<Sage Foundation Homes Co.	Root<Rich.
	Goldberg<Great Eastern Casualty Co.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lonsheln<Hoffman.	Fox<Kobler Voleener, &c, Assn.
Peerless Pattern Co< Meacham Co.	Trinch<Salomon.
Miller<Besser.	Fratman<Neustaedter.
Kessler<N Y Rys.	Feinberg<Dulberg.
Mizrahi<Feinberg, (2)	Brief<Naughton-Mulgrew M C Co.
Braff<Taylor.	Castiglione<Austro-Am SS Co.
Standard Underwear Co<No Surety Co.	Ehrenstein<Int R T.
Jacobs<N Y Rys.	Kalmanowitz<Blum.
Burke<Wolf.	Sitt<Lamport.
Teitelbaum<NY Pub Library, &c.	Franco<Levy.
Goodman<Feigenbaum	Bijio<Sahadala.
Jacobs<Friedman.	Sitt<Hinchman.
De Domenico<Kalish Pharmacy.	Goldberg<Gellis.
Stephens<Stephens.	Smof<Rudin.
West<NY Rys.	Fleming<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Cummins<D, L & W RR.	Miller<Fine.
Weisholz<Cohn.	Siegel<Edinburgh Rty.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.	Schumacher<Yung.
Freedman<Midas Amus Co.	Goldman<N Y Rys.
Tiefkin<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.	Silverstein<same.
Kingsvold<I R T.	Peecin<Lippman.
Farrell<N Y Rys.	Polinger<N Y Rys.
Harris<same.	Bartels<same.
Spencer<Palher Rty.	Wolf<Wanamaker.
Rooney<Francis.	Abbott<N Y Rys.
Samyn<Winter Garden Co., Inc.	Fracure<Relche.
Berger<I R T.	Patterson<Baerries.
Rosen<N Y Rys.	Townsend<N Y Rys.
Barato<Bishtgate Realty Corp.	Gen Elec Co<Johnson.
Wiener<520-522 E 13th St Realty Co.	Schulman<Eden.
Sokolsky<I R T.	dent, &c, Assur.
Romeo<Ressner.	Pfiaster<Goetz.
Markowitz<Hollander.	Offenberg<Neus.
	Masters<N Y Rys.
	Heller<same.
	Brandt<same.
	Sheitzsky<Hershkowitz (2.)
	Burnstein<Union Ry.
	Bennett<3d Av Ry.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Miller<Machinery & Metals Sales Co.	Reiber<Childs Co. Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Mack<Goldman.	Finer<Ess Gee Co of China, Inc.
Mariani Bros<Wilson Sons & Co.	Troasman<Kaufman.
Bernstein<Borgenecht & Sons Co.	Koester<Weisbecker Corp.
Kannegieser<Jaroslowitz. (2.)	Meyersohn<Kestenbaum.
Bernstein<Inzerilli.	Felnberg<Kinnberger.
Markus<Adler.	Eltingon-Schild Co< Farquharson.
Valenti<Spann.	Goldstone<Packard.
Tooker Print Co<Said.	Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Donnelly, J.—German Savings Bank<Israel—Richard O'German. Davies<Dept—Henry L. Sherman, Clare< Elknur Realty Co., Inc.—George S. Simpson. New York Savings Bank<Robertson—Mayer Auerbach. 175th Street Holding Co., Inc.<P. F. Freehold Estates, Inc.—William C. Arnold.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Erlanger, J. — Henry Rappaport<Wecker, Stein & Dreschler—John F. Lynch. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<John G. Peffler—Nicholas F. Walsh. Sylvester Pope<Roosevelt Realty and Construction Co.—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Freedman<H J &g. Kahn<State Silk Co. Baker<Baker.	Am Real Estate Co< Moody. Meehan<Meehan.
Langenbacher<Earley.	People ex rel Ludwig< Purdy et al.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. Rechlein, Jr<Bechlein. Gletchenhaus<Gleichenhaus.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.

Abbe<Inter R T Co.	Williams, Jr<Williams.
Brecher<Hoe & Co.	Commercial Car Unit Co<Hudgford Sales.
Ramuolo<Mate.	Gordon<Salmanowitz.
Legole<Preuss.	Yanlowitz<Rogers & Hagerty.
Shauiro<Levine.	Conner<23d Ward Bk.
Ellingsworth<Robitzek Bros.	Yochelson<Gold.
Farrell<Kreymberg.	Weiss<Rice.
Weismiller<CNY.	Frankel<Int R T Co.
Renstein<Hahn.	Kuntsky<Piedmont Paper Co.
Graves<Traub.	Sabulsky<Wyland.
Nurock<Liggett & Co.	Einer<Freeman St Co.
Sperling<Cohen.	
Nelson<Brody.	
Harding<CNY.	

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Miller<Machinery & Metals Sales Co.	Reiber<Childs Co. Case on.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Case on—Booth<Woytisek.

PART III.—Ford, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Case on—Davidson<CN Y.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Re J. W. Carpenter, (2.)

Enumerated day calendar.

Arbutina<Pittsburgh Ragot<42d St Rwy.	Smith<NY C RR. Richards<Scharmann.
Rarle<Earle.	Lone<Larchmont Water.
Stanulevich<St Law-rence, &c.	Arntz<Havey.
Lefurgy<Lefurgy.	Neustadt<Jamaica Estates.
Bonsall<Shiverick.	Fried<NY C & H R RR.
York<Madral. Co.	Clarke<Hughes.
Lawyers Title<Tuthill.	Schweikert<Welsh.
Miller<Anderson.	Re Lord.
Heggos<Streeter.	Burchsted<Paterson Brewing Co.
Mikiasz<Penn Co.	Platt Co<same.
O'Neil<Erie RR.	Myers<Carll.
Same<Fife.	
Duffy<Westchest RR.	

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Clark, Kelly, and Manning, JJ.

Silberberg & ano< Schwartz & ano.	Veau Deau Amuse Co <Edison El Ill Co.
Wolz<Bray.	Hudson Brass Wks< Salzman.
Levin<Kleinman.	Rubin & ano<Fidelity Metal Co.
Shor<North.	Wallabout Hold Corp <Sonnenstrahl, &c.
Deecke & ano<Root.	Small<Sabre & Assets.
Brett<Stevens Co.	Benedict<Reilly & ano
Manhattan Cabinet Wks<Ostermeyer.	Levy & ano<Independent Fat Co.
Arm<Drucker.	Friedman<Collins.
Khas<Weissmann.	Linet<NY Cons RR.
Schwindeller<Campbell Milk Co.	Brauer<Bardlavsky.
Tooker<Houghton, &c.	Samuelson<Bonoff, &c
Elkan<Mason.	Aaron<Halper.
Elkan & ano<Silver.	Cohen<Haase, &c.
Hale<Estates of Long Beach.	Motion calendar:
Farrell<Kirby.	Bloch<Bergman.
Dillon<Mittenthal & ano.	Pitman<Gallagher.
Schwartz<Barnett & ano.	Marie<NY Cons RR.
Schwenke L & I Co< Forster.	O'Brien<Cohen.
Falk<Metzer & ano.	Levy<Stadler.
Reach<Galvin.	Wissner<Goldberg.
Long Isl Lunch<Cash.	Lewis<Jacobs.
Silberstein & ano< Blazer.	Wetmore<Norden.
	Kramer<Crovello.
	Sachs<Lasky Motor.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Saratoga Av.	Cronstadt<Irwin.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Denton.	London<Fringo.
Bruce<Gotham Garage	Gayety Taxicab Co<
Re Hawes.	Gayety Garage.
Cent Motor Cycle & S Co<Weinberg.	Sabath<McCloud.
Posthauer<Am Hard Rubber Co.	Lafrinere<Meuical Rty Assn.
Ford<Beck.	Burscello<B H RR.
Eagle S & L Co< Le Clair.	Johnson<same.
Same<Christinsen.	Subrow<same.
Peyser<Hoffman.	Gorman<G I & B RR.
Schaefer<Schaefer.	Preuss, J<Nassau RR.
Re Bergman.	Preuss, A<same.
Re Anderson.	Bishtar<Bloben.
Tomchak<Franklin.	Raisbeck<Matchless Brass Mfg Co.
Lye Works.	B'klyn Waiters' Club <Thomas.
Ratuszna<Jacobs.	Morrison<Black.
Perlman, D<The Iron mount Corp.	Re Elchmann.
Perlman, S<same.	Re Aetna Cas & Sure Co<Neuschafer, (Beckman.)
Greenwald<Washburn.	Axelroth, D<Frankuchen.
Muldoon<Jock Con Co	Axelroth, A<same.
Schulfried<NY ConRR	Krinski<Kornreich.
Cotter<Strauss.	Helgar Corp<Warner Features Co.
Knowles<NY Con RR	Cooperamith<Cooper-smith.
Meyer<Andrews.	Hauer<Edelstein.
Wayte Bowker Chem.	Re 85th Road, (Ferriss, Pl.)
McGratter<Kranz Mfg	
East B'klyn Sav Bk< Knit Go

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24386. —In Bankruptcy.—FRANCIS H. KIMBALL and FREDERICK H. ROOSA, individually and as co-partners, trading as KIMBALL & ROOSA, Bankrupts.

Francis H. Kimball and Frederick H. Roosa, individually and as co-partners, trading as Kimball & Roosa, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 4, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on March 15, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,636. —In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD WIRTSCHAFTER, individually and as a member of the firm of Bernhard Wirtschafter & Co., Bankrupt.

Edward Wirtschafter, individually and as a member of the firm of Bernhard Wirtschafter & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 27th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 15th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUT 1917 FIRE LOSS AT $230,000,000

Larger Than Any Previous Year, Except 1906, in History of the Nation.

INCENDIARY BLAZES GAIN

National Council of Defense Warns That Overconfidence Must Not Be Allowed to Relax Safeguards.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Losses from fire aggregated $230,000,000 in 1917 and were larger than in any previous year except one, 1906, in the nation's history, according to a communication received today by the New Jersey State Council of Defense from the Council of National Defense. The San Francisco conflagration occurred in 1906.

The rapidity with which fire losses are mounting is emphasized by the statement that the 1917 damage exceeded by $30,000,000 that of the previous year, when the total losses were $30,000,000 more than in 1915.

The communication from the National Council of Defense asserts that a particularly ominous feature of the situation is the recent big increase in the number of fires of incendiary origin in places where they were effective in discouraging industry, such as hat factories, warehouses, lumber yards, and docks.

"This disastrous condition must be improved," the communication declares. "The speeding up of industries must not be allowed to crowd out precautions known to be important, nor must overconfidence be allowed to relax safeguards. Constant watchfulness, frequent inspection, extra guards, especially at night, and proper care and segregation of all inflammable waste are measures that must be constantly urged.

"This disastrous condition must be improved. More energetic remedies will do much, for most fires are due to preventable causes. The speeding up of industry must not be allowed to crowd out precaution known to be important nor must overconfidence be allowed to relax safeguards. The words of President Wilson increase daily in significance: 'Preventable fire is more than a private misfortune; it is public dereliction. At a time like this of emergency and manifest necessity for the conservation of national resources it is more than ever a matter of deep and pressing consequence that every means should be taken to prevent this evil.'

"Constant watchfulness, frequent inspection, extra guards, especially at night, and the proper care and segregation of all inflammable waste are measures that must be constantly urged."

New Photographic Export Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The War Trade Board has announced that hereafter all applications for licenses to export photographic films or plates must indicate whether the films or plates are exposed or unexposed, and, if exposed, whether developed or undeveloped.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Fifty new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $3,207,550, were chartered today. They include:

E. C. Hunt Candy Co., Jamestown, $25,000; F. E. Carpenter and E. C. Hunt, Jamestown.

Packward Laundry Co., Niagara Falls, $25,000; E. J. Miller, C. M. Edgarton, H. K. Blanchard, Niagara Falls.

Rochester Times-Union, Rochester, $1,750,000; F. E. Gannett, E. R. Davenport, W. J. Copeland, Elmira.

St. Regis Modern Buffet, Manhattan, $10,000; R. Turk, B. and S. Maisel, 891 Kelly St.

Simon Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Mondschein, F. and L. Silberman, 211 Daly Av.

R. Burack & Co., Manhattan, silks and woolens, $5,000; I. Goldstein, N. Bashkowitz, R. Burack, 1,702 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Listowel Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. F. Gerz, G. Kelser, E. J. Dooling, 1,784 Tacoma St., Bronx.

Mechlovit & Cooper, Manhattan, realty, $5,000; G. Staper, H. C. Dennin, L. Epstein, 63 Wall St.

The Goon Co., Manhattan, restaurant business, $6,000; L. B. Williams, R. L. Kenyon, G. Chung, 184 West 125th St.

Kingston Holding Corp., Port Ewen, transportation and navigation, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 500 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $12,500; A. A. Brown, M. Alderman, W. A. McGuire, 193 Broadway.

G. H. Poppemberg's, Buffalo, general department store, $500,000; L. and A. and G. H. Poppemberg, Buffalo.

Martinsburg Farms Co., Martinsburg, Lewis County, $20,000; C. G. Graham, E. I. and M. A. Harris, Martinsburg.

Ignatz Bleich, Manhattan, wearing apparel, $150,000; M. and M. and I. Bleich, 410 East 52d St.

Kearfoot Eng. Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stok no par value; active capital, $20,000; M. J. and T. C. Kearfoot, R. R. Livingston, Kingston.

Hidalgo Steel Co., Manhattan, 500 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $30,000; A. F. Zoeller, H. H. Meyer, E. H. Wells, 150 Nassau St.

The Robinson-Rodgers Co., Manhattan, feather bedding cushions and life preservers, $1,000,000; W. H. Robinson, T. Nelson, G. P. Hutton, 63 Wall St.

W. C. Bowling Co., East Rochester, realty, $5,000; J. M. Franklin, E. G. and W. H. Downing, East Rochester.

James F. Duffy Corp., Bronx, drugs, chemicals, manufacturing, $15,000; J. S. Mishtom, H. G. Fenton, J. F. Duffy, 182 White Plains Av.

Shore Road Trucking Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. S. Gusso, L. Birnbaum, G. Rubens, 5 Beekman St.

Newark Die Co., Manhattan, $15,000; E. Hemming, E. A. Barth, T. Stave, 30 Church St.

Axelrad & Baron, Manhattan, wagons, trucks, and autos, $10,000; J. Held, S. Baron, L. Axelrad, 233 East 11th St.

Liberty Rahe Match Co., Manhattan, $25,000; F. H. Kentrowitz, H. D. Goodstein, R. St. Mathews, 10 East 43d St.

Carnaga Garage, Queens, $20,000; W. L. Fuhrer, J. H. Boyle, C. B. Rogers, 141 Broadway.

Union Chemical Glassware Co., Bronx, $20,000; D. Buegeleisen, J. S. Einshon, A. L. P. Pollack, 601 West 168th St.

Buffalo Button & Pleating Co., Buffalo, $5,000; T. A. Seifert, W. C. R. Hazard, E. W. Raffauf, Buffalo.

H. W. Vischer, Phoenix, Oswego County, moving pictures, $5,000; F. J. Eckel, B. E. Cornell, H. W. Vischer, Phoenix.

Liberty Corset Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; G. M. Congdon, A. A. McGlvney, R. W. Yates, 61 Broadway.

Corona Fastener Co., Manhattan, $20,000; C. A. Berard, R. Mossman, S. J. Krause, 19 Cedar St.

L. Bibe File & Binder Co., Manhattan, $15,000; J. Gottlieb, H. Rugin, Rubin H. Lansberg, 362 Riverside Drive.

Putnam Mining Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; E. Wohlnacher, A. Grometstein, C. S. Fetretch, 3,089 Broadway.

David H. Zell, Manhattan, leather goods, $25,000; M. Weinfeld, D. H. Zell, E. Fichandler, 320 Broadway.

Superior Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, textiles, $60,000; E. Loewenkopf, J. Michael, M. Neckritz, 115 Broadway.

The Superior Mineral Products Co., Manhattan, chemicals, drugs, and paints, $10,000; L. Jacobson, L. Freudenberg, S. R. Newman, 337 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hagerty Motor Trucking Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. J. and E. Hagerty, W. Leslie, 110 West 69th St.

Kenney Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. J., J. F., and E. Kenney, 2,799 8th Av.

John J. McMahon, Manhattan, construction and contracting, $5,000; J. J. McMahon, E. T. Bailey, S. Weiss, 150 Nassau St.

Williamsburg Trucking Service, Brooklyn, $5,000; P. Hershkoopf, E. B. Ball, M. M. Heitgcott, 1,696 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Columbia Glove and Textile Co., Johnstown, $5,000; J. M. Lyon, L. E. and G. A. Winne, Gloversville.

Winther Truck Co. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000; A. Engelhardt, C. R. Forth, H. H. Hinrichs, 1 Broadway.

The L. D. Sullivan Co., Utica, contracting and construction, $9,000; H. Heberin, M. J. and L. D. Sullivan, Utica.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Arden Mfg. Co., Manhattan, number of shares from 1,000 to 2,000, no par value.

The Crown Corset Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $500,000.

Chesley, Earl & Heinbach, Buffalo, $30,000 to $75,000.

Lopez-Martini Corp., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Tebw's Food Products, Manhattan, $1,500 to $10,000.

The B. and P. Mfg. Co., Yonkers, $20,000 to $35,000.

T. J. Smith Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Liverpool-Hard Wood Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Adams Canning Co., Rome, $12,000 to $50,000.

The Eureka Aniline Products Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Edward J. Smith, Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

John C. Hegeman Co., Manhattan, $49,000 to $100,000.

Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

The A. G. F. F. Operating Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

Fulton Steel Corp., Manhattan, $120,000 to $140,000; shares of common stock, no par value, to 8,000, and preferred, par value $100 each, to $2,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

New York Auto Equipment Co., Manhattan, to George W. Copp Co.

Jackson & Potter, Manhattan, to Jackson-Smith Agency, Inc.

New Era Optical Corp., Brooklyn, to International Optical Corp.

Holland-American Plantations Co., Albany to United States Rubber Plantations, Inc.

Norman Leather Products Corp., Manhattan to Paramount Leather Products Co.

REVOCATION.

Eureka Fire Hose Mfg. Co., New Jersey.

NEW DESIGNATION.

Platt & Washburn Refining Co., New Jersey; new representative, C. W. B. Fisher, 11 Broadway.

George Herrman, Mt. Vernon.

Braden-Silvestro Realty Co., Queens.

Max Rosenberg Co., Manhattan.

Long Island Silk Mill, Long Island City.

Tri-County Publishing Co., Johnstown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 4.—Charters filed:

William L. Black, Implement Co., motor cars, Hammonton, $50,000; William L. Black, Horace G. Black, William A. French, Hammonton.

Monmouth Plumbing Supply Co., Long Branch, $50,000; John H. Davis, Jr., Charles Rosencrans, William L. Edwards, Long Branch.

Behre Chemical Works, Madison, $50,000; James Benny, Burgess A. Cruden, Anna S. Doolan, Bayonne.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

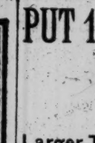
DOVER, March 4.—Charters filed:

Stockton Oil Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Helping Hand Ass'n, to hold title to property and collect the income therefrom, $20,000; C. A. Docklittle of New York, J. M. Perry of Brooklyn, F. L. Madden of Ossining, N. Y.

Lobes Body Co., carriages and bodies for automobiles, $50,000; L. C. Smith, J. C. Smith of Mount Vernon, G. P. Ayles of Berckley.

INSTRUCTION.



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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Suits, coats, dresses, better grade; cash. Telephone Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 4343.

BEARSKIN Wanted.—White, curly, for spot cash. Telephone Gramercy 5124.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Heavyweight velours and serges for spot cash. Tel. Farr. 5842, 1,133 Broadway, Room 520.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, 100,000 yards, red, white, and blue; bulldog or invincible brand preferred. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—Spot cash for American 09057 Fall shades; large quantity. Leiberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th St.

BURELLA Wanted.—Buckley, Cohen 711, Sammy, Pekin, raspberry, rebeda. Silverman, 15 East 38th.

BURELLA Wanted.—Buckley Cohen's, khaki color. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

CHECKS Wanted. — Shepherd checks; all worsted and cotton mixed. Mad. Sq. 3121.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—In white, also Wilson & Lawrence 651, copen, green, and gray. 9535 Chelsea.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; large quantity; cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾, every description. Chelsea 7897.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, near elevator, 151 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy new numbers. Call at once, see Mr. Mussoff, 141 West 28th, twelfth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at plush and cloth coats; will also place stock orders on good numbers. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs ladies', misses', children's Fall coats and suits. 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

COATS Wanted for immediate delivery. J. Meisel, Baily Co., Cleveland, O. B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—1,000 infants', children's, and junior coats wanted. Telephone Farragut 5061.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, narrow or wide; large quantity; cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Jullliards, white corduroy 9000, or any other make. Greeley 6172.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Narrow and wide wale, white and all colors. L 69 Times.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Bought for cash; hours 3 to 5 P. M. 4th floor, 69 Worth St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Four thread, heavily powdered; large quantity. Phone 7295 Chelsea.

DELHI Wanted.—Rose. Madison Sq. 2844.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at foulard, georgette and crepe de Chine; also linen, gingham and voile dresses of better grade. Call all week, 127 Madison Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on gingham dresses; will furnish material. Call with samples. 4th floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on misses' wash dresses; your material. Call between 12 and 2 or after 4. Room 507, 11 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; silk and gingham, better kind; show samples after 10 all week. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for pretty wash gingham; net dresses. Call with samples. 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at cotton dresses; will place orders immediately. 137 West 25th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of junior and serge. M. Hirschi, Baily Co., Cleveland, O. B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of all kinds silk dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DUVETYN Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman 8285, all shades. Revera Co., 105 East 29th St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Will exchange tan and Pekin Garfield's 4666 gabardines for black and navy. Farragut 2347.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Open to buy any quantity of 32-inch gingham for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 307 Canal St., New York City.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of cotton ginghams for spot cash. Model Dress & Costume Co., 208 East 27th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Imported and domestic cotton gingham for cash. D. Schustack, 44 East 32d.

GINGHAM TAFFETAS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids, R. & R. Handkerchief Co., 394 Broadway. Gramercy 4356.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of wool jersey at a price; will pay cash. International Apparel Co., R. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool, silk, wool plaid, satin. 34 West 17th, 8th floor. Farr. 9985.

MATALAMB Wanted.—Open to buy Dobson's matalamb. Phone Chelsea 7545.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Singer N. F., all sizes, any quantity. Call Chelsea 3650.

OXFORD CLOTH Wanted.—25 pieces, good quality. Big G. Cloak & Suit Co., 34 West 20th St.

PALM BEACH SUITS Wanted.—Genuine or good quality, large quantity. Call with samples between 2 and 5 P. M., 156 5th Av., Room 612.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Open for quantity in odd shades. Phone Madison Square 9870.

PERCALES Wanted.—Solid colors, pink, and blue; also staple ginghams; submit samples, lowest cash price. Kursheedt Apron Co., 17 Nevada St., Newark, N. J.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Velour plaids and velour checks; also mixtures. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

POM POMS Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0816 pom poms in all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or similar black. Wilson Mfg. Co., 127 Madison Av.

POPLIN Wanted.—In black only, American or similar. Chelsea 6018.

SATIN Wanted.—Skinner's satin; in market for all shades; quote best prices for cash. S 155 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—100 pieces, good quality men's wear serge; submit swatches and lowest price for cash. R 198 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantities, for cash, good men's wear serge. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SERGES Wanted.—Poirets, tricotines. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 9, 87; Amoskeag 6002; Jullliards 4408, Madison Sq. 7816.

SERGES Wanted.—Gera 7008; also 7120; cash. 3194 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, and 1464. Stuyvesant 3335.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silks for linings, in foulards, pussy willow, and brocade, or simillar fabrics, and good prints. Greeley 5290.

SILKS Wanted.—Peau de cygnes, taffetas, plain and fancy and yarn dyed satins, at a price for cash. 21 East 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

TIME CLOCK Wanted.—Dey make preferred. Hal Green Co., 55 West 47th.

SUITS Wanted.—100 ladies' suits for cash, from $6 to $10; bring samples and stock list. Room 1420 St. James Building, 26th St. and Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy new numbers. Call at once. See Mr. Mussoff, 141 West 28th St., 12th floor.

TAFFETAS, SCOTCH PLAIDS Wanted.—24 and 36 inches; any quantity, for cash. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TWEED MIXTURES Wanted.—Heavy crash linen at a price. Greeley 498.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0359 broadcloth, Forstman & Huffman and botany; quantities for spot cash. Gramercy 6378.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360; also 9010 in black and navy. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 3133.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360 or Stevens, all colors, spot cash. 2180 Madison Square.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will exchange Pekin or tan velour for rose velour. Greeley 3133.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Will pay cash for Salt's velour du nord. Madison Sq. 1540.

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VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—All makes. Henry L. Bunin, 346 4th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for checked velours. Madison Square 2960.

VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades, for cash. Benjamin Levy, 22 West 32d.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, Pekin. Farragut 9800.

VIGEREAUX Wanted.—Will buy gray vigereaux. Phone Farragut 9839.

VOILES Wanted.—Plain, printed, and fancy, large quantities. Call, with samples, between 2 and 5 P. M., 156 5th Av., Room 612.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Discarded, all descriptions bought for cash. Mail samples D. & F., 32 East 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 1856-57.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Piece goods, all descriptions. Excell Woolen, 11 West 25th St. Farragut 9237.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—06077-977, four pieces at $2.50 net. Garfield's 4550 color 442 Pekin; two pieces tricotine, $2.75 net; please wire. The John Anisfield Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, taupe, plum, Burgundy, and other shades. Stuyv. 3240.

BURELLA.—All colors; gabardines, black and navy. Madison Square 3121.

BUTTONS.—Big stock to close, coat, celluloid ivory composition, covered, all colors and sizes. Store, 121 St. Mark's Place.

CHECKS. — 41-inch part worsted shepherd checks, 250 pieces. George Ittkowitz, 319 Church St. Franklin 920.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 100 West 26th St.

COATS, Suits.—Best on market; approved by people who know; prices right; styles to date. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 33th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments; very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and serges in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in better grade coats in stock, popular priced. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary values. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, popular priced, for immediate delivery. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS, $6 up; suits, $8.75 up; immediate delivery. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 Spring coats at reasonable prices. L. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Closing out Fall coats of the better kind, cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS, Spring, and Suits, for immediate delivery; also jobs. Weksler, 379 5th Av.

COATS.—200 Spring, last year's, at sacrifice price. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS, SUITS.—$9.75, $20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d.

COATS. — Flappers for hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Jobs to close out. Ruben & Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, cambric, Palm Beach, pique, Peking canvas, chambray, &c.; limited quantities; swatches and quotations on request. Z 267 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINE, dyed or in the raw; georgette of the better kind; direct from the mills. E. B. Elwood, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 5945.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI, Velours, Serges, Cheviot.—High shades, burellas, fancy lining; reasonable. Farragut 9811.

DELHI CLOTH.—Americans, high shades, $2.10 net. Phone Farragut 5629.

DELHI.—Will exchange any color for gray. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,500 dresses for immediate delivery; Georgettes, taffetas, crepe de chine, crepe meteor; all snappy models, at reduced prices. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 39th. Greeley 5095.

DRESSES. — Most wonderful wool jersey dress, leading shades, $9.75, immediate delivery; also serge dresses to close. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 up-to-date models for immediate delivery at a reduction; also jobs and samples. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey on the rack; 3,000 silk dress, $5.75-$12.50; immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 104 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Mitchell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1529.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Close out, all wool Jersey, all wool serge and silk dresses. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 49 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serge, 100 of the better kind to close out, $6.75 up. Boulevard Dress Co., 64 University Place.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Taffeta, georgettes, silk gingham, poplins; $4.50 up. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; snappy styles; sacrifice to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges, ginghams of better grade. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Several hundred beautiful serge dresses to close. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—(500) Serges, Jerseys, taffetas, to close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES (gingham) for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

GABARDINES. — Cotton, 40,000 yards, to close, woven colored stripes and checks, on white ground. L 279 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTES in navy and black for sale. Chelsea 9380.

HOSIERY.—Ladies'; substantial quantities; bought for Russian export; unable to ship. Otter Manufacturing Company, 243 W. 17th.

KHAKI CLOTH.—50-50, good for boys' suits; cheap. Telephone Greeley 5121.

LOOPINES.—F. & H., taupe, green, burgundy, and chartreuse. Madison Square 2715.

MACKINAWS.—American Woolen Co. mackinaws and overcoatings. M. Well, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

MACKINAWS.—Americans, also ¾ McKenney's overcoatings and others. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4007.

PANAMAS.—Will sell cheap 226, 227, 7802, 6802, 4945. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Good quality gold and apple to close out. Madison Square 7593.

PILE FABRICS.—Coating and trimmings, cotton plushes and silk pl

SEEK UNIFORM RATE ON BANK BALANCES

Clearing House Committee Decides on Amendment to By-Laws to Cover Case.

FLUCTUATION ALLOWANCE

Gov. Harding Defines Attitude of Reserve Board on Eligibility of Bankers' Acceptances.

Steps designed to have the New York City banks adopt a uniform policy in respect to interest rates paid on bank deposit balances were taken yesterday when the Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House Association met to discuss the subject, and finally determined on an amendment to the association's bylaws. This will be submitted to the vote of the members, and a special meeting for that purpose has been called for next Monday.

The proposed amendment provides that the rate of interest paid on balances shall not be a fixed and arbitrary one, but shall fluctuate with the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate for 90-day commercial paper. The interest rate is to be 2 per cent. under the Reserve Bank rate, but the maximum rate paid shall, however, not exceed 3 per cent. per annum. The prevailing rate of the Reserve Bank is 4½ per cent., and consequently the rate which the associated banks will have to pay if the amendment is adopted will be 2½ per cent.

For many years it has been customary for the large New York banks to pay their out-of-town correspondents 2 per cent. on balances kept here. Exceptions have been made by particular banks in particular cases, but 2 per cent. has been the usual rate. During the last month or six weeks several of the banks advised their correspondents that they would pay 2½ per cent., and in one instance a bank offered to pay 3 per cent. One of the institutions making the advance announced that it would pay 2½ per cent. while the Reserve Bank's rate for 90-day paper remained at 4½ per cent., and indicated its policy of paying 1 per cent. under the Reserve Bank's discount rate. The banks which recently agreed to pay 2½ per cent. have been criticised by those institutions which insisted on adhering to the old-established 2 per cent. rate, and they were instrumental in having W. P. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, issue a statement deprecating, in general terms, the practice of increasing rates of interest paid on deposits. Governor Harding did not say whether his remarks applied to interest paid on mercantile accounts or to deposit balances of correspondent institutions.

Arguments for Higher Rate.

The banks which a few weeks ago increased their rate from 2 to 2½ per cent. did so on the theory that the rate advance was a proper and just development growing out of the establishment of the Federal Reserve System and the enactment of legislation reducing the reserve requirements from 25 to 13 per cent. in the case of banks located in Central Reserve cities such as New York. Furthermore, these banks contend that with the rediscounting facilities which the Reserve System offers they no longer need depend upon the low interest-bearing call loans as a secondary reserve. It is argued that, with the high rates which money now commands, New York institutions which have at their disposal funds belonging to out-of-town banks can well afford to pay more than 2 per cent.

The chief argument against the raising of interest rates is that the New York rate is the basic rate, and that if it is advanced interest rates all around will have to be advanced, in which event governmental borrowings will be affected to the extent that the Government may be obliged to pay more for the money it needs in the prosecution of the war.

According to the latest figures, the national banks of New York City have deposits aggregating about $5,340,000,000, of which $1,000,000,000 is due to banks and bankers. The advance of one-half of 1 per cent. in the interest paid on these deposits would amount to approximately $5,000,000 a year. The State banks and trust companies have about $380,000,000 in deposits of banks and bankers, and consequently the total increased interest payment for all institutions in this city would amount to nearly $7,000,000 a year, if figured on an advance of one-half of 1 per cent. The trust companies have always paid a higher rate than the national banks.

The Clearing House Committee consists of Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, Chairman; Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, and Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National Bank. Mr. Prosser is abroad.

Statement by Governor Harding.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York made public yesterday a letter written by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in reply to the bank's request for a statement of the board's policy in passing upon the eligibility of bankers' acceptances issued under syndicate acceptance credit arrangements. This letter of Governor Harding's, dated Feb. 7, has been transmitted by Governor Strong of the New York Reserve Bank to institutions in this district, accompanied by a memorandum on the subject which the board had prepared.

The essential principles laid down by the board are thus summed up by Governor Harding:

(1) Acceptance credits opened for periods in excess of ninety days should, only in exceptional cases, extend over a period of more than one year, and in no case for a time exceeding two years.

(2) Banks which are members of groups opening these credits should not buy their own acceptances, and where an agreement is made with the drawer for purchase of acceptances for future delivery, the rate should not be a fixed one, but should be based upon the rate ruling at the time of the sale.

(3) Transactions covered by these credits should be of a legitimate commercial nature, and acceptances must be eligible according to the rules and regulations of the board.

(4) Whenever syndicates are formed for the purpose of granting acceptance credits for more than moderate amounts, Federal Reserve Banks should be consulted with regard to the transaction. The question of eligibility, both from the standpoint of the character of the bill and of the amount involved, will be passed upon by the Federal Reserve Bank, subject to the approval in each case of the Federal Reserve Board.

Governor Harding continues:

The board will rely upon the fair spirit of co-operation on the part of the New York banks, but it must be understood in passing upon these transactions that not only quality but also quantity must be the controlling factors. The aggregate of these acceptances should not be permitted to constitute the greater proportion of outstanding acceptances at any time, but it must be understood that while the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board might look with favor upon a transaction as long as the total amount involved is not excessive, transactions of exactly the same character may be ruled out whenever the aggregate amount of outstanding acceptances of this character becomes, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, unduly large.

Eligibility Often Discussed.

It will be recalled that the subject of the eligibility of bankers' acceptances issued under syndicate acceptance credit arrangements came up for discussion several times in the last three years, beginning with the sale of the French acceptances which were renewable. The Reserve Board has on several occasions criticised proposed and actual transactions along these lines. Only recently a syndicate of bankers sought to finance an industrial corporation through the medium of ninety-day acceptances which were to be renewed several times, the final maturity extending over a period of a year or more, but had to change its plan to meet the board's published objections.

The idea of not having a fixed rate was carried out in the plans for the $100,000,000 Cuban sugar export credit, announced about ten days ago.

Governor Strong in transmitting copies of Governor Harding's letter to banks in this district wrote a letter in which he pointed out that, while any Federal Reserve Bank may, of course, exercise its discretion as to the amount of paper of a given classification which it will purchase or discount, the Federal Reserve Board, under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve act, has the sole right to determine or define the character of the paper eligible for rediscount or purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Burlap Demand Was Good.

The local burlap market opened the week actively, with goods hard to get. Spot prices on standard 40-inch goods here were as follows: 7¼-ounce, 17½c; 8-ounce, 17½c; 10-ounce, 21c, and 10½-ounce, 21¼c. Prices for similar goods on the West Coast were about a cent a yard less for "lights" and a cent and a quarter for "heavies." East Coast goods to arrive in the next thirty to sixty days were quoted about half a cent less than spots. Prices at Calcutta continue higher than here. March shipments from that port being held on the bases of 10 cents for 8-ounce 40s and 22 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. The sinking late last week of the ship carrying what promised to be the last shipment of Dundee goods to this market for a long time came as very bad news. Aboard her were considerable quantities of wide burlaps, which were badly needed by the linoleum manufacturers, as well as many other goods that could not well be spared.

Unfinished Cottons Active.

Business was active in unfinished cotton goods in this market yesterday, in spite of the fact that trading in sheetings and other coarse-yarn fabrics was hampered by the unwillingness of the mills to sell very far ahead and the existing scarcity of nearby goods. Sales of 48-square, four-yard sheetings were made at 18 cents, while 18½ cents was paid for 50-60 four-yard goods. Forty-inch sheetings were firmly held on the basis of 23 cents for 2.85s, though some sellers were asking more for them. Low-count osnaburgs also were in demand. In the fine goods 40-inch lawns were well taken, considering their high price and the hesitancy in selling that was shown by some mills.

Offer Detroit City Gas Bonds.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Colgate, Parker & Co. are offering $1,250,000 general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Detroit City Gas Company at 94½ and interest. The proceeds of the sale are to be used in financing plant extensions.

MATERIAL PLANTS TO GET COAL SOON

Government's Plan Not to Jeopardize Building Commodity Supplies.

VAST CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Private Builders, Anticipating Rush in Next Few Years, Show Activity.

Practically every building material interest in the country has been represented at Washington during hearings given by the National Fuel Administration, and those coming back at the week end evidenced considerable optimism in the matter of obtaining sufficient fuel this Spring to operate their plants with some assurance of continuance at least.

Furthermore, there are prospects of some relief from the tension caused in building construction circles by the report recently circulated that all financial negotiations involving sums of $100,000 and over would have to be reviewed by the U. S. Treasury Department.

As the situation is now seen the prospects are that the Capital Issues Committee or the Federal Reserve Bank will handle such projects in review, thus permitting private capital to step in and help the Government solve the tremendous housing problem that seems to be growing every day.

These were the bright spots in the building horizon so far as financing and material supply were concerned. Market conditions supported these optimistic tones as the result of a cursory examination into the actual conditions of supply in this market. In some departments, like gravel and crushed stone, there is a tightness.

In lumber there is also considerable stiffness as to price and even tentative quotation, but this is ascribed in part to the belief heretofore generally entertained that private interests would be given no opportunity to assist in the Government's housing program and that holders therefore would feel it their first duty to hold all their reserves for Federal option.

While no formal word has yet come from the office of Dr. Garfield to the effect that fuel will be provided to permit lumber and other building material manufacturing plants to go ahead on a reasonable basis this year, the industry feels that some message will come from Washington within the next few weeks that will greatly clarify the situation.

In the meantime navigation is opening up in the rivers contiguous to New York and building material supplies are slowly coming in. The Hudson, however, is still closed, and it may be a week before the channel is opened even as far north as Haverstraw. There are approximately 30,000,000 common brick available in this market now—more than sufficient to take care of any immediate building demand or either private or Government work. There is, in addition, a fair run of second-hand brick available at $11.50 per 1,500, delivered below Forty-second Street, Manhattan; $12 above that street and below 110th Street, and $13 for delivery in Washington Heights or Long Island City.

Speculators have obtained a large quantity of second hand lumber and structural steel. The price of new high grade Hudson common brick is now $10.25 a thousand, wholesale; but half a barge load was sold last week at $10.50 a thousand.

Three-quarter inch and inch and a half gravel, wholesale, for delivery beyond March 15 was quoted this week at $1.50 and $1.75 a yard, and it was learned that fairly prompt delivery could be made, depending upon Government action in further taking over plant capacity. For the present, it was said, the pit capacities of only one of the largest companies would be needed, although options prevail on most of the mines, to be exercised if occasion demand. The quotation on which the Government is buying gravel is between $1.50 and $1.25 a yard.

There has been an increased movement for Portland cement compared with last year. For the first half of February the shipments of Portland cement from the two Eastern zones were 75 per cent. of the volume reported for the same period last year, and 60 per cent. of the January, 1917, shipments. Considering the severity of the weather, car shortage and labor conditions, the trade believes it shows well defined market stability.

In the expanded metal lath department a slight increase in price is reported this week because of the change in freight rates amounting to 15 per cent. and the 3 per cent. war tax. This extra overhead is represented in current prices by a difference between present and old prices of, say, 24-inch gauge, $0.3425, as compared with the new price of $0.3449, a mere fraction of a cent per yard. There is an ample supply of this product in the market, although shipments are not being made in any quantity from the mills, according to the Dow Daily Building Reports.

Investigation shows that there is a supply of material available for immediate construction work in New York of certain kinds sufficient for about 40 per cent. of normal needs. This supply will be replenished as the railway conditions improve with the approach of milder weather and the manufacturing season gets under way.

More Towels Are Wanted.

In spite of the great quantities already purchased, the Government is not yet through buying cotton huck towels for army use. Tenders for bids calling for 100,000 for the Quartermaster's Department at Atlanta, Ga., have been received here, as well as for bids on 120,000 for the same department at St. Louis. The civilian demand for these towels is active, and the call for bath towels is said to be satisfactory, from the manufacturers' point of view, for the first time in the last year or so. Stocks of the latter goods are small, due to the unwillingness of the manufacturers, in the face of the lack of demand that existed until comparatively recently, to make them because of the high cost of cotton.

Plaids Big for Fall.

Several interesting things are shown by the orders taken by salesmen now out with lines of Fall dress goods, one of which is that plaids will again be a strong factor. Velours also show up very well in the early advance business, and give promise of continuing well to the fore. Broadcloths, French serges, poplins, and ottomans are being bought. Well-posted wholesalers advise early buying for the new season, predicting the worst scarcity of all-wool fabrics that has ever been seen in this country before the year is out. The situation is not so bad in cotton-warp goods, they say, though these fabrics are priced higher than in very many years, if not ever before. For immediate delivery a good demand is reported for gray gabardines. Whites are also selling.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Dating from yesterday the price of "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 bleached muslins will be 22½ cents a yard, while 7-8 goods of the same brand will be priced at 20 cents. Notice to this effect has been sent to the trade by William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. & R. Knight. Terms are net, sixty days, and prices are subject to further advance without notice. No goods are on hand, and orders for future delivery will be taken "at value" only.

A number of the newest Paris models in Spring garments for women will be put on display today in manufacturers' showrooms in this city. It had been expected that they would be ready yesterday, but the steamer carrying them did not arrive in time.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of every description
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 Fifth Ave., New York.

Universal Trading Co.
MILITARY SUPPLIES
220 4th Avenue.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 8296-9297 Spring.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—C. Ilfeld Co.; A. Stern, dry goods, notions, knit goods; 60 Worth.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger-Harned Co.; E. H. Hallenbach, carpets; Latham.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Goble & Co.; Mr. Derstyne, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. Scheeline, C. H. Stover, clothing; H. P. Bradley, toys; 23 East 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; H. T. Craft, rugs; 1,170 B'way; Broztell.
AURORA, Ill.—International Corset Co.; C. Schopbach, mfr. corsets; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Dulman, Baker & Co.; C. Baker, pants; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, toilet, leather goods, candles; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, neckwear; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—Mendel Bros.; W. Bernstein, waists, dresses; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; Mr. Wells, ladies' fur coats; Room 503, 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; J. Weisman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, muslin, silk underwear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sanber; N. Sanber, waistings; 1,182 B'way; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmaltz, cotton piece goods, scarfs; M. Kirchenbaum, ladies', children's, infants' Fall coats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Greenbaum & Co.; I. Greenbaum, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, coats, suits, laces; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Goodman, dry goods; L. Michelson, millinery; J. Berk, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore D. G. Co.; G. V. Schott, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, piece goods; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. Schenthal, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 East 23d.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; J. L. Smith, furs, goods; 33 W. 14th; Latham.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; William McLean, coats, suits, waists; Miss G. McLean, Mrs. E. A. Dodge, millinery; Collingwood.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Stewart & Co.; F. W. Strickman, jobs coats, suits; McAlpin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—W. R. Miller & Co.; C. J. Maguire, books, stationery; York.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, rugs; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean, Haskins; Miss Hendrick, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"Long's"; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Kaufman Clothing Co.; H. Kaufman, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons & Co.; Miss Morrissey, women's skirts; Miss Best, misses' suits; Mr. MacCurdy, gloves, hosiery; Miss Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; P. Lyford, furs. Basement buyers: Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Schroeder, silk, muslin underwear; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Koenistahl, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Dorth, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss Kasonof, neckwear; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Whipple, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; W. Hebbard, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, cotton underwear; Miss White, ready-to-wear. Miss A. G. Tarpey, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery & Co.; P. A. O'Connell, representing; Miss F. Schlagel, gowns; Miss L. Schlagel, coats; Miss Kane, misses' department; B. D. Stern, perfumery, art goods, jewelry, rubber goods; 25 West 32d.
BOSTON — Gilchrist Co.; A. Cohen, suits, coats, dresses, girls' coats, dresses, skirts; 16 W. 33d.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats; Imperial.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, cloths, leather goods, buttons, trimmings; F. G. Brost, lamps, fixtures; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. E. Dreese, ladies' neckwear, trimmings, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mr. Abrams, toilet goods; Mr. Heckel, furniture, bedding, lamps; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. H. Hammet, boys' clothing; P. Schaefer, housefurn. goods, china; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, A. Immekus, cotton goods, dressings; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—H. Graff; L. Cohen, Spring suits; Room 909, 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—W. A. Welbolt & Co.; C. Eichmeier, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, upholstery goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wine, fancy goods, linens, pillow tops, white goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Beale, silks; F. Morse, men's clothing; Miss L. Solomon, skirts, coats; Miss E. Carney, Miss D. Worsky, dresses, costumes; 12 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, Mr. Oehme, hosiery, underwear; 15 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. C. Koch, Miss F. Miller, millinery; T. G. Molinelli, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; H. Simon, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. H. Haynie, colored dress goods; P. McNab, dressmaking dept.; W. H. Bateman, linings; A. B. Nelson, ready-to-wear; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. C. Hildenford, shirts, overalls; J. C. Cartwright, gloves; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Campbell, guns, cutlery; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—A. Fabian, clothing, furnishing goods; Bristol.
CHICAGO—Eiseman Mfg. Co.; R. Eiseman, children's Fall coats and dresses; 18 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. S. Brown, domestics, blankets; 1,231 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; A. Gibson, clothing; 230 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; Mr. Elisbach, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts D. G. Co.; L. B. McIlnay, dress goods, white goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; J. W. Carlyle, curtains, draperies; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. S. Kashishian; rugs; Broztell.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Mrs. M. K. Little, coats, suits, underwear, corsets; H. C. Eisenberg, dry goods; 45 West 34th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—S. Adler, ladies', misses' suits; 272 6th Av.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. A. Feeley, mens furn. goods, boys' clothing; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear; Mr. Brewer, fancy goods, stationery, kodaks; 116 West 32d.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; G. M. Talbot, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.; Broztell.
LAWRENCE—A. B. Sutherland Co.; Miss M. R. Johnson, ribbons; G. M. Kaiser, silks; Miss Brooks, gloves; 432 4th Av.
LEBANON, Penn.—Haak Bros.; R. W. Haak, Wm. Haak, general mdse.; Breslin.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Sulzer; A. R. Wullauer, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th; Bristol.
LIMA, Ohio—Leiser Co.; L. Schnitzer, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; C. F. Kemp, toys, sporting goods; 95 Madison Ave.
LOUISVILLE, N. Y.—Elite Garment Co.; Mr. Benas, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE — J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; Mr. Eckert, hdkfs., gloves; 105 Grand.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry, leather goods; 2 West 37th; Broztell.
LUMBERTON, N. C.—J. A. Weinstein; ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; Y. P. Marshall, notions, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; Mr. Woodson, notions, ready-to-wear, underwear; 72 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—First Aid Splint Corporation; E. M. Shaner, metallic splints, first aid dressing; Imperial.
MACON, Ga.—McWilliams & Rankin Co.; G. P. Rankin, furn. goods, clothing; 44 East 23d.
MARSHALL, Mo.—H. Richardson, ladies' trench coats; 1,123 B'way. Room 712.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Strouss Dept. Store; S. Strouss, general mdse.; 1,182 Broadway; McAlpin.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Levy Sons Co.; L. Leyy, ready-to-wear; 236 Church.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; S. Greenblatt, suits, dresses; 1,150 B'way.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—Hersfeld, Phillipson & Co.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods, silks; 1,185 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. B. Koehler, flannels, wash goods; B'way & 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss F. Pazar, jewelry, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—W. A. Alden & Co.; W. A. Alden, rugs; Navarre.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss Flanagan, women's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; Mr. Rakowski, toilet goods; O. W. Rector, ready-to-wear; 2 West 37th.
MOLINE, Ill.—Grossman Co.; S. L. Grossman, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Younker, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 303 5th Av.
MONROE, La.—Monroe D. G. Co.; L. Caspary, dry goods, ladies' garments; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Machman & Meertief; J. Machman, dress goods, hosiery, muslin underwear, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.
MONTREAL, Canada—Reiseur, Gervey & Broderick; D. Jonap, linings, trimmings; Marlborough.
NASHVILLE—M. Milder & Co.; M. Milder, coats, suits, silk dresses; Room 1003, 3 W. 29th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers, trimmed hats; 579 B'way.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Simmons & Langloise; J. Simmons, dry goods; Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; L. E. Cohen, millinery; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. Simon, neckwear, veilings, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz; Miss K. Cohn, neckwear, belts; 1,239 B'way; Gregorian.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, Mrs. Werman, coats, 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Rothschild & Co.; M. Gutman, coatings, corduroys, white serges; 1,182 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Bros.; B. H. Ulman, mfr., skirts; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. Norwick, piece goods; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA — Bronner Mfg. Co.; M. Bronner, waists, skirts; 1,270 Broadway, Room 518.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's clothing; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Sure Fit Dress Co.; H. Moyer, children's dresses; 1,270 Broadway, Room 518.
PHILADELPHIA — Corrain Fashion Shop; Mr. Corrsinn, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av., Room 322.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Friend; piece goods; 1,182 B'way, Room 1505.
PHILADELPHIA — Brown-Marinoss Co.; F. J. Brown, cotton waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Levy & Co.; S. Levy, tie silks; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. L. Kaufmann, ladies' wear; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkel, men's, boys' clothing, boys' wash suits; Miss N. McElwaine, women's hosiery; J. Abravanel, fur skins; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gattman, ready-to-wear, basement; L. Powers, boys' clothing; R. P. Allbright, jewelry; Miss L. Gordon, art needlework; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, women's, juniors' suits, Spring coats, (basement); 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. H. Gilman, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Kohnfelder, house furn. goods; E. Schmidt, toys; C. H. Van Scoten, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH — Royal Garment Co.; L. Rosenthal, children's Fall coats; 1,170 Broadway, Room 908.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss A. R. Stern, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; I. S. Bickart, men's furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss H. Brown, pictures; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash's Sons; Miss R. Silberstein, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; Mr. Ryan, basement buyer; 353 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; R. McTeir, linens; O. A. Moore, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. B. Eastman, gen'l mdse.; Miss Berry, notions, fancy goods; Miss Libby, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio — Marting Bros. Co.; Mr. Duis, notions; 353 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Ellison, domestics, prints; 230 5th Av. Herald Square.
POTTSVILLE,—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Ellison, domestics, linens; Miss T. Vogt, upholstery goods; Miss L. Watson, ribbons, stationery; J. D. Gardner, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; M. W. Smith, boys', children's clothing; 230 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; N. Matthewson, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. H. Hatch, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.
QUINCY, Ill. — Kaspohl-Mohrenstecher Co.; O. A. Mohrenstecher, women's garments; 44 E. 23d.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppehelmer & Co.; S. B. Heckman, rugs; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, clothing; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. Wohl, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; H. W. Stern, piece goods; 230 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Jackson & Hall; E. R. Hall, woolens; Manhattan.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wm. H. Campbell Co.; Miss Finzer, coats, suits, dresses; Miss MacWilliams, waists, petticoats, silk, underwear; Mrs. Passin, children's, juvenile wear; McAlpin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olsan, ready-to-wear; Brunswick.
SAN FRANCISCO—Miss E. Valerio, millinery; Algonquin.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. S. Allen, boys' clothing; 16 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss M. Russell, dresses; 470 4th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Quality Shop; S. W. Thomas, general mdse.; Collingwood.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; Miss I. Myrick, gloves, hdkfs., ribbons; Breslin.
SEATTLE—D. Hamburger & Co.; M. Hamburger, fur coats; 303 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Bountree Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Rountree, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; Mr. Forbes, dry goods; 105 Grand.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Friedsen & Elsen; A. F. Elsen, Spring suits; 164 W. 25th, 11th floor.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; C. B. Farish, domestics; 320 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, jobs ready-to-wear, basement; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; J. J. Carpenter, remnants; 395 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 23 East 26th; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobemer, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, percales, ginghams; 320 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co; W. J. Cardle, notions; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Blackman, petticoats, kimonos, negligees, bathing suits, silk, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Von Slyck & McConville; F. W. Pederson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 320 B'way; Flanders.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; H. E. Atwell, hosiery, underwear; J. W. Gerbacher, toys, notions; 320 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; T. H. Neal, domestics, dress goods, silks; 73 Leonard; Park Av.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; H. Atwell, underwear, hosiery; Room 911, 320 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root Dry Goods Co.; H. D. Matthews, millinery; L. P. Sullivan, suits, coats, skirts, dresses; R. O. Dodge, rugs; 25 E. 26th.
TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, coats, suits; Broztell.
UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. G. Bahler, boys' clothing; Flanders.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, books, stationery, favors; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. H. Rice, rugs; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; Miss I. Steagall, waists; 234 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—A. Rifkin & Co.; A. Rifkin, notions, linens, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER, Mass. — Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. F. Moran, dress, wash, white goods; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; Mr. Marsh, dress, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—S. Grumbacher & Son; W. S. Keller, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; C. Chambers, domestics, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — S. K. Siegel Co.; F. J. Fry, general mdse.; 303 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber Sons & Co.; M. M. Duncan, linens, draperies; 44 E. 23d.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Dull and Irregular—More Short-Term Note Financing—Money 6%.

Yesterday's stock market was narrow, with transactions but slightly exceeding 300,000 shares, and price changes did not reflect any definite trend in sentiment. In the morning the more active issues broke through their low prices of last week, Steel going to 89¼ at this time, but at the close changes were irregular and generally unimportant. A display that was reminiscent of previous performances greeted the appearance of figures for General Motors, carrying that issue up at one time to 5 points above its low point made earlier in the session. Traders showed little interest in the doings on the floor, and in many cases are definitely out of the market until the Liberty Loan financing is outlined.

Rails did not respond favorably to the practical completion of discussion in conference of the bill providing for remuneration during the period of Government control. It appears certain now that the carriers will receive the return based upon the average of the net income for the three years ended June 30 last. A point on which some of the railroad men have been making a stand was decided against them when the conferees accepted the Senate's provision that no additional allowances shall be made for moneys invested by the roads during the months which intervened between the closing of the 1917 fiscal year and the transfer of control to the Director General.

With the next big financing operation by the Government starting one month from tomorrow, bankers are still without any information as to the essential details of the forthcoming loan. Mr. McAdoo has guarded so well his own views as to the rate of interest which should be paid, the length of the term for which obligations will be issued, and the provision for converting the 3½s and 4s into the new bonds that bond traders have been operating in the outstanding issues only to a very small extent, and prices for the first two loans have accordingly failed to reflect the probabilities of a favorable conversion opportunity. Unless important details are forthcoming today, bankers who have been asked to open the campaign in this district will have to confine themselves to patriotic generalities at an important meeting scheduled to be held in Albany on Wednesday.

An interesting instance of the effect of war requirements and difficulties upon industrial companies' financing plans came to light yesterday with the announcement that the Capital Issues Committee had approved the sale of an issue of $25,000,000 of serial notes of the Procter & Gamble Company. This financing arose directly from the great increase in the cost of materials entering for the most part in the manufacture of foodstuffs, and for that reason particularly it was indorsed by the Food Administration officials before being presented to the Capital Issues Committee.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Expected to Remain So During the Week's War Bond Campaign.

LONDON, March 4.—The investment section of the stock market was practically dead today, and it is expected to remain so during the week's war bond campaign.

A few industrials, home rails, oils, and mines, including Russians, hardened on speculative buying, but there was no feature anywhere. Money was in large supply, and discount rates were steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 6 | Renewals 6
Low ..... 3½ | Last 3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ..... 6 | Sixty days 6
Ninety days ..... 6 | Ninety days 6
Four months ..... 6 | Four months 6
Five months ..... 6 | Five months 6
Six months ..... 6 | Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	....
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	....
France—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	....
Cables	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	+.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¼	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.70⅝
China—		
Hongkong	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	103.25	103.50
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	44.25	45.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.95½	8.94
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.50	32.00
Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
Christiania	30.25	30.75
19.30 Spain	24.00	24.45
South America—		
34.42 Rio	26.08	26.18
42.94 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.10
5.1826 Switzerland	4.48	4.46

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 20 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $465,687,459; balance, $51,270,719; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $2,082,732; Federal Reserve credit balance, $41,432,664.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125@$10.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¼d, unchanged; in New York, 85¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Y.
Customs	$1,373,174	$100,295,157
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income...	81,865	31,467,092
Individual income...	1,141,910	26,532,059
Excess profits	81,978	14,123,885
Miscellaneous	6,289,491	456,434,462
Miscellaneous revenue..	704,316	140,497,267
Total receipts	$9,672,737	$778,349,923
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	57,233,808	3,100,112,888
Excess of total receipts over total disburse...	75,398,231	11,372,753
Expenditures	66,906,546	3,878,462,812

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.62½	7.87½	7.55	....
Spelter	8.05	8.25	7.95	8.10
Antimony	13.37½	13.62½	13.37½	13.62½
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminum	*37.00	39.00	*37.00	39.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Previous Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures ...	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	318	0	0	318	0	0
Tin, futures	314	0	0	314	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	322,988	885,908	485,231
Year to date	25,729,725	32,108,876	30,283,020

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅜	1½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24½	25	2,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
80	81	100	Allis-Ch. Mfr. pf.	80	80	80	80	
80	81¼	500	Am. Beet Sugar	79¼	80	79½	80	+ ¼
39⅝	39¾	4,800	American Can	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
96	97	100	American Can pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	5,400	Am. Car & F'dry	75½	76⅝	75½	76¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	800	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅝	31½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
52½	60	300	Am. Hide & L. pf.	60	60	60½	60½	— 1½
13½	14½	600	American Ice	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
41¾	44¾	100	American Ice pf	42	42	42	42	+ ¼
54½	55	100	Am. International	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
32½	32¾	900	American Linseed	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
73	74½	200	Am. Linseed pf	74	74	73½	73½	— ½
64⅜	65	2,300	Am. Locomotive	64½	65⅝	64½	65⅛	+ ⅝
9⅞	11	100	American Malting	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
49⅝	52½	150	Am. Malt. 1st pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
80⅞	80½	3,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79½	80⅝	79½	80⅛	
106	107	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅝
64	64½	800	Am. Steel F'dries	63½	64½	63½	64½	+ ¼
105	106	300	Am. Sugar Refining	105	105¼	104½	105¼	— ⅛
99¼	99¾	5,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	89¼	91⅝	89¼	89¼	— 1⅛
105⅛	105¼	4,600	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	106¾	106⅝	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
159	160	200	Am. Tobacco	159	159	159	159	— 4
54⅞	55¼	800	American Woolen	54	55	54	55	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	200	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	5,300	Anaconda Copper	62	62⅝	61⅞	62⅜	+ ⅛
84	85	400	At., Top. & S. F.	85	85	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
80⅜	81¼	400	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	81½	81½	81	81	— ⅛
111	111¼	4,825	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	110	112	109½	111½	
76⅜	77	38,600	Baldwin Locomot.	75⅛	78¼	75	76¼	+1⅝
52½	52⅞	1,500	Balt. & Ohio	53	53	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
1	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
78	78¼	200	Bethlehem Steel	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	— ½
90	97	9,300	Beth. St. Class B	77½	78⅜	77⅛	78⅛	— ½
101	101½	100	Beth. Steel pf.	92	92	92	92	+1½
24½	24⅝	800	Beth. St. S p. c. pf.	101	101¼	100⅝	101	+ ⅛
10	20	900	Booth Fisheries	....	24	24	24	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	1,000	Butte Copper & Z.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
15¾	16⅜	200	Butte & Superior	20	20	19¼	19¼	— 1⅛
44	46	500	Cal. Petroleum	16	16	16	16	....
144	144⅞	2,400	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46¼	46¾	45	45	— 1
27	30	100	Canadian Pacific	142½	144⅝	142⅝	144⅜	+ ⅛
41½	45	100	Central Foundry	27	27	27	27	....
70	70¼	3,100	Central F'dry pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— 1⅝
31¼	31⅞	100	Central Leather Co.	70	70⅝	69½	70	— ⅝
87	88	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,200	Chandler Motor	86½	87⅝	86½	87⅜	+1⅝
7¼	8	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ½
39¾	40¼	700	Chi. Great Western	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
70½	71½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	40	40¼	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	500	Chi. & N. W. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	500	Chi. & Northwest	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
64	64½	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
53½	54½	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf.	64¼	64½	64	64	— ⅝
16	16¼	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf.	54	54	53½	54	— 1
4¼	4½	1,200	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
54	55	200	Chino Copper	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	....
59	104	200	Cluett-Peabody	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	....
38	38½	400	Cluett-Peabody pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+1¼
65	72	100	Coal & Iron	38½	38⅝	38	38	— ½
34⅝	34⅞	8,400	Continental Can	70	70	70	70	— 2
61½	61¾	9,160	Corn Products Ref.	35¼	35¼	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
88⅝	90	100	Crucible Steel	61½	62⅝	61½	61½	— ⅜
31⅜	31⅞	1,400	Crucible Steel pf.	89	89	89	89	— ⅝
109	111	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅜	31⅞	31½	31⅜	....
8	9	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ½
39	39½	1,500	Delaware & Hudson	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
14¾	14⅞	300	Denver & Rio G. pf.	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
24½	25	300	Distillers Securities	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
10¾	12⅛	100	Erie	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— 1⅛
32½	33	100	Erie 1st pf.	11	11	11	11	....
35½	35⅞	400	Fed. Mining & Sm.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
40	41⅞	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
130¼	140	1,100	Gaston Wms. & W.	40	40	40	40	— 5
121¾	122	11,700	General Electric	139	139⅞	139	139⅞	+ ⅛
44½	46	100	General Motors	119	122⅝	117½	121⅞	+3⅜
91	92	100	Goodrich (B. F.)	45	45	45	45	— ½
28¼	28¾	1,300	Gt. Northern pf.	91½	91¼	91½	91½	— ½
27	38⅝	100	Gt. N. Cfs. for O. P.	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
41	41¾	1,800	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf.	28	28	28	28	....
45	45½	900	Haskell & Barker	42¼	42⅝	40¼	40⅝	— 1⅜
8	8½	200	Inspiration Copper	45	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
13	13½	100	Intern. Consolidated	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
123¼	125	200	Inter. Agricu'.	13	13	13	13	— 1
27⅜	28	6,300	Inter. Harv. N. J.	123½	123⅝	123½	123⅝	— ⅛
97	97¼	11,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¼	28⅝	28⅜	27⅞	— ⅝
28¼	29	1,800	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	96⅝	97	— ⅛
96	100	20	Inter. Nickel	28¼	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¼	4,800	Inter. Nickel pf.	100	100	100	100	....
63	64	100	Inter. Paper	31¾	32½	31½	32½	+1½
45	46¼	100	Int. Paper pf. stpd	62	62	62	62	....
22½	23½	800	Kelly Springf. Tire	46	46	46	46	— ⅝
94	95	33	Kennecott Copper	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
78	79	900	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	95	95	94	94	....
104	107	100	Lackawanna Steel	78	78¾	78	78⅝	+ ⅝
64	65	400	Liggett & Myers pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
97⅞	100	400	Mackay Cos. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ¾
29	29¾	500	Manhattan Elev.	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½	— 1
60¼	62	500	Maxwell Motors	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
48	51	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	50	60¼	50	60¼	— ¾
93⅞	94	5,800	May Dept. Stories	50	50	50	50	+1
31	31¼	200	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	94½	93¼	94	+ ½
44½	45	1,000	Miami Copper	31¼	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
8½	9	100	Midvale Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
1½	4	200	Minn. & St. L. new	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
4	8	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	8	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	8	8	8	8	....
22½	22¾	600	Missouri Pacific	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22½	....
70¾	71	200	Montana Power	70½	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+1¼
29	29¼	100	Nat. Acme	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
14⅜	15	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
48½	48½	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St.	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
53¼	55½	200	Nat. Lead	54	54	54	54	....
19¼	19½	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
123	123½	800	N. Y. Air B. x d.	122	125	121	123	+ ⅛
71	71¼	1,600	N. Y. Central	71¼	71¼	71	71	— ⅛
28	28½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
103	108	800	Norfolk & Western	103	108	102⅞	102⅞	— ½
84¼	85	1,500	Northern Pacific	84¼	85	84¼	84½	— ½
38⅝	39	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
5½	6	1,900	Ontario Mining	5½	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
61¾	61¾	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
20⅝	20½	300	Pacific Mail	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
45	45	100	Penn. R. R.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
46¼	46¼	2,300	People's Gas, Chi.	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46¼	— 1⅛
41¾	42¼	2,100	Pierce-Arrow	41¾	42¼	41	42¼	+ ⅛
55½	55½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	55½	55½	54½	54⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	600	Pitts. & West Va.	27⅛	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
108	108	200	Public Service N. J.	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
24⅛	24¼	700	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	3,000	Reading	76⅝	76⅞	75⅞	76	— ⅝
77	77	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+ ⅝
38¼	38¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
76	76⅜	1,600	Royal Dutch t r.	76½	76⅝	76	76⅛	— ⅛
12½	13	300	St. Louis-San Fran.	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
9¾	10	100	Saxon Motor	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
8	8½	600	Seaboard A. Line	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
16¾	17	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
148	151	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	149	149	149	149	+ ⅛
16	17	200	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
34½	34¾	3,000	Sinclair Oil Refin.	33	35	33½	34½	+ ⅛
84½	85	400	Southern Pacific	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84½	— ⅛
23¼	23⅜	1,400	Southern Railway	23⅝	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
58¾	58⅝	500	Southern Ry. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58¼	....
48½	48⅝	10,900	Studebaker Co.	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
16½	16¾	400	Tenn. C. & C.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
149½	150½	2,500	Texas Co.	148¼	150	147½	150	+ ⅝
125	126	3,500	Tidewater Oil	185	185	185	185	....
50	50	100	Tobacco Products	49¾	50	48⅞	49¾	— ¼
92	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
62	62½	100	Twin City R. T.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
107¾	108	100	Underwood Typew.	104	104	104	104	— ⅛
122	122	2,400	Union Pacific	121¾	121¾	121	121¾	— ⅛
73	73	200	Union Pacific pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71½	— 1
39	40	100	United Alloy Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	3,300	United Cigar Stores	88¾	88⅞	87½	87¾	— 1
78	78	100	United Drug 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	— ½
127	127	100	United Fruit	127	127	127	127	— 1
119½	119	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	119½	120	119	119	— ½
57	57⅞	1,800	U. S. Rubber	57	57⅞	57	57⅞	+ ⅛
100	100	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	....
45	45	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	45	45¼	45	45¼	— ¼
90	90	65,900	U. S. Steel	90	90¼	89½	90¼	— ⅛
109⅞	110	400	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	....
79½	80	1,600	Utah Copper	79½	80½	79½	80¼	+ ½
84	84½	100	Wabash	84	84½	84	84½	....
42	42	200	Wabash pf. A	42	42	42	42	....
78	79	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	79	79	79	79	—1
16	16¼	200	Western Maryland	16	16	16	16	— ⅝
53	54	100	Western Pacific pf.	53	53	53	53	—1¼
89	90	300	Western Union Tel.	90	90	90	89½	— ½
41	41	100	Westingh. E. & M.	41	41	41	41	— ½
43	43	100	White Motors	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
4,700	4,700	4,700	Willys-Overland	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
40¼	42	100	Worthington Pump	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
62	63	200	Worth. Pump pf. B.	62	62¾	62	62¼	....

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	96	7.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	96	96¼	7.25
City of Montr.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99½	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	94½	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96¾	96⅝	8.00
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	97¼	97½	8.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.80
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1920	100	102	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	41	43	....
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	40	....
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	84	87	....
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100½	4.70

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	95⅝	96	7.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98¾	99¼	7.00
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98	6.60
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.50
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	96	96½	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97⅜	98	7.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94⅝	95¼	....
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	93¾	6.00
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¾	99	7.75
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99⅝	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99½	99⅝	6.20
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97¾	98	7.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96½	96⅝	7.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98	98½	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	93¾	....
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	5.80
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100⅛	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	98¾	6.65
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. of Cal.	5	Aug., 1919	98	99¼	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¾	6.05
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97¾	98¼	10.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¼	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	93	94	6.50
Louis G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	....	99	....
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98¾	97½	7.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr.

We give the small depositor the same careful attention as the large depositor.

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BIGGEST YEAR CUTS PENN. R. R. EARNINGS

With More Passengers and Freight Carried in 1917 Net Income Drops $12,994,919.

TOTAL REACHES $39,281,585

President Rea Says Decline Is Due to High Wages and Prices, Congestion and Embargoes.

Although during the calendar year 1917, as disclosed in its annual report, the Pennsylvania Railroad carried more passengers and freight than ever before in its history, the net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company decreased for the year by $12,994,919, the total being only $39,281,585. This decrease in return for a greatly increased service is attributed by President Rea to the higher wages, higher material prices, congestion of traffic, and embargoes which the war brought in its train, with stationary rates. The earnings amounted to 7.4 per cent. on the capital stock.

During the year the Pennsylvania carried 216,570,724 passengers—more than twice the entire population of the United States—or 21,129,848 more than were carried in 1916, which was previously the record year in all respects for the road. The total freight movement amounted for 1917 to 48,749,320,471 ton-miles, or an increase over the 1916 record of 1,903,193,581 ton-miles.

The total property investment carried on the books of the Pennsylvania system at the close of 1917 was $1,722,281,514, and the total return on this investment, after paying operating expenses and taxes, was 4.5 per cent. The total investment increased during the year by $63,397,875, largely because of expenditures in line with war service, such as the construction of new lines, switches, stations, &c., for serving the new army cantonments, shipyards, munition plants, &c.

President Rea devotes much of his report to a review of the unified operation of all the railroads of the country during 1917 under direction of the Railroads' War Board.

More than 2,000,000 Troops Moved.

"The transportation service rendered under the direction of the War Board by the united railroads, with the co-operation of the public, was so extensive that the country may feed gratified by the results obtained in the face of serious difficulties," he says. "Over 2,000,000 troops were moved, many cantonments were constructed, new mines were opened, and new shipbuilding plants and industries of all kinds were established all over the country, and the existing industries, plants, and mines were greatly enlarged, so that the United States and its allies could be furnished with large quantities of equipment, materials, supplies, and munitions to meet the most destructive conditions of war the world has ever known.

"Your system, serving the largest centres of population and industry east of the Mississippi River, and the chief sources of coal, coke, iron, and steel, and reaching the Atlantic ports and the Great Lakes, was called upon to carry an unprecedented freight, passenger, mail, and express traffic. It was impossible properly to accommodate and co-ordinate this very heavily increased flow of traffic for home and foreign consumption, and naturally congestion followed.

"The congestion was greatly accentuated by the precedence given to various kinds of traffic to facilitate Government work required at home and abroad, by continued severe weather, by insufficient motive power and other equipment due to manufacturing priority granted to the Government for the allied nations, and the loss of thousands of trained men, who entered the Government service or went into other occupations because of high wages, and had to be replaced by a large number of inexperienced men."

Comment on "Labor Turnover."

At another point in the report, Mr. Rea, commenting upon this problem of the "labor turnover," says that in order to keep up an average total working force of about 250,000 men the Pennsylvania during the year had to hire a total of 275,000 men from all over the country, train them, and distribute them over the system, and even so "many of them remained only a short time in the service."

Pennsylvania stockholders are to be asked to put the railroad in a position to do its own financing, regardless of the outcome of Government measures. "The conditions of war and industry," Mr. Rea says, "imperatively demand such a large expansion of your lines, terminals, equipment, and facilities, that it is obvious your company should be in a position adequately to provide therefor.

"Of the previously authorized increase of indebtedness up the stockholders, all has been availed of but $21,000,000, and the same amount of general mortgage bonds authorized remain unissued, but this amount is not sufficient to meet such requirements. The stockholders, in accordance with notice already given, will be requested to approve of an increase of the indebtedness of $75,000,000, and authorize the same increase in the amount of general mortgage bonds that may be issued. If approved, the Board of Directors will be enabled to issue general mortgage bonds or such other form of security to the amount of $96,000,000, upon the most advantageous terms, as opportunity to dispose of either form of obligation may occur."

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi. & Northwest	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	5.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.30
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'21	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.20
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.70	5.30
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	6.50

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Beech Creek	50c.	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cal. Petroleum pf.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Celluloid Co.	2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 5
El Paso Electric	$2.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 6
Manhattan Ry.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Montezuma W. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
P., Ft. W. & Chi.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 11
do guaranteed	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Sears-Roebuck pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
So. Ry., M. & O. stk. tr. ctfs.	2	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Stand. M. Constr.	20	.	May 1	Mar. 4
United Dyewood	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
United L. & Rys.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United Lt. & R. pf	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

Delaware
Corporate Offices Maintained
U. S. Corporation Co.
65 Cedar St., N. Y.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. gross	$4,213,955	$3,710,500	$3,075,065
Net aft. tax.	1,074,516	1,286,458	987,853

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	1,198,668	1,203,198	1,063,229
Net aft. tax.	56,004	358,523	343,945

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	875,021	873,538	876,224
Net aft. tax.	68,526	177,856	249,261
Total inc.	106,431	171,795	202,589

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	987,810	1,339,872	*352,062
Net aft. tax.	303,510	814,562	*511,052
Def. aft. chgs.	515,612	†11,035	526,647

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Public Utilities.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	$186,695	$174,198	$12,497
Net aft. tax.	54,289	65,138	*10,849
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,631	39,774	*12,143
12 mos. gross	2,004,341	1,763,388	240,953
Net aft. tax.	630,821	755,097	*124,276
Sur. aft. chgs.	325,360	452,559	*127,199

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	195,477	177,570	17,907
Net aft. tax.	54,119	63,346	*9,227
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,684	37,080	*15,396
12 mos. gross	1,898,525	1,652,969	245,556
Net aft. tax.	615,180	614,522	658
Sur. aft. chgs.	303,032	370,052	*67,020

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	194,183	163,076	31,107
Net aft. taxes	61,270	49,859	11,411
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,988	12,950	9,038
12 mos.' gross	2,110,220	1,951,470	167,753
Net aft. taxes	714,661	708,255	6,400
Sur. aft. chgs.	261,408	268,943	*7,535

*Decrease.

INTERSTATE IRON AND STEEL CO. report for year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Net income amounted to $1,050,687. Preferred dividends paid totaled $61,658, leaving a surplus of $989,028 for the year. Profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917, was $1,151,767.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	$88,270	$64,751	$3,519
Net aft. taxes	27,163	27,583	*420
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,769	26,716	*947
12 mos.' gross	727,150	650,115	77,035
Net aft. taxes	284,103	260,656	23,447
Sur. aft. chgs.	272,868	255,011	17,857

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	250,312	171,100	79,212
Net aft. taxes	110,403	65,585	44,818
Sur. aft. chgs.	81,612	36,653	44,950
12 mos.' gross	2,661,325	1,950,792	710,533
Net aft. taxes	1,209,718	783,113	426,605
Sur. aft. chgs.	861,414	486,038	425,376

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Dec. gross	971,130	788,880	182,250
Net aft. taxes	360,088	345,585	14,503
Sur. aft. chgs.	156,468	160,662	*4,194
12 mos.' gross	9,844,861	8,107,371	1,347,490
Net aft. taxes	3,600,843	2,986,376	614,467
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,249,655	733,394	476,261

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	841,725	897,933	*56,108
Net earnings	179,580	285,771	*106,211
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,044	136,408	*117,364

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net income	*$1,504,645	$1,899,686	*1,701,334
Pref. divs.	237,168	237,168	238,818
Com. divs.	1,210,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Surplus	57,477	342,518	142,516
Capital	698,273	698,273	698,273
Prev. surplus	1,700,297	1,357,779	1,215,234
Total surplus	2,456,017	2,398,541	2,056,023

*Net income after all charges and expenses, including provisions for income and excess profits taxes.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross sales	27,487,631	20,652,916	9,289,492
Expenses	24,449,261	17,817,904	7,921,691
Net op. prof.	3,038,370	2,835,011	1,367,801
Other income	12,112	104,777	303,962
Total income	3,050,481	2,939,789	1,671,763
Interest			*34,089
Balance	3,050,481	2,939,789	1,705,852
Pref. divs.	486,512	388,705	213,250
Com. divs.	1,300,616	1,164,180	437,315
Surplus	1,263,353	1,386,904	1,055,287
Prev. surplus	2,834,248	1,447,344	392,058
P. & L. surplus	4,097,601	2,834,248	1,447,345

*Net credit to income after payment of interest on income bonds to dates of retirement and restoring to income excess appropriation in previous years.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Op. profit	16,832,793	7,900,188	4,682,658
Other income	536,268	331,412	223,717
Total income	17,389,061	8,231,600	4,906,375
Net income	11,348,460	6,083,746	3,168,369
Pf. divs.	2,037,883	1,640,479	1,491,345
Surplus	9,310,577	4,443,267	1,677,024
Prev. surplus	13,306,248	10,354,226	9,677,203
Total surplus	22,566,825	14,797,593	10,354,328
Pf. back div.	4,225,477	1,491,345	
FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO. reports that operations for the month of January, 1918, showed a loss of $59,034.62.			

GEORGE W. HELME CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	917,971	1,078,503	1,095,016
Pf. divs.	280,000	280,000	280,000
Com. divs.	500,000	500,000	500,000
Surplus	77,971	298,503	315,016
Prev. surplus	1,619,525	1,381,022	1,126,007
P. & L. surp.	1,697,496	1,619,526	1,381,023

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. profits	31,243,053	15,796,389	13,617,134
Total income	31,243,053	18,239,204	13,810,918
Profit on sales	26,218,581	15,191,655	11,669,005
Net profits	15,240,571	10,293,198	8,357,581
Pf. divs.	4,961,370	4,835,944	4,795,538
Com. divs.			540,000
Sub. Co. divs.	20,692	119,238	139,995
Surplus	10,258,515	5,443,113	2,882,048
Prev. surplus	28,479,134	22,962,222	20,006,323
Total surplus	38,827,649	28,405,435	22,887,371
Adjustments	6,946,442	73,700	74,951
P. & L. surp.	31,891,207	28,479,135	22,962,322

NEW COTTON RECORD

Day's Rise Averages Close to $3 a Bale—Trading Fairly Active and Steady.

Cotton prices soared to new high records for the season, and also for the history of the New York Cotton Exchange, on the local market yesterday, the rise for the day averaging close to $3 a bale, and finally wiping out the effects of the big slump which followed the Fuel Administration's Monday closing order. The trading was fairly active and steady all day long, with prices rising until the very close, which was firm, with total net advances of from 57 to 63 points.

There was nothing unusually spectacular about the rise, which seemed to be due to the same underlying causes which have forced prices up ever since last September—the demand by both English and American mills for cotton and for hedges against big orders. The buying for Liverpool account reflected the generally more favorable situation in respect to ocean transport, but the domestic buying was also active and pertinacious. The opening was from 22 to 33 points above Saturday's close from this cause, and, while there was some realizing on this level, it was speedily absorbed, and thenceforward the advance continued without a waver, accelerated at one or two points by the uncovering of some stop-loss orders on the short side.

Reports on the crop weather in the Southwest were not so encouraging as last week, it appearing that Texas and Oklahoma still need plenty of rain to give the new crop a chance. This news, however, did not have any material effect on the market, whose tone was already effectively established by the renewed trade demand. No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 60 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday
March	..31.90	32.32	31.82	32.32 Bid	31.69
April	....	....	....	32.11 Bid	31.50
May	....31.50	31.84	31.41	31.81@31.82	31.20
June	....	....	....	31.67 Bid	31.10
July	..31.00	31.40	30.93	31.37@31.40	30.78
August	.30.75	30.75	30.75	31.12 Bid	30.53
Sept.	....	30.50	30.48	30.63 Bid	30.06
October	.29.95	30.38	29.93	30.36@30.38	29.74
Dec.	..29.90	30.08	29.84	30.15@30.17	29.55
January	....	....	....	30.00 Bid	29.40

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 60 points higher, at 33.30 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.75; New Orleans, 32.38; Savannah, 31¾; Augusta, 32.75; Memphis, 32.25; Houston, 32.75; Little Rock, 32.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	13,202	13,449	17,312
Exports	....	6,414	34,359
Exports, season	2,785,382	2,731,393	4,113,091
Port stocks	1,499,648	1,500,873	1,274,246
Interior receipts	16,531	26,370	11,525
Int. shipments	10,089	22,317	14,111
N. Y. arrivals	1,466	5,319	6,631
N. Y. stocks	143,599	157,010	146,304

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports nil. Middling, old contract, 7 points higher, at 23.88d; good middling, new contract, 6 points higher, at 23.24d. Futures opened steady, 8 to 14 points higher. Closed firm at a net advance of 23 to 45 points. March, 24.43d; April, 24.35d; May, 24.21d; June, 24.10d; July, 24.00d. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths in more demand.

Cincinnati Gas Notes Sold.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York and Well, Roth & Co. have purchased jointly $2,225,000 Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company two-year 6 per cent. secured notes, dated March 15, 1918, and due March 15, 1920. These notes are secured by the first and refunding (now first) mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1956. A syndicate will be formed shortly to offer these notes to the public.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	March 2 1918.	Increase.
Circulation	$4,914,000	*$5,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	471,792,000	779,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	392,457,000	7,265,000
Due to banks	126,615,000	7,000
Time deposits	22,419,000	*260,000
Exchange clearances	15,325,000	684,000
Due from banks	86,070,000	5,172,000
Cash in banks and in Fed. Reserve Bank	53,965,000	*1,264,000
Cash excess and with Fed. Reserve Bank	13,525,000	*398,000

*Decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

While there is no probability of any further alteration in the price of wheat, which has been fixed by Presidential proclamation at $2.50 for No. 1 Northern in Chicago for the new season, the prospects for the new crop are of especial interest, as they apply to the food situation for the coming year, and as they will have a bearing on values for other commodities. It is also said that indications are for the smallest Winter killing in years, and it will be remembered that the acreage planted last Fall was a record one, aggregating 42,000,000 acres. Producers are said to be somewhat reluctant about giving up information on farm stocks, but they have been estimated at 113,000,000 bushels, which compares with the Government figures last year of 100,650,000 bushels.

RYE.—The market was very unsettled, with prices in the West unchanged to 2 cents higher. No. 2 rye in Chicago being quoted at $2.77 and in Minneapolis $2.76, while the local market was nominal.

CORN.

The corn market showed but little change from day to day in regard to prices. Little attempt is being made to trade in futures owing to the fact that prices are too near the fixed maximum to attract buying and too far below the price of the cash article to justify risks on the short side. The cash position on Monday was firm and offers are being readily taken with leading markets being asked to furnish 500,000 to 750,000 bushels daily for export. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,000,000 bushels for the week, which was considered moderate in view of the fact that last week's receipts at primary points were the largest on the crop. In the local cash maket kiln dried No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.14½; No. 3 yellow, $1.94½; No. 3 white, $2.26½; cost and freight, New York. Argentine corn was quoted at $2.25, and reports from Argentina said that exports to America had been prohibited.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	...
May	1.27¼	1.27	1.27½	1.27	1.06½

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively quiet, but prices were steadier, closing with net gains of ⅝@⅝c. Shorts were disposed to cover, and the market felt the influence of firmness in the cash position. The visible supply gained 690,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 649,000 the previous week and a decrease of 1,687,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet; natural quoted at $1.06@$1.06; clipped white, $1.07@$1.09, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	90⅝	89⅞	90⅛	89¾	...
May	88¾	87½	88	87⅝	50⅜

PROVISIONS.

An easier tone to the hog market and further reports of large stocks of meats in the West resulted in an early setback in the provision list and scattered selling. Subsequently, however, a firmer tone developed on covering and on predictions that the export movement in meats will be very heavy during the next month or two, and final prices were steady with lard slightly higher, while pork and ribs were at moderate declines. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 56,000, estimated for Tuesday 40,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year
LARD.					
May	26.25	26.00	26.15	26.07	19.35
July	26.40	26.37	26.37	26.30	19.32
RIBS.					
May	25.35	25.12	25.20	25.25	17.82
July	25.70	25.50	25.57	25.67	17.82
PORK.					
May	48.50	47.85	48.20	48.35	33.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a slightly larger business in the market for cottonseed oil on Monday, but total sales were only 1,100 barrels. March sold at 19.80c., an advance of 20 points from Saturday's bids, while May sold at 20c, a gain of 5 points. The demand seemed to come from shorts, and toward the close an easier feeling developed, with final quotations net unchanged to 10 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	19.60@ ..	19.60
March	19.80	19.80	19.60@19.90	19.60
April	....	....	19.70@20.00	19.80
May	20.00	20.00	19.90@20.10	19.95
June	....	..	19.90@20.20	20.00
July	....	....	20.00@20.30	20.00

COFFEE.

There appears to be more or less confusion in the trade as to the rule laid down by the Food Administration regarding reasonable profits, which may be restricting business to some extent. A fuller statement in this connection is expected in the near future, however, and there is a feeling that merchants will be allowed to continue business as long as they comply with the general spirit of the law and make no attempt to unduly enhance values. The demand for spot coffee developed a little more activity, and prices were firmly held at 8⅝c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were little in evidence. Receipts at the two primary points were 42,000 bags, against 20,000 bags a year ago. The market for coffee futures moved irregularly throughout the day and after opening 2 points higher to 4 points lower, closed 3 points net higher to 1 point net lower. Early there was moderate liquidation by outside interests, most of the demand coming from local trade firms. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	8.23@8.27	8.30
April	....	....	8.31@8.32	8.30
May	8.41	8.35	8.39@8.40	8.40
June	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.43
July	8.48	8.43	8.48@8.49	8.47
August	....	....	8.52@8.53	8.50
September	8.57	8.51	8.55@8.56	8.55
October	....	....	8.59@8.60	8.58
November	....	....	8.63@8.64	8.62
December	8.68	8.63	8.67@8.68	8.67
January	....	....	8.75@8.75	8.74

SUGAR.

There was no change in raw sugar, business being quiet and no purchases made for New York. The International Committee announced purchases for New Orleans of 28,000 bags Cubas at 4.92c., cost and freight, and 5,000 bags Honduras at 4.89c., cost, insurance, and freight, both afloat and prompt shipment. In Cuba 194 mills are grinding, and private advices say that rain is needed.

There was no special feature in refined sugar, the market being quiet, with moderate local deliveries being made on the basis of 7.45c, less 2 per cent. for cash.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,100 packages. More buying interest and a little firmer tone on all useful grades of fresh creamery. There is a little more demand from dealers, and exporters have purchased close to 4,000 tubs of fresh and held goods. Renovated remains quiet. Ladies and packing stock still having dull sale, and prices are lower. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 48@48½c; extras, 92 score, 47½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 46@47c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 44½@45¾c; thirds, 43@44c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 48¼@49c; extras, 47¾@48c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds, 44@45½c; creamery, held, as to quality, 43@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 47c; good to prime, 45½@46¼c; common to fair, 41@45c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 38@42c; imitation creamery, firsts, 41@41¾c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35¾c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 34@34½c; lower grades, 31@33c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 21,894 cases. Market cleared up fairly well Saturday afternoon, but yesterday's receipts were very heavy. Advices still indicate a liberal movement of eggs this week, and the increase in the consumptive demand has not yet been sufficient to bring a further decline in wholesale values. On Western and Southern stock today market is about 1c lower. White eggs, however, rule firmer, offerings at the moment being lighter. Heavier supplies of California whites reported close at hand. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 35½c; firsts, 34¼@35c; seconds, 34@34½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@43c; ordinary to good, 39@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 39@42c; Pacific Coast, No. 1 whites, 39¼@40c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 37@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@36c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National City Company is offering $1,000,000 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Province of Ontario, Canada, at 86 and interest. The issue matures March 1, 1926.

E. A. Schroeder, formerly Assistant Cashier of the State Bank of Chicago, has been appointed to a similar position with the National Bank of Commerce of New York.

The Bankers Trust Company announces that it will accept offers until March 25 for the sale of 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Sinclair Gulf Corporation to exhaust the sum of $1,174,507. On March 25 the trust company will buy at 105 and interest sufficient two-year convertible gold 6 per cent. notes of the Marlin Arms Corporation to absorb $243,410 in the corporation's sinking fund.

The consent of more than two-thirds of the stockholders of the Market and Fulton National Bank has been obtained for the proposed sale of the institution to the Irving Trust Company, and the consummation of the transaction is therefore now assured.

In the weekly table of Federal Reserve Bank discount rates, published yesterday, the New York bank's rate for commercial paper maturing in more than fifteen days and up to ninety days was given as 5 per cent. This was a typographical error. The New York bank's rate is 4½ per cent.

Montgomery & Co. announce that Louis H. Ingraham has joined their New York office. He was formerly manager of the bond department of A. Iselin & Co.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	.12	.14	Iron Cap	.18¾	.19
Bay State Gas	8	10	Jer. Verde	.67	.75
Begole	.58	.65	La Rose	.32	.35
Bingham Min.	9¼	10	Majestic	.25	.29
Black Hawk	.98	..	Mex. Metals	.46	.49
Bohemia	.90	..	Mojave Tung.	.5	.6
Boston Ely	.70	.80	New Baltic	.93	1¼
Bost. & Mont.	70	72	Nat. Z. & L.	.28	.30
Butte & Lon.	.11	.14	New Corn	16¼	16½
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Doug	.95	.99
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	1	1½
Crown Res.	.18	.25	Oneco	.20	.30
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	2⅛	Onondaga	.20	.30
Cortez	.10	.15	Pioneer Con.	.57	.60
Champ Cop.	7	8	Ray Hercules	4⅜	4⅝
Chief Cons.	2⅛	2⅜	Rilla	2	3
Eagle & B. B.	2	2⅛	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Earl-Eagle	2	4	S. W. Miami, full paid	.85	1¼
Fortuna	4	6	Un. Verde Ex.	38	40
Gold Lake	2	5	Victoria Min.	1⅜	1½
Houghton	.75	1	Yukon Gold	.50	1
Homa Oil	.68	.70			
Humboldt	.60	.75			
Iron Blossom	.46	.56			

FINANCIAL.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.

First Lien Ten-Year Convertible Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due March 1, 1927.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage dated March 1, 1917, under which the above-mentioned bonds were issued, hereby gives notice that the amount now on hand in the Sinking Fund provided pursuant to Article Three of such Mortgage is $1,174,507.74, and invites offers to be made to it, as Trustee, for the sale of such bonds on April 1, 1918. Such offers must be sealed, be addressed to the Trustee, and be received by the Trustee, at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, by 12 o'clock noon on March 25, 1918. From the bonds so offered the Trustee will purchase on April 1, 1918, for such Sinking Fund an amount sufficient to exhaust as far as may be the funds then in the Sinking Fund at the lowest price or prices so offered, but at prices not to exceed 110 per cent. of the face amount thereof, with interest accrued to April 1, 1918. Prior to such last date the Trustee will give notice to those whose offers may be accepted so that delivery of bonds purchased may be made to the Trustee on

WANTED

Indianapolis & Louisville Tr. 5s
Butte Water Co. 5s
United States Worsted
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Buff., Lockport & Roch. Ry. 5s
Amer. Inv. Sec. Com. & Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Unlisted Securities Department

Amer. Water Works & Elec. 1st Pfd.
Cripple Creek Central Com. & Pfd.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
General Development
Inter'l Motor Truck Stocks
Pool Engineering & Machine Co.
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St., New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

WILL BUY
Gen'l Gas & Elec.
Cumul. Pfd.
Weyman Bruton
Common
Gillette Safety
Razor
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Manhattan Elec. Supply
Common & 1st Preferred
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

American Cigar Com.
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Aetna Explosives 6s, 1945
Wright-Martin Pfd.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Gt. Northern Paper
Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
Yale & Towne Mfg.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Air Reduction
Burns Bros. Ice Stocks
Childs Preferred
Carib Syndicate
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Peerless Tr. & Motor 6s, 1925
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Gt. West. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
New Jersey Zinc
Yale & Towne
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

We Can Use
100 Gt. North. Paper Rts.
100 Jones Bros. Tea
25 Lima Locomotive
25 Packard M. Car Pfd.
200 O'Gara Coal

We Offer For Sale
100 A.B. Kirschbaum & Co.
50 American Manuf'g
50 Chalmers Motor Pfd.
100 Penna. Coal & Coke
100 Scripps-Booth
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Land Title Building Equitable Building
Tel. { Spruce 381 / Rector 5050 Tel. Rector 5354

UNION TRUST CO.
HANOVER NATL. BANK
FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP.
MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COM.
BORDENS COND MILK COM. & PFD.
BARNHARDT BROS. & SPINDLER 2d PFD.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

We have for sale
CALLS
Good for two years
On an active low priced listed stock which last year sold 18 points higher than the "Call" price.
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3000

National and State Banks and Trust Companies find Guaranty Collateral Trust Securities provide an ideal short-time investment for their funds. These securities are ABSOLUTELY SELF-LIQUIDATING, the maturities are choice and they are discounted at prevailing Commercial Paper Rates. Full information on request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BUY $25,000,000 NOTES OF PROCTER & GAMBLE

Guaranty Trust and National City Companies and First National Bank Get Issue.

A syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Company, and the First National Bank has purchased and is offering for subscription $25,000,000 of 7 per cent. serial notes of the Procter & Gamble Company, due in five equal installments, March 1, 1919, to 1923, inclusive. The offering has been approved by the Capital Issue Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Food Administration having suggested to the committee the desirability and necessity for financing the company in view of the fact that it produces important foodstuffs.

The one-year notes, due March 1, 1919, will be sold at 99¾, to yield about 7¼ per cent.; the two-year notes at 99½, to yield about 7½ per cent.; the three-year notes at 98⅝, to yield about 7½ per cent.; the four-year notes at 97½, to yield about 7¾ per cent., and the five-year notes at 97, to yield about 7¾ per cent.

The proceeds from the sale of the notes will be used to take up the company's bank loans, amounting to $18,500,000, and for other corporate purposes. The financing has been arranged in connection with the increased cost of raw materials and enlarged production under war conditions.

The Procter & Gamble Company and its subsidiaries are the largest producers in this country of soaps, glycerine, and foodstuffs manufactured from vegetable fats, such as cotton and cocoanut oils. It manufacturers Ivory Soap, Crisco, as well as Lenox, White Naphtha, &c. The company's soap production constitutes approximately 30 per cent. of the total value of its manufactures, the great bulk of its business consisting of the manufacture of glycerine and food products, which are regarded as war necessities.

The company has outstanding $14,037,384 of common stock and $2,315,000 of preferred stock. The net profits, after deducting interest charges, &c., for the year ended June 30, 1917, amounted to $7,056,494 on a total volume of business amounting to $128,549,649. For the year 1913 the company's total business amounted to $55,913,796 and its net profits were $3,813,111.

At present the Procter & Gamble companies have no outstanding obligations in the hands of the public other than an issue of 5 per cent notes dated Oct. 1, 1916, maturing, $2,500,000 each, Oct. 1, 1918 and 1919. On completion of the new financing (the $25,000,000 note issue) the current assets of the companies will approximate $65,000,000 and liabilities $32,000,000.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg.	97	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	...
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97¾
2s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	87
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	96⅛	96⅜	96
4½s June, 1965	96⅛	96⅜	96
4½s Mar., 1963	96⅛	96⅜	96
4½s Nov., 1957	96⅜	96⅝	96¼
4½s May, 1957	96⅜	96⅝	96¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	91	90
4½s April, 1968	90¼	90¾	90¼
4½s Mar., 1964	90¼	90¾	90¼
4½s May, 1962	90¼	90¾	90¼
4½s Sept., 1960	90¼	90¾	90¼
4s May, 1959	88¾	89⅛	88¾
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87¼	86¾
4s May, 1957	86¾	87¼	86¾
4s Nov., 1956	85¾	86⅛	85½
4s Nov., 1955	85¾	86⅛	85½
4s Nov., 1938	80	...	80
4s May, 1919	98⅛	...	98
4s Nov., 1918	99	...	99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90	...	4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918	5.00	...	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Early in the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange tended toward heaviness, but there was no pressure on the selling side and the tone improved later on. At the same time, the attitude of operators was largely a waiting one. Commission-house dealings were on a well-distributed basis, the trading list including sixty-one different issues. So far as general news was concerned, the latest Russian developments were most talked about in the market and exerted a moderate disturbing influence.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Allis-Chalm., pf	25¼	24¾	24¾
10	Am. Br. Mfg.	80¾	80¼	80¼
250	Am. Can	39¾	39¼	39¼
360	Am. C. & F.	76⅞	75¾	76⅛
10	Am. Loco.	65¼	64⅝	65¼
110	Am. S. & R.	80⅜	79⅝	80⅜
450	Am. Sm. Tob. pf	91⅞	88⅝	90½
10	Am. Sugar	105¾	105¼	105½
30	Am. T. & T.	106¾	105¾	105½
340	Anac. Cop.	62½	61¾	62⅛
90	A., G. & W. I.	110⅜	109¼	110⅜
2,770	Bald. Loco.	76⅝	75¼	76⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
1,530	Beth. St'l B.	78½	77¼	78⅛
30	Butte Copper	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
10	Can. Pacific	144½	144¼	144½
160	Cent. Leather	70⅝	69⅜	70
10	Ches. & Ohio	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
20	C., M. & St. P.	40	40	40
50	Col. F. & I.	38¼	37⅜	38¼
200	Corn Prod.	35⅛	34¼	34⅞
650	Crucible	67¾	62¾	63⅞
100	CubaCaneSu.	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
100	Dist. Secur.	39¼	38⅞	39⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	25	25	25
1,620	Gen. Motors	122¼	117⅝	121⅞
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
50	Inspir. Cop.	45¼	44⅝	45⅛
230	Int. Mer. M.	28⅜	28	28⅜
1,960	Do pf.	97¼	96¾	97¼
40	Int. Nickel	28⅛	28	28⅛
230	Int. Paper	32¾	32⅛	32⅜
150	Kenne. Cop.	32⅝	32¼	32¼
40	Lack. Steel	78½	78⅛	78¼
350	Mex. Petrol.	94⅝	93¾	93⅝
10	Miami Cop.	31¼	31¼	31¼
4,350	Liberty 3½s	98.00	97.92	97.92
2,550	Do 1st 4s	97.78	97.12	97.19
3,150	Do 2d 4s	96.48	96.22	96.22

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Atlanta	.10	.11
1,000	Cashboy	.10	.11
1,600	Con. Va	.18	.18
3,000	Red. Flor.	.07½	.07½
150	Ton. Ext.	1.62½	1.62½
200	Union Con.	1.00	1.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Con. Power	90	90	90
311	Cosden	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
200	Do pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
25	Houston Oil	47	47	47
60	Do pf	68½	68½	68½

Bonds.

$1,000	Ana. & P. 5s	88½	88¼	88¼
6,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	94	94	94
5,000	Coslen 6s, B	82¼	82¼	82¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Zinc	15	14½	15
10	Do pf	46	46	46
10	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Ahmeek	82	82	82
50	Alaska	2	2	2
5	Allouez	2	2	2
245	Ariz. Com'l	53¼	53⅛	53½
185	Cal. & Ariz.	67⅛	67¼	67⅛
8	Cal. & Hecla	425	425	425
230	CopperRange	45¾	44¾	44⅞
300	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	East Butte	9¾	9¾	9¾
20	Greene-Can	41	41	41
100	Helvetia	15c.	15c.	15c.
240	Island Creek	60½	60¼	60½
105	Isle Royale	22	21⅝	21⅝
15	Mass Cons	6	6	6
40	North Butte	15¼	15¼	15¼
72	Best. & Alb.	128¼	126	126½
80	Boston Elev.	47½	45	45¼
3	Bost. & Me.	23	23	23
27	Conn. River	110	110	110

Miscellaneous.

5	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	93	93	93
415	Am. Pn. Ser	2½	2½	2½
180	Do pf	15⅝	14½	14½
15	Am. Sug.	105	105	105
11	Do pf.	118	118	118
173	Am. T. & T.	107¼	105¼	105¾
30	Am. Woolen	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
23	Do pf	94½	94	94½
90	A., G. & W. I.	112	110	112
90	Booth Fish.	24½	24¼	24¼
220	Cin. Port. Cem.	14¼	14	14
5	Edison	150½	150½	150½

Railroads.

12	*Fitchb'g pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¾	27½	28¼
76	West End	41	41	41

Bonds.

$3,000	U.S.Smel.6s	97	97	97
10,290	Liberty 3½s	98.00	97.64	98.00
3,500	Do 1st 4s	96.64	96.24	96.64
20,000	Do 2d 4s	96.70	96.24	96.24

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
165	Am. Ship	93⅝	92¾	95
250	Booth Fish	24¼	24¼	24¼
9	Do pf	85	85	85
200	City & Conn.	2	2	2
49	Com. Edison	108	107	108
5	Deere pf	95	95	95
2	Dia. Match	110	110	110
15	Illinois Brick	53	53	53
250	Lindsay	21	20¾	21
50	Do pf	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
74	M. Ward pf	104½	104	104

Bonds.

$1,000	City&Conn.5s	59	59	59
7,000	CityRy.1st 5s	87	86⅞	86⅞
2,000	Ch. Ry. 5s, B	59	59	59
3,500	Swift 1st 5s	94¾	94¼	94¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Milling	10	10	10
5	Ins. of N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾
280	Lake S. Cp.	15¾	15¾	15¾
2	Lehigh Nav.	63¾	63¾	63¾
812	Penn. R. R.	45¼	45	45

Bonds.

$3,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	72¼	72	72
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼
3,000	Do con.4½s	90	90	90

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	53	57	51
American Brass	240	240	240
Atlas Powder	163	170	172
Do pf	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	113	111
Bliss	360	420	380
Do pf	78	...	78
Can. Found'g F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	64	68	63
Du Pont	255	260	258
Do pf	247	254	248
Hercules	112½	113⅝	112
Niles Bem't-Pond	123	127	127
Scovill Mfg	468	480	480
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	95	100	95
Do pf	88	92	88
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	104	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf	...	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	135	145	150
R. J. Reynolds	275	325	300
Do pf	101	103	101
Do rights	.50	1.10	.50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	12¾	12¾
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Buckeye Pipe Line	435	455	440
Chesebrough Mfg.	93	96	93
Colonial Oil	340	345	315
Continental Oil	40	45	40
Crescent Pipe Line	460	480	460
Cumberland P. L.	31	33	31
Eureka Pipe Line	135	145	145
Galena Sig. Oil	185	190	185
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	130	135	130
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	12¾
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	200	215	205
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	105
Ohio Oil	333	338	333
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	43	47	43
Prairie Oil & Gas	465	470	465
Prairie Pipe Line	205	270	265
Solar Refining	290	300	290
Southern Pipe	180	185	180
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	280
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	220	223	223
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	640	640
Stand. Oil of Kan.	640	650	640
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of N. J.	535	540	535
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	206	270	266
Stand. Oil of Ohio	400	420	400
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	82	85	82
Vacuum Oil	340	345	335
Washington Oil	36	50	36

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
168	Cities Service pf	74¾	74	74¼	74½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39¼	41
Am. Light & Traction	209	213
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95	98
Am. Power & Light	50	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	75	80
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5⅛
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	38	61
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	85	90
Cities Service	200½	201¼
Colorado Power	28	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77
Con. Power, Ry. & Lt.	22	25
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf.	49½	52
Conn. Power pf.	80	86
Consumers' Power pf.	82	87
Dayton Power & L. pf.	70	82
Eastern Texas Electric	55	80
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	74	98
El Paso Electric	91	96
El Paso Electric pf.	88	98
Electric B. & S. pf.	91	94
Electric Properties	57	75
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	10	16
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	30
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98

Bonds.

$10,000	‡Phila. Elec. 6s, w. i.	98	98
2,000	‡Russ. ...	42	42
15,000	‡West. El. 1-yr. notes, w. i.	98	98
	6½s	42	42
	6s, w.i.	98¾	98¼

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp.	9⅝	8⅝	9¼
100	‡Do pf.	53	53	53
900	‡Do Col.	8¼	8¼	8½
300	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8½	8¼	8½
800	Chev. Motor	121	118	120½
300	Curtiss Aero	37¼	37	37
12,000	‡Elec. Gun.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	Emerson P.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	Hupp Mot.	20	19	20
100	Int. Rubber	9¼	9¼	9¾
300	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3½	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	A.-Am Oil	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
10	Buck. P. L.	94	94	94

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

700	‡Barn't'O.&G.	1	1	1
75,000	‡Jos.-Wyo.	3⅝	3	30
1,000	‡Cos. & Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,000	‡Crown Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,100	‡Dixie Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	‡Elk Basin	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8,900	‡Esmeralda	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
800	‡Federal Oil	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,500	Glenrock	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,900	‡Hanover	6¼	5¾	6¼
1,000	‡HoustonOil	48	44½	45½
15,000	‡Inl. O. & T.	4⅛	3⅝	4
36,000	Kenova Oil (as pros.)	...	...	...
200	‡Merritt Oil	19½	19½	19½
4,000	Mex. Petrol.	108	108	108
5,000	‡Midw. Oil	115	108	110
500	‡ Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
170	‡Midw. Ref.	109	108	108
200	‡Min. Wells	2	2	2
1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	A.-B. Col. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Atlanta	12	11½	12
900	‡Aurora S. M	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	‡Austin A'n	1	1	1
6,000	B. C. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
45,000	‡Bos. & Men	78	73	73
823	‡Brad. C. M.	1	1	1
11,000	Butte Det't	52	46	50
400	Butte Ex.	2	2	2
2,800	‡Caledonia	50	46	50
9,300	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2½
2,500	‡Cashboy	10	9½	10
75	‡Coco	1	1	1
2,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	6	5¾	6
1,600	Con.-Home	24	23	24
300	‡Copper Mt.	1	1	1
200	Cresson C. G	5½	5½	5½
5,000	‡Emma Con.	2	2	2
370	‡Globe Con.	2	2	2
3,000	‡Globe D.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Green M. M	3	3	3
750	Hecla Min'g.	4½	4½	4½
3,000	‡Int. Mines.	18	18	18
1,400	‡J. Verde.	3¾	3	3¾
500	‡J. Verde. (as pros.)	...	...	...
1,500	‡Jim Butler	64	62	63
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	16	16	16
10,000	Lamp. Silver	1¼	⅞	1¼
500	Llulsi'a Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡Marsh M'g	5½	5	5½
$6,000	‡A.T.&T.1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99	99	99
17,000	‡Beth.St.5s,2-yr. notes	98	97¾	97¾
5,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	‡G.E.6s, 2-yr. notes	98	98	98
	Mid'e W. U. 5s	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Sold Saturday: 15,000 Copper, 200@202; Am. Ventura, 14@16.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Air Reduc'n.	76	80	75
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	3	7	3
Am. Pf.	15	20	15
Atlantic Fruit	2½	3	2½
Brit.-A. Tob., coupon	17	12	11
Do regist'd	16½	17	16½
Carwen Steel	5	9	5
Chal. Motors	5	6	5
Do pf	30	45	30
Charcoal Iron pf	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
Corp of Fla.	7⅛	8	7⅛
Cramp Ship	83	87	83
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60
Cuprite Sulphur	1	1¼	1
Free. Texas	40	42	40
Grant M. Car	2	4	2
Hatiana Tob.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜
Hall Signal	5	7	5
Do pf	17	18	17
Holly Sugar	38	42	38
Do pf	94	98	94
Hud. Mot. pf.	100	105	100
Int. Mangan.	8¼	10	8¼
Int. T. & R.	15½	16½	16
Kresge	78	82	78
Do pf	93	105	95
Lake Torpedo Boat	⅜	1	⅜
Do pf	3	6	3
L. Val. C. R.	77	82	77
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞
Marlin Arms	78	82	78
Maxim Mun.	⅝	1	⅝
Nash Motors	75	85	75
Nat. Motors	5	10	5
N. Y. Ship	39	41½	39
N. Y. Tran.	14½	16	14½
Peer. T. & M.	17⅛	18	17⅛
Perf. T. & R.	47	49	47
Pocahontas-Logan Coal	2½	3¼	2¼
Poole E. & M.	56	60	60
Prud. Pict.	⅝	1	⅝
Pyrene Mfg.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
Rex Oil	1¼	1¾	1¼
St. Jo. Lead	15½	16½	15½

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Smith (A. O.)	85	90	85
Do pf	97	100	97
Stan. R.M. & P.	32	37	32
Todd Ship	75	78	75
Un. Prof. Sh.	⅞	1	⅞
U. S. L. & H	1	1½	1
U. S. L. & H. pf.	1¾	2¼	1¾
Wright-M. pf.	48	52	48

Am. Ventura.

Cum. P. & R.	14	16	14
Do pf	1	¾	1
Int. Pet'm.	.53	.55	.53
Int. Pet'm. pros.	12¾	13¼	13¼
Saulpa	8½	9¼	10
Sinclair Gulf	19½	20¼	19½
U. W. Oil	1¼	1½	1¼
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅝	3¼

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	4	5	4
Cerro G. Min.	1	1¼	1
Eur. Crocetia	⅛	¼	⅛
Fortuna	.35	.40	.35
Gold. Merger.	3¼	4¼	40
Gt. Bend	8	10	8
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4
Iron Blossom	½	¾	½
Josevig Ken.	½	¾	½
Rex Con.	½	¾	½
Lone Star	4½	5	4½
Magma Chief	½	¾	½
Magma Cop.	38	39	38
M. M. Lpf	1¼	1¾	1¼
Nev. Rand	12	17	12
Nip. Mines	1¾	2	1¾
Rawley Mines	2	2¼	2
Rex Con.	11¾	12	11¾
Roch. Mines	39	41	39
S. K. of Ariz	¼	⅜	¼
Silver Pick	5	6	5
Superior Cop.	2	2¼	2
West E. Con.	78	80	78
Washoe Cop.	1¼	1⅝	1¼
Yukon G. M.	1	1¼	1

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	75	78	75
South. Ry. 5s	97	97¼	97

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Y

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Parcel Near Times Square—West End Avenue Dwelling Sold.

The cash sale of a holding in the Times Square section was a feature of a quiet real estate market yesterday.

Jasper A. Campbell, a retired linen merchant, purchased, for investment, from Marie B. Lyons, for all cash, the four-story building at 146 West Forty-fourth Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100, assessed by the city at $49,000.

In the same block are the Lambs Club, the Hotel Claridge, the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Hotel Gerard, and the Belasco, Hudson and New York Theatres. The Charles F. Noyes Company, which negotiated the transaction, will manage the property for the new owner.

Bay to Protect Light and Air.

I. Randolph and T. Everett Jacobs, who recently bought from the Abram Baudouine estate the apartment house at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, purchased from the same seller the adjoining dwelling at 489 West End Avenue, a four-story house, on a lot 20 by 100, to protect the light and air of the corner property. N. A. Berwin & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

Henry C. Wisseman bought for occupancy, from Cahn & Pittman, the three-story stone dwelling at 61 West 181st Street, with garage, on a plot 50 by 100. The parcel was given in part payment for the six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and 184th Street, reported sold recently. Schwab & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Sale of the "Glenada."

Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title & Mortgage Co., sold to an investor, the two six-story elevator apartment houses, known as the "Glenada," at 7 and 15 Glenada Place. These properties, which cover a plot 176.3 by 103.3 and house sixty-five families, have been held at $165,000. They are fully rented.

Brooklyn.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company sold 696 Union Street, a four-story double brick tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, for Theodore Heffner to a client for investment.

Frank H. Malone sold the two-family brick dwelling 566 Seventy-fifth Street Parkway for George Kroeger to a client for occupancy.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for the Morrison-Allardyce Construction Company the one-family detached house, with garage, on a plot 36 by 100, on the east side of Colonial Road, 37 feet south of Eightieth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

Cornelius Burke sold to Joseph Bermel a plot 200 by 200 feet, on the west side of Moore Street, 100 feet south of Foster Avenue, Long Island City, and a plot, 100 by 375 feet, on the east side of Moore Street, 125 feet south of Foster Avenue.

J. Hess sold to N. J. Eberhard, a plot 100 by 100 feet, on the south side of Frankfort Avenue, 125 feet west of Sound Street, Astoria.

P. J. F. Kraemer sold to W. Mohrmann the dwelling and plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Second Avenue, College Point.

Long Island.

Julius Keller of Manhattan has taken title to Canoe Place Inn and the surrounding property at Goodground, L. I. About 150 acres of woodland are included in the purchase. Fifteen bungalows will be erected during the Spring for Summer occupancy.

Westchester County.

David Wallace sold for W. B. Gambee his Colonial residence at the corner of Walworth Avenue and Brayton Place, Greenacres, Hartsdale, to J. Alexander Dingwall, Jr., of White Plains. The property was held at $21,500.

T. Sullivan sold the property of Oscar B. Mueller, 16 Hamilton Avenue, Rochelle Heights, to John Moller of New York City for $26,500. The property consists of half an acre and a modern house; also the property of John Schudy on Colgni Avenue, near Webster, to Mrs. R. M. Kurr. The property consists of a large plot with new Colonial dwelling, held at $11,500.

Thirty Per Cent. Rent Increase.

William A. White & Sons have leased to Thomas Stokes & Sons the two five-story buildings at 325-327 Greenwich Street, corner of Duane Street. The new lease represents an increase of more than 30 per cent. over the former rent.

Shipbuilders at Yonkers.

The Continental Shipbuilding Company, Selah B. Masten President, leased for a long term from the Ludlow estate, through A. N. Gitterman, the water-front property at Ludlow Station, opposite Sunset Park, Yonkers, for the building of wooden ships. The property contains about three acres of upland, one acre under water, a dock and other structures, and also a railroad spur. The Ludlow estate was represented by James Morrison.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons leased to Freeman & Mandell, wholesale dealers in California fruits, the entire building at 316 Washington Street.

E. A. Turner, Inc., leased for Abraham Schwab the entire building 441 Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirtieth Street, for a term of ten years to Salmorwitz Brothers, jobbers in silks.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased for Plaza Leaseholds, Inc., to Mme. Kargere, dealer in laces and embroideries, the store at 721 Fifth Avenue.

Schrafft, confectioner, leased from the Yard estate for a long term of years the four-story building, on lot 25 by 100, at 60 West Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Miss H. Freud was the broker.

William A. White & Sons leased to Hamilton & Hansell, exporters and importers, the two five-story buildings 99 and 101 North Moore Street. The structures will be extensively remodeled to adapt the premises to the tenant's business.

Joseph P. Day, in connection with Charles F. Noyes Company, leased for the Repetti Stores, Inc., to the International Millinery Company the southeast corner of Broad and State Streets, Trenton, N. J., for a term of years at an aggregate rental of approximately $70,000.

George W. Brettell leased for M. Peiser to G. E. Arthur, piano and musical instrument dealer, the building at 2,146 Third Avenue.

Louis Schrag leased for Robert S. McLellan the store at 265 West Twenty-third Street to Lauba:h's Medical Association.

Jarmulowsky Sale.

In order to arrange for the liquidation of the affairs of the M. & L. Jarmulowsky Bank, the court has directed Joseph P. Day to sell at auction on March 21, at the Real Estate Exchange, its real estate holdings. They include about twenty parcels located in different sections of the city, comprising principally tenements and business buildings.

Hearing on Fixed Tax Rate Bill at Albany Today.

A large delegation of real estate men will go to Albany today on a special train to attend a joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees on the Boylan-Leesselberg bill, which provides for the placing of a fixed tax rate of 17½ mills on each dollar of real estate and 2½ mills on each dollar of personalty, the latter without offset for debt or exemption unless such exemption is in the nature of a contract between Federal, State, and City Government and the owner of the property.

The Real Estate Board believes that a fixed tax rate would be a great stimulus to real estate investing, and that a low personalty tax could be collected; and that both will encourage economy in municipal affairs.

"Own Your Home" Campaign.

Suburban home builders have decided that there shall be practically no new construction in the suburbs of New York as long as the Government needs materials and labor for housing men at shipyards and Governmental works. Leading action in this matter was taken at a meeting of suburban owners and developers, held at the Real Estate Board rooms under the auspices of the "Own Your Home" Committee. As a result of this decision the "Own Your Home" campaign, which was to have been launched this month in the metropolitan district, has been held in abeyance until such time as the necessities of the Government are not paramount.

Recent Buyers.

The S. M. Robins Company is the buyer of 86 Broad Street, sold some time ago by the estate of William Jay. Title passed on Saturday, showing a stated consideration of $70,000.

Meister Builders (Inc.) are the buyers of the Columbia College leasehold dwelling at 94 West Forty-ninth Street. The lease has seventy-four more years to run. The property is to be remodeled into a bachelor apartment house.

Tobias Schapiro is the buyer of 261 Madison Street, recently reported sold.

Realty Note.

Warwick Arms, a ten-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Eightieth Street and Columbus Avenue, is to be remodeled at a cost of $50,000 from plans by Rouse & Goldstone.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

208th St., s s, 214.8 ft w of Mosholu Parkway $5,000.

South, 25x120; City of New York against M. G. Wright and another; tax lien; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $2,407.01; taxes, &c., $644.63; to the plaintiff for $250.

Carter Av., e s, 70.7 ft n of 174th St, 25x 18.5x irregular; City of New York against A. L. Lowenstein and another; tax lien; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $1,028.32; to the plaintiff for $400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Manhattan St, 69 and 71, for a one-story brick store building, 40x80; T. Walker, 141 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

46th St, 621 to 625, and 47th St, 620 West, to a four-story tenement; E. Flagg, 109 Broad St, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

53d St, 510 and 512 West, to a four-story stable; E. McGillicudy, owner; J. H. Knubel, 305 West 43d St, architect; cost, $7,000.

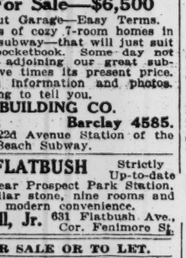
Essex St, 23, to a five-story tenement and store; I. Cohen, 715 Broadway, owner; O. I. Spannhake, 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

144th St, 310 and 312 West, to a four-story stable; E. S. Coffin, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $25,000.

Grand St, 41, to a three-story store; C. W. Amedeo, 42 Grand St, owner; V. Mancini, 196 Spring St, architect; cost, $5,000.

PRIVATE HOME IMPOSING COLONIAL DESIGN, IN FAMOUS MONTCLAIR-MORRISTOWN SECTION. SACRIFICE PRICE, $9,500. MORTGAGE, $6,500. $3,000 ON EASY TERMS SECURES TITLE.

On beautiful corner plot 150 ft. by 200 ft., covered with fine old oaks; elegant lawn and grounds; aristocratic surroundings and neighbors; only a few minutes' walk to express station of D., L. & W. 42 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; ready for occupancy now; fitted with every modern convenience.



Five big living rooms, seven bedrooms, three tiled baths, pool and billiard room; all handsomely finished in parquet floors, white enamel and chestnut trim; very conveniently located as to markets, schools, churches and several country clubs near by; seven hundred feet elevation; sparkling, pure artesian water.

Write or 'phone R. L. Kilby, 18 East 60th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4570 Plaza.

270 PARK AVE

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

47 to 48 Sts. Park to Madison Aves.

Ritz-Carlton Restaurant

10 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths $5,100 to $15,000

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Specialists in Residential Properties.

At 48th St. 414 MADISON AVE. 5600 Murray Hill

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BROKERS! ATTENTION!
251-7 West 37th, near 7th Ave.
Plot 66 x 98
NO RESTRICTIONS
$1,200 Front Foot.
Easy terms. 5% 5 years
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street

Net Income About $12,000 Per Annum
West End Ave., 12 story, 75x100; rent $56,845.00 guaranteed. No vacancies. Considerable suburban place, private house, or lots in part payment. Principals only.
J. C. HOUGH & CO., 200 B'WAY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500
With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn on new subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 224 Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

Easy Housekeeping **FLATBUSH** Strictly Up-to-date
Maple Street, near Prospect Park Station, two story and cellar stone, nine rooms and two baths; every modern convenience.
J. D. O'Connell, Jr. 631 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Fenimore St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Degnon
Contracting Co., Offers to Home Buyers, SEVEN
New Houses
EACH WITH GARAGE
Unusually well planned and carefully constructed in the Hill Section of Jamaica, Boro of Queens, New York City, known as
Hillcrest Park
These Houses contain from seven rooms and one bath to ten rooms and three baths and range in price from $8,000 to $12,500 on reasonable terms
Address for Photos, Plans, etc.,
DEGNON CONTRACTING CO.,
Hillcrest Office.
Hillside Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. C.
(2 Blocks West of Soldiers' Monument.)
Telephone Jamaica 1039.

A SACRIFICE.
MUST BE SOLD
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH.
$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms, buys handsome modern house of 11 rooms and 3 baths, having garden frontage of 120 feet on avenue in beautiful residential section; convenient to transportation; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations. Write at once, Biedenkapp, 69 26th St., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE SOUND
New Dutch Colonial house of 10 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, hardwood floors, latest plumbing, hot-water heat, electric light, gas; ample grounds for garden and shrubbery; bathing, tennis, golf; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. E. L. FIELD, 18 E. 41ST ST.

APARTMENT
PELHAM MANOR
3 ROOMS, Bath and Private Porch $50
Restaurant, garage, extensive grounds and trees; near station.
A. W. COLE owner, 114 5th Ave., N. Y. 720—Chelsea, N.Y., or 1691 & 1853M—Pelham.

RENT FURNISHED Water front, ½ acre, old shade, 12 rooms, 3 baths; double garage; owner going abroad for three years. Location, New Rochelle; particulars apply to
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

Westchester Co.
Along the Hudson.
FARMS—ESTATES
HOUSES TO LET.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 E. 42d St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE
Cross River Estate
40 acres; 700 feet elevation; matchless water and land views; very highly developed gardens and lawns; stately virgin trees; specially fine orchards; tennis court. Large Colonial House in particularly charming location. Spacious rooms; three main bathrooms and servants' bath. Garage. Many excellent outbuildings. Prize property at opportunity price.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
Owing to financial reverses, owner of this attractive Summer or all-year home is absolutely forced to sell. Land 2½ acres, dwelling of 10 rooms, steam heat, and every convenience, garage, &c. Located in the best section of Huntington, near and overlooking the Bay; bathing rights included. A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE. For all particulars, apply
Theo. S. Hall, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

For Sale at
KEW GARDENS, L. I.
16 minutes from Penn. Station.
Beautiful 12 room house, all modern improvements, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; situated on large corner plot. Owner, Room 308, 32 Broadway.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
8 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvements; water, gas, sewer, electricity; private beach, dock, boat anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan. OWNER, 248 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME
with garage. Located on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, 35 minutes out, with every convenience and improvement. The house is almost new, has 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 sleeping porches, servant's quarters, handsomely finished living-room and dining-room, sanitary gas kitchen. Outside fireplace on piazza. A most complete home. Will be sold at the very low price of $13,000 owing to the owner's removal to California. This will stand investigation. Only a small cash payment is required. Full particulars and photos. H. E. White, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE
Price $5,500. Cash required $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room; beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars, F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 1,328 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

1,000 ACRE ESTATE at $90 an acre. Beautiful Hudson River shorefront country place, within two hours of New York. Large brick residence having 4 baths, indirect steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors. Complete set of farm buildings, greenhouse, etc., all in perfect condition. Gravity water supply, fruit, lake, trout stream, woods, hunting and fishing. Superb views of river and country. Remarkable opportunity.
Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6037.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLORIDA Commercial Grapefruit and Orange Groves at Lakeland Highlands on co-operative plan pay enormous profits. Send for free illustrated booklet. W. T. HALLAM & CO., 225 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6229.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

NASSAU-BEEKMAN BUILDING
140 Nassau St. N. E. Corner Beekman St.
Offices, Single or En Suite
Lawyers, Insurance, Paper Trade
Excellent Light, Moderate Rent
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149TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
Fine single store, near corner. Fine spot for men's wear. For particulars apply to
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3rd Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE GARAGE to let, with living quarters for chauffeur, and two apartments which can be rented to advantage; Gramercy Park section; rental, $2,750. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Forty Bay Ridge lots, ripe for building; close to subway station, schools, &c.; price $60,000; bank mortgage $18,000; would trade for good equity of $25,000 and about $7,000 cash. Seaver, 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable dwelling plot, Jamaica Heights; sacrifice. Owner, Meeks, 53 Vesey St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $350 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 2047.

A COUNTRY ESTATE on Lackawanna Railroad, commuting zone; 35 acres, 14-room house, 3 baths, gas and electricity, garage, stable, gardener's cottage, lake; $35,000; free and clear; exchange for income property or smaller country place and cash. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention, owners of apartments! If not satisfied with present agency and management of your apartments, try us; personal, economical, conscientious management. William Bettmann, 1,895 7th Av., corner 115th. Cathedral 9018.

Want to lease few apartment houses in Bronx or Harlem. Mail answers to J. Berman, 817 Trinity Av., Bronx.

Would like to purchase or lease moderate size iron foundry; state particulars. L 68 Times.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6-room house, 3½ acres, fertile, cultivated land, 100 fruit trees, chicken houses, incubator, &c.; $2,100 complete, on easy terms, to a responsible party. "Wachek," 15 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield, Conn.—134 acres, 95 tillable; good soil, smooth, level fields; 10 acres fruit, 10-room house, 5 barns; on main road, near village; good markets. For particulars address Borgeson, 267 Main St., Bristol, Conn.

Two farms for sale; also small place in village. L. W. Hopkins, Scotland, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Studios.—Washington Square section; all improvements; special Summer rates. Duross, 2377 Chelsea.

ATTENTION OF ARCHITECTS!
For Rent—Desirable drafting room and office space with well-known architects; exceptional opportunity for architects desirous reducing expenses during war period. 345 Fifth Av., Room 1208. Tel. M. H. 1210. Phone or call before 10 or after 2 Monday; all day Tuesday.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x85; light on 4 sides; 3 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

972 SIXTH AVENUE.
Light Lofts, about 20x50, Rental $60 per month.
APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d Street.

Real Estate.—Wanted, to rent, store, basement, and loft containing 20,000 to 40,000 square feet between 23d and 30th Sts., Broadway and 4th Av. Send particulars to Z 334 Times Annex.

Loft to rent, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; steam power, heat, elevator service, sprinkler system; well-equipped building. Apply engineer or owner, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone Worth 4945.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Lofts and north skylight offices and studios, 22x100; elevator, heat. Apply on premises, or Rieser. Telephone 5350 Madison.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-lasting our specialty. G. M. Pearsall & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Large front parlor, modern conveniences, suitable any business. Engraver, 81 West 50th.

STORES, 25-27 WEST 56TH.
Remodeled buildings; rents $2,500, $4,000.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST. OR PREMISES.

Artistic Studios, high class office building, $15 to $30; also other very light, desirable space in 110 West 40th St.

Office 813 in Fifth Avenue Building, sublease; sacrifice, $45. Keys, Room 821.

Furnished office; rent for six months, $35. Room 1121, 52 Broadway.

Part of store; corsetier or high-class lingerie. 19 East 48th St.

2 lofts, 45x78; elevator, steam heat. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Front of carpentry and woodworking shop; reasonable. Field, 40 Manhattan St.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Old-fashioned cottage, yard 75x100, upper east side, near 5th Av., adjoining tennis court; flowers, shade trees, garden; modern conveniences; sleeping porch; garage for two cars if required; rental $200 per month from April to November. Phone 7493 Lenox, or write Z 373 Times Annex.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished bungalow wanted, Far Rockaway, July, August; must have six rooms, bath, running water; full particulars. L 91 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
424-438 West 33d St.
1 Block West of Main N. Y. Post Office.

6,000 SQUARE FEET
Permanent and Exceptional Light. Equipped With Sprinklers.
$4,000
Suitable for Printers, Lithographers, Engravers.

Moore & Wyckoff
546 5th Avenue
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
6,000 Sq. Ft. of Space
OFFICE OR LOFT BLDG.
Bet. 40th and 59th Sts.
Madison Ave. and Broadway
At Nominal Rent
Desired by patriotic organization
Address: Mr. Turner,
FRENCH HEROES LAFAYETTE
MEMORIAL FUND, INC., 360 Madison Ave., City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Manhattan—West Side.

216 W. 56 St. S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Modern elevator Apartment House.
8 Large, Light Rooms
exceptionally well arranged, beautifully decorated, every modern improvement convenient to subway, elevated, Park and surface cars. Apply Supt. on premises, or
James A. Dowd, 874 6th Av. Circle—32.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

Studio Aparts., 2 Rooms & Bath, 57 WEST 75TH ST.
Modern fireproof building; exceptionally bright, large rooms; fine view; maid service. RENT $1,000 PER ANNUM.
Immediate Possession. Supt. on Premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

5c. fare to handsome 6-room cottage; steam heat, electricity and gas, parquet floors, tiled bath and kitchen; good neighborhood; deed on small cash payment to reliable party, and balance easy. B. Richardson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 563.

If you are looking for a house that needs some small repairs, with outbuildings, &c., large plot, in big manufacturing town, make good year-around home, complete for $1,250, on easy terms, call or write at once for particulars to Mrs. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$500 cash, balance very easy terms, buys my six-room stone house; 3 large chicken houses; 100 fruit trees; 3¼ acres of excellent farm land, all fenced in; will sell for $2,100; worth $3,000; short distance from city. J. B. Browne, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey.

I am offering for sale my home, situated in the finest suburban section in the State; this house is exceptionally well built and will surely appeal to you; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room house on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement, and only 30 minutes away; price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4635 Greeley.

FORFEITURE SALE.—11-room, 2-bathroom home for $2,750 on easy terms above first mortgage of $5,000; greatest bargain near N. Y. C.; 3 years old; perfect condition; large, tree-covered plot in renowned Montclair-Morristown section; 6 minutes walk along picturesque street to express station on D., L. & W. R. R.; 42 minutes out by train; excellent commuting service; near famous golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; was obliged to take this property back after purchaser had paid large amount on it. Address Mortgage E., Box 406 Times Downtown.

TWO NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSES.
Every improvement; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large porches; three minutes station, half hour out; restricted residence section; on large garden plots, 50x180 and 40x150; priced at $5,500 and $5,800; easy terms. FRANK MILLER, 13 Park Row. Tel. 8683 Barclay.

At Glenridge.—Modern Colonial home of 10 rooms, 2 baths, with every convenience; garage for 3 cars; lot 90 feet front by 200 feet deep; shade trees and garden; assessed value, $14,000; terms to responsible party. P 226 Downtown.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each, all improvements; $8,500; rent $55. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., N. Y. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Westfield.—Several well built houses, in good neighborhoods; $4,500 to $8,000; terms to suit. Trustee, 200 Times, 2 Rector St.

New York State.

Owner, moving to Chicago, will sacrifice his semi-bungalow home overlooking the Hudson, a few minutes' walk express commuting station, yacht and country club; large wooded plot; all conveniences; $6,000. Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

At a sacrifice, magnificent granite mansion, Branxville, N. Y.; 18 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; cost $50,000 to build. P 200 Times Downtown.

For Rent, Furnished, Scarsdale.—Part of house, six rooms; Summer. S 152 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

PARK AV. AND SIXTY-FOURTH ST. 100 East 64th St., southeast corner of Park Av.; modern private dwelling, with garage; exceptionally well located; possession May 1; seen by appointment. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

19TH ST., 116 E., (nr. Irving Place.)—4-story, high-stoop, brownstone house; 23 rooms. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 8 BATHS. CARETAKER.

New Jersey.

TO RENT UNTIL SEPT. 1
to refined family, no children, handsome modern 6-room suburban home, unfurnished; fine equipment, large front porch, and rear upstairs sleeping porch; 30 minutes from New York, unsurpassed train service; all conveniences; $40 monthly. TELEPHONE MILLER, John 1308. Suite 1933, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished eight, nine room house wanted for rent yearly; White Plains, New Rochelle preferred; rent $800; give full particulars. S 132 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 30 EAST, (Washington Square section.)—Housekeeping suite for one or two women; four sunny, furnished rooms; kitchen privilege; seen after 6 P. M.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful small suite, $20-$25 weekly; refined house.

55TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—3-room housekeeping apartment; modern, high-class building; $135 furnished, $100 unfurnished; will sell beautiful contents, $1,300. Telephone Murray Hill 1381, between 10 and 1 daily.

84TH, EAST.—Attractively furnished front apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths. Lenox 4843.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE furnished apartments for rent, short or long leases. Miss Hinton, care Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

ATTRACTIVE two rooms, bath, kitchenette; centrally located. Plaza 3800, 10 to 1.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

36TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor, with alcove bedroom; ideally situated; two gentlemen, couple. Headley.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Most beautifully appointed and furnished apartment; living room, 25x25 feet; two open fireplaces and two rooms and bath; ideal for any one who has to entertain either socially or professionally.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath, reasonable; special monthly rates; American, European plan.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large sitting room, alcove bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Telephone Bryant 9779.

50TH, 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Light, clean, completely furnished 5-room single apartment; improvements; owner.

WEST 55TH ST., 200.
DOCTORS' APARTMENTS.
Choice of 2 sizes; specially arranged for the medical profession; $1,000 and $1,500.

50TH, 238 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, centrally located. Apply doorman Monday and Tuesday.

50TH, 100 WEST.—Overlooking Park; two rooms, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; restaurant. Mason.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; piano; $135. See Mr. Ellerson, 26 West 42d.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Six rooms and bath, comfortably furnished; elevator apartment; excellent neighborhood; rent $100. Tobias.

79TH, 302 WEST, (Apt. 5-R.)—Five rooms, bath; southern exposure; silver, linen; to July 1 or Sept. 25; $125.

79TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $135; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath, maid service. Telephone Vanderbilt 424, before 5.

82D, 137 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment, bath, electricity. Apply superintendent.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms, piano, electricity; all cars convenient. Garrett.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor; beautiful home; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, suitable two gentlemen. Phone River, 5413.

115TH ST and Broadway.—Six rooms, two baths, in high-class elevator apartment house; attractively and completely furnished; seen by appointment. Phone Morningside 2804.

115TH.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, $110 month until October. Vanderbilt 1450.

118TH, 420 WEST.—To let, steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; opposite Columbia University. Apt. 24.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; unusual opportunities; subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 209 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED
3 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant; table d'hote and a la carte; heat food; reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 886.

APARTMENT RENTING a specialty; furnished, high-class, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BROADWAY AND 86TH ST.—High-class 7-room, spacious apartment; beautifully furnished; 2 baths, refrigeration and electric light service; will sublet for 3 to 6 months. For appointment, write Box R 193 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 68TH ST.—Seven-room apartment, completely and richly furnished, to let from May 15 to Oct. 15. Apply F. G. Wilson, 130 Lafayette St.

CLAREMONT AV., 160, (Near 125th.)—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; near subway. Apartment 6-C.

Exceptionally attractive apartments in most desirable locations, consisting from one to ten rooms, rentals ranging from $60 to $650; full particulars on application. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway, at 109th St.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished large, warm, sunny, six, seven, and eight rooms; bountiful closets, extra large kitchen, electric lights, linen, maid service, all night elevator, telephone, and bellboy service; immediate possession. Phone 9576 Riverside.

NORTHERN AV., 106, (near West 181st St.)—Furnished three-room elevator apartment from April 1 to Oct. 1. David Smith, Apartment 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (In the 80s.)—Newly, expensively furnished and decorated, nine rooms, three baths; grand piano, victrola, Oriental r

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $14 weekly up.

LENOX AV., 246.—Delightful, connected rooms; home cooking; private Christian house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.
Large, attractive, double room; running water; adjoining bathroom; large closet; best of home cooking. Morningside 6000, Apt. 3N.

MILLIONAIRE'S mansion, (Riverside Drive.) Remodeled into family hotel; room and bath with board; best in market; for two adults, $50-$75 per week; exceptional Hebrew surroundings; river view. Z 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, by quiet Christian gentleman, permanent accommodations with a select private family, with or without board, where he may have the comforts of a refined home; one with owner willing to receive one paying guest preferred; must be good location. K 129 Times.

COUPLE want two rooms, boarding house or private family; give full particulars. L. Gruen, Hotel Bretton Hall.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Congenial elderly lady can secure good home for life with home-loving family in Brooklyn suburbs for a consideration; particulars and references exchanged. D 204 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages—A convenient, refined home, at moderate prices. 134 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

UNUSUALLY CHARMING HOME OPEN TO ONE OR TWO PAYING GUESTS. TELEPHONE RIDGEWOOD 637M.

Country Board Wanted.

GENTLEMAN requires suite rooms, bath; attendance, board, as necessary in comfortable country residence; fifteen to twenty miles from city; near golf course preference. Z 283 Times Annex.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes board, refined family, commuting distance. A., 3,383 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT FOR SALE.
Show car, 1917 Abbott; 1917 Chummy Roadstar; 5 Hotck wire wheels; Continental motor. Frank Grossbard, 260 Arlington Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK BARGAINS 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES; LIKE NEW.
Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 seven passenger, perfect condition; make offer. Cavor, Telephone 948 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; also Cadillac roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, day, week, monthly preferred. Harlem 3698.

CHALMERS 1916 touring, 7-passenger, five new shoes; perfect condition. Broad 3247.

DE DION RUNABOUT, perfect condition; all parts showing wear recently replaced; reason for selling unable to ship to California. "Reasonable." Owner's Garage, 32 West 66th St.

FIAT design, special built town car; electric starter and lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers; run 10,000 miles; rare opportunity. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX 1917 TOWN CAR.
Has been driven only 6,000 miles; has six practically new shoes, special tire rack, double shock absorbers, durable leakproof piston rings; in perfect running order; cost to replace, about $4,000; will sell for $1,600 to quick purchaser. C. C. Kelley, 111 Broadway. New York. Phone Rector 5542.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 B'way.

HUDSON at sacrifice, special body brougham, 1917 model. Call 1814 Plaza.

HUPMOBILE sedan, 1917, like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917-18 model.
Brand new; fully guaranteed.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LANCIA TOURING, 35 H. P.,
SEATING FIVE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1916, five-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MOON 1917 Chummy special roadster, like new; excellent Continental motor; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

NATIONAL CHUMMY ROADSTER.—LIKE NEW. LIMOUSINE BODY SALE.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5TH FLOOR.

OLDSMOBILE limousine, 1916, elegant appointments; need paint; tires excellent; bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 eight-cylinder touring; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND. — Overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed cars sold by the factory assure you of satisfactory service; several choice bargains in tourings, roadsters, and closed cars; easy payment terms if desired. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St. Call. Write for used car bulletin.

PACKARD 1918 "3-35," 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," limousine.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35"; like new.
WALLACE, 236 West 50th.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 6818.

PACKARD (1917) landaulet, 2-35, like new.

CADILLAC (1916) touring, five passenger. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 1911, 18, landaulette, used private; Stutz, 1915, four pass.; Oldsmobile, 14 five pass. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE - ARROW "38" touring, latest model, $3,250. Grimes, 199 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916, "48," 7-passenger; like new. Wallace, 236 West 50th.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 touring, run 2,000 miles, like new. R. A., 220 Times.

RENAULT ROADSTER, 1916.
18 H. P.; Sportif model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

REO 1917 roadster, wonderful shape. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

REO five-passenger touring, "big 4," 1917. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

SIMPLEX 50 TOURING,
4-pass., sport type.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

SIMPLEX, CRANE SEDAN.
Coach work by Brewster.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

SIMPLEX "50" inclosed chain drive, seven-passenger Holbrook body, latest model; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
A quality car, with the upkeep cost of a light, cheap car; we have several "tradeins" in touring and runabout models which we have repainted and overhauled, and are selling with the factory guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600. (J. H. Driscoll, Manager.)

STEARNS, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-passenger, 1917 coupe, 4-cylinder; painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice; used very little. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; also Bulldog and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other makes.
Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Guaranteed open and closed cars at attractive prices. Willys-Overland Used Car Department, Broadway and 50th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.—Will sell my beautiful brougham; runs, looks like new; cost $2,350; sell $750 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON SIX 33 H. P. 4 passenger Cloverleaf runabout; very fine condition, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. THE WINTON CO., B'way at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 MAXWELL sedan; special price.
1917 6LDS, 4-passenger; mileage 900.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," 7-pass. touring.
1917 OVERLAND, small "6" touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger, touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE runabout; exceptional.
1917 CHALMERS, small "6," runabout.
1917 FORD cabriolet; extra equipment.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7-passenger, touring.
1916 REO, "6," touring.
1916 CADILLAC, 7-passenger, touring.
1916 CHANDLER, 7-passenger, sedan.
1915 CLD, 8, "7" 7-passenger.
1915 STUDEBAKER, 4, touring.
1915 PACKARD, 3-48, touring.
1915 OVERLAND, touring; special price.
1914 MERCER, touring; exceptional.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.

OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "36"; almost new.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand new; big discount.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $750.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
RENAULT TOWN CAR.
LANDAULET suitable for taxi; price, $450.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUTO BODIES RIDICULOUSLY CHEAP.—Limousines, Landaulettes, Sedans; $25, $50, $75, $100 up; offers considered; also runabouts, touring, &c.; tops, shields, lamps, &c. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE.—White limousine and touring cars for sale cheap; have not run 10,000 miles. Perkins, 104 West 107th St.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucks for sale, 1½ and 5 tons, in good order. Can be seen working at 379 West Broadway.

MACK 5-ton A. C. truck for hire; dump body. Harlem 4173.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire, short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TRUCKS for hire, 5 and 10 tons, day, week, monthly. Williamsburg 5090.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED: MUST BE IN A1 CONDITION, MECHANICALLY PERFECT, AND PRICED RIGHT; STUTZ, MERCER, OR FRANKLIN PREFERRED; DO NOT WANT AN ENCLOSED CAR NOR A CHEAP CAR. J. A., ROOM 1201, 220 WEST 42D ST.

OPEN TO BUY number of cars for spot Cash. L. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK.—Wanted small 6 or other good make of roadster; no dealers. Answer by mail, C. G. F., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av., N. Y. City.

STUTZ Wanted.—Second-hand touring, or Packard, latest model. Apply to Gordinho, Hotel Belleclaire, N. Y. City.

I WANT A PACKARD RUNABOUT OR CLOVER LEAF LATE MODEL; NO DEALERS. S 139 TIMES.

WILL PAY cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 7-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, landaulets, moderate; private service. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Columbus 7261.

STUDEBAKER, seven-passenger; $2 an hour; new; glass inclosed; owner drives. Flatbush 9519.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us, it will pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

AUTO painting, trimming, coach work, repairing, (all branches.) 2,734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 6402.

Automobile Bodies.

BODY, 1917 Pierce-Arrow, for "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rippeth. Phone 351 Columbus.

Portable Garages.

TEN portable steel automobile garages for sale, packed for export. Apply 5 Beekman St., Room 1036, between 10-12.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311 West 140th. Audubon 1540.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; monthly terms to firms not employing bookkeepers. Write Cornell, 2,744 Broadway. Telephone Academy 2214.

ACCOUNTANT,
SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.
15 years' experience; salary $150.
Excellent credentials. S 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, American, Christian, capable, careful, and conscientious, at present employed in uncongenial surroundings, desires change for foregoing reason; eight years' experience; cost, control, and voucher systems; knowledge of stenography; salary $22-$24. S 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, high grade, desires connection, first-class house only; ten years' experience; double entry, controlling accounts; highest credentials; $25 week. A. G., 245 West 128th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, ten years' experience, desires position; manager small office preferred; A1 references; $30 weekly. D 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 3 years' experience; accurate at figures; comptometer; $14. A. N., 2,914 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, — Thoroughly experienced; trial balance, controlling accounts; good references; salary $18. S. Chavin, 1,655 Fulton Av., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; 5 years' experience; capable taking entire charge; $16. L 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance, controlling accounts; take full charge; salary, $20. L 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER desires work evenings; experienced. L. X., 240 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Ten years' experience; competent; A1 reference; $25. S 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Two years' experience; best references. D 218 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Young lady for general office work; competent and capable; 5 years' experience. S 126 Times.

CLERICAL worker, experienced, office detail, good penman. Miss Berk, Madison Square 3073.

COMPANION.—English woman desires position as needlewoman, experienced in nursing, also traveling with ladies; willing to adapt to any capacity, go West or country; high-class reference. Write A. S., care Ellis, 1,939 Daly Av., or phone Tremont 4466.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. Z 348 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert designer for fancy and tailored suits and gowns desires engagement; day, week, or month; private family. Telephone Riverside 1909.

DRESSMAKING, $4 day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch, telephone. Martin, St. Nicholas 2652.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, now with New York Public Library, desires position where above experience can be utilized. Address "L. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

LEDGER CLERK, general office routine; four years' experience; $16. R. H., 263 West 125th.

MASSEUSE, (licensed,) visits ladies only, except by physician's prescriptions. Miss Houseman, 241 West 42d. Bryant 7157.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience typewriting, &c.; $12; age 20. A 169 Times.

PLAIN SEWING, mending, $1.50 and fare. Baker, Audubon 9466.

SALESWOMAN, outside, or solicitor; competent; excellent references; willing to travel. D 220 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS; will help with other work; reliable; light colored. Leitch, 156 West 131st St.

SECRETARY.
Educated, refined, high-class young women, with experience along executive lines; capable taking entire charge affairs of busy man; references; $30. S 123 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' high-class experience, educated, best of references; salary, $22 to $25. Write S 127 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Efficient, executive ability; extensive practical experience; $20. B 44 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; 6 years' experience; salary $18. L 71 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate; highest credentials; $18. L 67 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College graduate, experienced, desires position; $25. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial training, Christian, neat appearing, above ordinary; seven years' good business experience; capable handling technical general dictation accurately; excellent mathematician; academic education; original thinker; unquestionable references; $25. K 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, exceptionally attractive personality, six years' technical experience, high school education, age 24; possesses initiative; versed office methods; well grounded in English; absolutely reliable; above average; $20. K 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Bertha Rothschild, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical work, high school graduate, experienced, competent; desires connection high-class concern; $16. Schmeidler, 28 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate; experienced; accurate, competent; refined; $15. D 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, thoroughly experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position downtown; $16. L 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; moderate salary. Deitsch, 80 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thirteen years' experience hotel, steamship business; capable, intelligent, conscientious. 608 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years reference; willing worker; $12. D 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; knowledge of bookkeeping; 6 months' experience; $10 to start. 1,187 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Mary Dooly, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience, desires position where executive ability desired. L 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; six months' experience; salary, $12. R. K., 1,412 Bristow St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; office detail; thoroughly competent, initiative; $18. D 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping; two years' experience; salary, $14. Hilda Stark, 535 West 163d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with general office routine; willing, ambitious; salary $20. L 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. L 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard, and file clerk; 3 years' experience; Christian; $15. L 27 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Neat, accurate; year's experience. Marg. Masterson, 872 Mott Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient, 6 years' experience, initiative, rapid, refined; $18-$20. C 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience legal work; high rate, accurate; excellent reference. L 64 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, 3 years' experience, legible penman, conscientious, painstaking; $10; good references. L 212 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, ten years' practical experience, busy board, desires position in Manhattan. M. F., 530 3d Av., N. Y. C.

TRANSLATOR. — American girl, English, Spanish translator, stenographer; ten years' Latin-American business experience; temporary or permanent; $30. Address XX., 267 West 45th St.

TYPIST.—Experienced and accurate typist desires manuscript work to do at home. Miss E. Anderson, 975 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, experienced, manuscript copying; home or evenings; employed during day. R 195 Times.

YOUNG LADY, (21,) competent bookkeeper, capable typist, energetic worker; will furnish satisfactory credentials; salary, $18. Telephone Lenox 755, or write L 94 Times.

YOUNG LADY, college education, typewriting, office details, executivev ability; $12. D 205 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9403.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

IDA KOTHE'S AGENCY.—First-class servants. 229 Lexington Av. Murray Hill 3720.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

INSTRUCTION.—Distinguished young French lady gives French conversation lessons to select people. H 170 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, manager, Christian, 28, exempt; eight years' business experience; active; accustomed handling important matters requiring exacting judgment; moderate salary; highly recommended. L 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, (28,) married, university graduate, five years' senior accountant, manager, financing, promoting, desires position assistant to officer of corporation; salary $1,800. K 317 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires to give up practice for permanent position; qualifies as seni senior; specialty manufacturing accounts, investigations, systems, liquidations; salary $2,500 annually. L 93 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (33;) executive ability, capable taking charge; 15 years' experience; general and cost accounting; best references. S 113 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6668.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant; age 37; 18 years' experience in auditing and systematizing; best references; salary $50. L 274 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 27; expert public accounting experience; modern methods. Systematizer. H 194 Times.

ACCOUNTANT JUNIOR, experienced, desires position with firm of public accountants. C 396 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Available evenings; income tax, excess profits reports; wide experience. C 397 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, wants re-engagement, public accounting; references; $40. L 284 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S JUNIOR. J. Feinberg, 145 West 111th St. Cathedral 8344.

AMERICAN, (23,) exempt, desires position where active work will bring advancement; business and office experience. L 283 Times Downtown.

A PRACTICAL "SHIRT SLEEVE" ADVERTISING-SALES PLAN AND DEALER SERVICE MAN
seeks a new connection.
Has definite new tactics to deliver Food Products, Clothing, Drug Sundry Manufacturers, Chain Stores or Service Agency, created and tested to meet the new conditions arising constantly. A red-blooded, alert American with 12 years' substantial practical experience behind him; now employed; age 33; married; "alert" new tactics. S. 134 Times.

ART STUDENT, young man, (21,) Hebrew, with knowledge of drawing, bright, ambitious, wishes any position. M. Kalmanowitz, 41 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

AUDITOR and OFFICE MANAGER.—Now with large mercantile house; college graduate; exempt; instantly available. C 326 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—Experienced balance ledger. Mason, Box 25, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—SPLENDID RECOMMENdations furnished; New York University student; thoroughly experienced on controlling accounts, trial balances, and financial statements. D 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wishes to take off monthly trial balance and close books for firms not employing bookkeeper; all work checked; reasonable. D 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, 29, exempt, ten years' experience, executive ability, modern accounting methods; present employed. L 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) draft exempt, New York University, experienced, desires to connect with commercial house or accountant. C 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, controlling accounts, reliable, wishes position, reliable concern. L 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, neat, ledger clerk, thoroughly experienced; excellent penman. L 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Complete charge; accurate, efficient, reliable; capable correspondent; excellent references. L 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, (19;) 2 years' experience; double entry; typist; $14. L 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thoroughly experienced, references, moderate salary, desires position. H 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; experienced office management, costs, controlling accounts; $25. C 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19; credit experience at textile house, desires position. L 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; three years' experience. C 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced banking, mercantile, controlling accounts, trial balances, desires position. L 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Double entry, controlling accounts, cost accounts, trial balance. S 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; exempt; four years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable, trustworthy. H 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Past 20; thoroughly competent; excellent penman; complete charge; $20. L 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, 38, American, wide experience; start $30. K 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—7 years' experience; can do typewriting; has initiative; $17. S 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK; high school graduate; 3 years' experience; capable. S 124 Times.

BOY, 17 years, desires position as clerk; knowledge of typewriting. D 202 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, position in office; 2½ years' experience; salary $12. L 272 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, experienced; 15 years last place; best references. McDonough, 104 East 123d.

CARPENTER, cabinetmaker, wishes work per day or contract, business house or private. 209 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 5 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, age 33, wants private position; vast experience; unquestionable reference. H. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, experienced driver and mechanic, sober, trustworthy, wishes position, private family; references. Roth, 241 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes private position; 6 years last position; highest references; city or country. Schaeffer, 854 West 180th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27 years old, Bohemian, wishes position, private or commercial. Frank Vocacek, 824 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; sober, honest; references. Aaltonen, 126 West 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR and A1 mechanic; private or commercial; first-class references. N 625 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR desires private position; three years' experience; reliable, sober; run any car. Wohlleben, 166 Morningside Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, exempt, trustworthy, careful driver; 9 years' reference. N 630 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (20;) four years' experience. Muller, 56 West 93d St. Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR, now employed, wishes all-year-round job; reference; private. H 187 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, 5 years' experience, all cars; private position; abstainer. K 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, 12 years' experience; family laying up car. K 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes good, steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Graduate; 38; 8 years' business experience; 14 years' experience surveying and construction, sewer, highway, bridges, tunnels, canals. Stationery, 1,579 Southern Boulevard.

CIVIL ENGINEER, six years' experience construction and all office work incident to some, wishes employment; furnish best of references; Class 4A draft. L 66 Times.

CLERICAL.—Man, 24, draft exempt, accurate, desires clerical work, beginning 3 P. M. S 137 Times.

CLERICAL MAN, 19, good education, clerical, office experience, desires position. L 76 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 28, exempt, desires position with advancement; have 9 years' experience, desires position with advancement. L 86 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MATERIAL checker and storekeeper wishes position out of town. S 136 Times.

MOTOR ENGINEER, Norwegian; expert, of theoretical, practical experience; first-class draftsman; practical knowledge Diesel motors and small boat motors, age 24. Wilhelmsen, 36 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 1495 Sterling.

OFFICE MAN, 29, married, draft exempt; accounting and credit manager, with large chemical and dye corporation, desires a similar position; experience in the aniline dye and chemical line. S 48 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER
and credit man, exempt, connected with largest manufacturer of cloaks for 8 years, desires change; widest experience. L 61 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 20, secretarial experience, stenographer, desires permanent position with advancement; college education; best references. N 626 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and clerical worker, Christian, good address, good penman, and excellent figurer; $12. L 225 Times Downtown.

PAYMASTER desires to make a change; have twelve years' experience handling payrolls; furnish highest of credentials. C 379 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION!—Salesman desires connection with house that caters to cloak and suit trade. L 57 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, speaking English, Spanish, French, Italian, and Portuguese fluently, experienced in South American countries and the United States, seeks position either as traveler or as office clerk in Spanish-speaking country, preferably on the Pacific Coast. Write P. P. P., 30 West 97th St., New York City.

SALESMAN with Ford, traveling through Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey, and New York State, wishes to carry first-class line to sell to retail dry goods and specialty shops, preferably infants' wear. K 107 Times.

SALESMAN who can produce results desires connection with reputable manufacturing concern handling staple line; unquestionable references. S 121 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection reputable concern; territory, State New Jersey; salary and commission. D 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted athletic underwear line and work shirt line for the South jobbing trade, on commission. Write H. J., 256 Church St., Room 78.

SALESMAN, broad commercial experience abroad and here, college education, executive and selling ability, desires position. K 196 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced and willing to work, wishes connection with reliable wholesale or manufacturer; best of references. S 68 Times.

SALESMAN with automobile desires connection with reliable concern; 10 years' road experience handling various lines. S 117 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, American, exempt; with reliable firm; has 12 years' four and five cent experience; best references. S 138 Times.

SALESMAN and buyer, 10 years' experience retail dry goods, desires situation; draft exempt; A1 reference. L 92 Times.

SALESMAN, automobiles, 12 years' experience in new and used cars, wishes to make a change. L 63 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 years' selling experience, desires position; A1 references furnished. L 262 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 21, draft exempt, experienced in cotton goods, seeks position. L 59 Times.

SALESMAN, assistant, or buyer; age 19; 4 years' previous experience. L 87 Times.

SALESMAN traveling Cuba desires lines from reliable concerns; 4 references. L 62 Times.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, 32; thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, executive, manager. H 336 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 24, experienced detail man; educated; initiatively imbued; exempt. K 88 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, one thoroughly acquainted with the routine of shipping department, exempt from draft, wishes position. L 260 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Married man, 33; thoroughly experienced in managing large department; highest references; salary $25. Shipper, N 628 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK. — TAKE CHARGE; SPEED, ECONOMY. L 60 TIMES.

SOME BIG LITHOGRAPHER
WANTS THIS NEW IDEA BECAUSE
it will create NEW accounts; it will create reorders and earn a constant income after the first 90 days of sales work; originated by advertising man with 12 years' experience and an unusual ability record behind him. Alert American, S 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, trustworthy, possessing Underwood machine, seeks evening engagements; can also manage to take care of typewriting matter during daily office hours. Box N 624 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Fred Geiger, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2093.

STENOGRAPHER, English, possessing working knowledge Spanish, seeks good future; $20. C 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (18,) high school graduate, wishes position. K 286 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL DETAILER; neat tracer; 4 years' experience in structural steel. L 58 Times.

TEACHER, experienced shop mathematics, trade drawing, mensuration; seeks morning work. K 290 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish, English, vice versa translations; do home nights; reasonable charges. S 38 Times.

VALET, French-Alsace-Lorrainer, wishes position; prefers kind treatment to high salary; best references; own handwriting. L. N. L., 153 East 83d.

WELL educated young man from South America wants position; no objection to travel; speaks Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian, but no English; excellent references. Address Music Studio, 154 West 21st St.

YOUNG MAN,
Ten years' business experience, knowledge of stenography, accounting, and general office routine, 27 years old, draft exempt, desires connection with reliable concern offering suitable inducements. C 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) with confidence in his ability of mastering any work to which he applies himself; well educated, conscientious, energetic; past record good. Sam Feuereisen, 733 Prospect Av., City.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position requiring ability; five years' business and clerical experience; honest salesmanship abilities; satisfactory references. Gordon Newman, 408 East 74th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires clerical position; experienced cost department; operate comptometer; $12. G. E., 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, clean-cut, 4 years' bank teller, desires responsible position with prospects; willing to travel; excellent references from former employers. G 165 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20½, neat, desires connection with reliable concern where satisfactory results will eventually lead to position as salesman; $15 start. L 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position traffic, freight, billing, office, typewriting; experience high school education; draft exempt. K 176 Times.

YOUNG married man, 27, exempt, American, wants work from 9 A. M. to 2 or 6 to 10:30; will start anything with future. S 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, American, experienced manager, salesman, traveling or local, wants live line with live firm. K 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position at anything with advancement. Harry Barshansky, 1,470 Brook Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, see

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
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Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c

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Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....2,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and estimating clerk, by large manufacturing concern; about 31; must be absolutely correct at figuring; good salary. Apply letter only, H. L. Furlong, care McGratty & Sons, 315 Butler St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent to take full charge of general books; state reference and salary desired. R 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One familiar with controlling accounts; state age, references, and salary expected. D 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, and understanding control accounts; must furnish bond. S 153 Times.

BOAT BUILDERS,

FIRST-CLASS, TO WORK ON BOATS FOR AIRPLANES; MUST BE CITIZENS. HIGHEST RATES PAID. CALL, BETWEEN 9 AND 12.

CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., METROPOLITAN AVE. & FLUSHING AVS., BROOKLYN.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance into better position in growing concern; must be wide awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Opportunity is offered bright, energetic, willing boy in advertising agency, to office work and make calls; advancement will be rapid. Address, in handwriting, experience, references, and salary desired. Box 91 Times Annex.

BOY, to work in mail department; hours about 8:30 to 5:40. Salary $39.60 per month. Promotion assured if you make good. Address C. W. Gotharman, Office Manager, 725 Broadway, stating age, education, and religion, and telephone number.

BOY, bright, for shipping department; good chance for advancement, in advertising profession. Apply Tuesday morning, Economy Service, 251 West 39th St., sixth floor.

BOY, about 16-17, wanted in office of export house; good opportunity; state age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary desired. D 213 Times Downtown.

BOY (16-18) in office of progressive concern; permanent position with rapid advancement to bright and willing worker. L 287 Times Downtown.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOYS Wanted.—(Four,) 15 to 18 years old, general office work, with opportunity for promotion to wholesale sales department; references required. L 72 Times.

BOY, 16 or over, to deliver packages after school or business. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th.

BOY for errands; good wages; steady work. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th St.

BOYS, several, of good character wanted in office of large corporation; salary $8. L 271 Times Downtown.

BOY TO ASSIST IN OFFICE AND RUN ERRANDS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY, over 16 years, for messenger work. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

BOY, bright, for errands; good opportunity for advancement; $7 start. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

BOY, 16 years of age, in a large advertising agency; very good opportunity for advancement. Call at Philip Kobbe Co., 212 8th Av.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; good salary; excellent opportunity. Bergen, P. O. Box 1,384, N. Y. C.

BOY in law office; good opportunity. 133 Broadway, Room 1302, 10 A. M.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT; must be thoroughly experienced in buying of notions for large wholesale house; must have good references. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

CABINETMAKERS.

FIRST CLASS, TO WORK ON AIRPLANE PANELS; MUST BE CITIZENS. HIGHEST RATES PAID. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 12.

CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., METROPOLITAN AVE. & FLUSHING AVS., BROOKLYN.

CAPABLE REPRESENTATIVES to carry our well-known lines of House Dresses and Middy Blouses in conjunction with other non-conflicting lines on Pacific Coast, Northwest, and principal cities of the South, on strict commission basis only; state full particulars, experience, and references. Address Mendels Brothers, Inc., 109-115 South St., Baltimore, Md.

CASHIER.—Young man, 18 to 20 years, as cashier; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334, New York Post Office, downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic, careful driver, for Oldsmobile; steady position for right party. M. Rosenwasser, 1,708 Av. K, Brooklyn.

CHECK CLERK.—Young man as check clerk in bank; state age, experience, salary wanted. B 175 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 17 to 19, for payroll dept; one with experience preferred. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

CONTRACTORS on silk skirts. 826 Broadway, 4th floor.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, in sales department of manufacturing concern experienced man capable of handling correspondence; must be American with highest references as to character, quick and accurate; one familiar with electrical line preferred; permanent position, with chance of advancement; salary $30 per week to start. Address Manufacturer, L 278 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK with knowledge factory and production costs; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address, S 193 Times.

DESIGNER experienced on ladies' coats for 1918. Call at 1021 West 24th St., 6th floor.

DRAFTSMEN, TOOL DESIGNERS; MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS AND FIXTURES FOR HIGH-GRADE SMALL AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MEN TO ASSOCIATE WITH A GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. M. P., 166 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, TOOL DESIGNER. —NEW YORK CITY FIRM ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY HAS AN OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. T. W., 176 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN,
MECHANICAL, FIRST CLASS MEN, AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.

Detailer and tracer, with several years' experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, and salary desired. B. S., 174 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen wanted immediately. Apply Standard Aero Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN

Wanted at once; several men, experienced on belt, screw, bucket, and various types of conveying systems in large industrial plants; also several draftsmen able to handle some architectural work, and production charts. Call 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.

High-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once. 299 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR.—Salary $15 weekly. Call Tuesday, 229 West 43d St.

ENGINEER, experienced, to take charge of power plant in suburban town, vicinity New York; must understand care of electrical equipment and be able to supervise ordinary repairs. Address, giving experience, references, and salary expected, Z 357 Times Annex.

ENGINEER for electric crane designing and building. Send particulars to Cameron Engineering Co., East Stroudsburg, Penn.

FREIGHT CHECKER.—Good salary paid to competent, experienced man. Apply at once, Post Office Box 339, Hoboken, N. J.

GENERAL MANAGER.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to a practical cafeteria manager to organize and conduct the business of a chain of large cafeterias to receive attention, replies must cover in detail experience and record. P 253 Times Downtown.

GROCERY ORDER FILLERS.
MUST BE EXPERIENCED GROCERY SHIPPING PACKERS; GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT MEN. MR. JOYCE, JOHN S. SILLS & SON, NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT wanted; must have had some professional experience. Apply with references, C. E. Knoeppel & Co., 101 Park Av.

LEDGER CLERK.

YOUNG MAN OVER 16 AS LEDGER CLERK IN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE ORGANIZATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH INITIATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE. REPLY MUST STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADVERTISER, 419 EAST 32D ST.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, under 20; good chance for advancement; state experience and references. F 257 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK and Assistant Bookkeeper. Thoroughly experienced in ledger posting; state age, salary, references. R 188 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, good penman, capable of computing interest accurately. 62 Broadway, Suite 401.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER BUYER.

We require the services of a capable and experienced ready-to-wear buyer. This position affords unlimited possibilities in salary and responsibility to the man who can show results. Call or write, giving experience in full and salary expected, Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., Inc., 3 West 19th St.

MAN.—A competent man work in house mornings, act as footman on motor car afternoon and evening; sleep and eat out; married man preferred. Call Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. 20 East 62d.

MAN or Agency to handle Kansas oil leases; ready for immediate development; exceptional connection offered on a commission basis. Call GEO. KING, Hotel McAlpin, Room 1077.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERK-AUDITOR, competent, required for first-class nearby resort hotel. X 217 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large wholesale house; must be neat in appearance, quick at figures, and well recommended; salary to start $7 per week, with splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, P 240 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Rapid advancement assured to proper party; must be willing, ambitious, and neat; salary $9; knowledge advertising business preferred, but not essential. Address "Exceptional Opening," 1,377 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Smart, intelligent boy, age 16 to 17; experienced in filing correspondence and general office work; knowledge of switchboard advantageous. Apply at once, P. O. Box 359 Hoboken, N. J.

OFFICE BOYS (two) in a law office; age about 17; neat and active, preferably those who have had about one year of high school education. L 281 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; must be intelligent and wide awake; insurance experience desirable. Apply after 10 A. M., L. T. Hollister, Inc., 92 William.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 14 to 16 years; quick advancement to the right boy. Apply 9 A. M., Universal Film Manufacturing Co., 1,600 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Experienced export office; apply own handwriting, stating salary. D 222 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, not over 30, wanted by cotton and silk manufacturing concern familiar with statistical work, cost, and mill reports, insurance; replies must give full particulars as to experience, age, salary desired, and references; answers will be treated strictly confidential. S 147 Times.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS.
Two men for night work; steady employment, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

PHYSICIANS. — Wanted, two young physicians or well-bred pharmacists to call upon members of the medical profession in the interest of an old-established, strictly ethical, and well-known proprietary preparation; replies invited only from hard-working and conscientious gentlemen of good address who can furnish good references as to their personal character; an excellent opportunity for those who can demonstrate their ability. Reply, stating salary and full particulars, to Delta, P 261 Times Downtown.

PORTERS, with large organization; hours, 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.; $14 a week. Call Room 802 Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT, QUALIFIED TO ASSUME CHARGE.

Successful experience required through actual practice in factory office manufacturing stamped sheet metal plated novelties or kindred products; excellent opportunity for one whose previous occupation necessitated executive ability; state age, whether married or single, experience in detail, references, and salary. Address Manhattan, Box 172 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Experienced in department store work; splendid opportunity with good pay for married man. L. Barth, 32 Cooper Square.

REPRESENTATIVE. — New France Magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 220 West 42d.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 34TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED FLOORMEN; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN FOR WOMEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 34TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESMEN FOR THEIR WOMEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT.

SALESMAN.—If you have more than average ability and are determined to succeed in a big way, we have a real position that will pay you a commission of $5,000 or more a year. 1707 Vanderbilt Concourse Building.

SALESMEN, (3,) experienced men's furnishings; quick advancement, good salaries to right parties. Apply Factory Collar Shops, 49 West 125th St.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods man who knows waist, dress, and skirt manufacturers; drawing account given to right man. R 197 Times.

SALESMEN.—A reputable oil company wants stock salesmen on a liberal commission basis. Call Office 802, 505 5th Av., Mr. Lighter.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN Wanted. Can you sell stock showing earning power equal to the average banking institution; where your investment is just as safe as in a savings bank, and where the return will average 10% on your money; in a business showing no failures? All banks use about 60% of their net deposits in the same manner that we do; about 55% Federal Reserve Bank's net deposits show similar use; more than $900,000,000 Government paper money issued against same security; this business having no demand liability an investment in it has more security behind it than a bank deposit; the securities can be sold on installment plan, which pays 5% interest on each installment; has a borrowing privilege equal to 80% of par value when fully paid; the standing of the Board of Directors just as good as any first class bank; no safer security under the sun. If you desire to connect yourself with an organization looking for men of ability and energy, where your future is entirely determined by your own ability and your earning power on a commission basis only should average at least $200 per week, with the privilege of working in any territory you may desire, and if your qualifications phone for appointment Murray Hill 518.

SALES MANAGER.—If there is a man in New York City who will appreciate a genuine opportunity and who has confidence in himself to work six weeks to four months demonstrating the qualities on one of the best selling propositions in existence, where in a few weeks' time, providing he can qualify, to take charge of one of our branch offices, with an income from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, I would like to have a talk with him at once; this is not an insurance or book proposition, but a business of the highest character; our managers are selected from our sales force, and we have men who formerly earned only $25 to $50 a week who are making $5,000 to $15,000 per year; straight commission; do not answer this ad. unless you believe in yourself and are looking for a permanent and lifetime association and can back your desire with real effort. Call Melrose 9694 Tuesday, after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN AND SALES MANAGERS.

A large company opening branches requires salesmen of ability not over 45 years old; we will promote those who can qualify to managerial positions quickly; salesmen on a commission basis can make $100 to $300 weekly; managers, $10,000 to $20,000 per anum; please state what you have sold in last five years; we want men immediately; this is a genuine offer and should appeal to wide-awake salesmen. L 79 Times.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just establishing itself in New York is desirous of having affiliated with it a 100-point salesman; one whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis. This is a first class, high grade proposition and demands in return that caliber of man. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54-56 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMEN, HIGH CLASS.

Opportunity for two or three men of character and ability to sell life income contracts by company doing million a month in New York City; commission and renewal account; splendid and unusual opening for right men; system of leads that brings large and immediate results. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, 10 o'clock, Mr. Waddell, Room 1130, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—I want three first-class salesmen to work in Newark and Northern New Jersey; ambitious insurance or stock salesmen preferred; men who want to make more money than you ever made before, this is your chance to connect with a proposition of strongest merit; commission. L 95 Times.

SALESMEN.—Out-of-town men for New York City to sell stock in dividend-paying oil corporation; only $100 a week men need apply; strictly commission. L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALESMEN.

I want two salesmen, not order takers; real HE men who want to make money and want to earn it; experience in our line not necessary; proposition of great merit, managed by men of highest standing; write for interview; give phone number; commission basis. S 150 Times.

SALESMAN of good address, with following among city cutting-up trade, for representative line of pearl buttons. Apply by letter only, giving age; experience, references, and salary expected, Leo H. Hirsch & Co., 210 East 22d St.

SALESMAN.—Must be acquainted with large leather goods buyers and department store trade; leather specialties only; we manufacture no bags or pocketbooks; good opportunity for right party; commission basis. Pohs Mfg. Co., 202 Centre St.

SALESMEN.—The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation has a few more openings for high grade salesmen with unquestionable character and ability; drawing account and commission. Mr. Benson, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMAN. — Experienced: retail clothing salesman wanted; $22 per week; steady position. Call L. & M. System, 7 40 Broadway, today, between 2 and 4, or Charles Stein, 93 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SALESMEN.—I want two men of good habits to work with me in New York; men who are not afraid to tell the truth; liberal compensation, commission basis. Address S. B., Box 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man only who knows the cutting-up trade in New York City and vicinity wanted by large lace importers; commission or salary. Apply, by letter only, Goodman & Dessauer, 126 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Having been promoted, wish salesman to take my place in the field; $2000 yearly commission to the right man. L 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for typewriter, experienced, capable soliciting on prospects; commission. Store, 452 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Active outside man; salary and commission; permanent for right party; send references. S 129 Times.

SALESMEN.—Silk and wool; must be experienced; salary and commission. J. Lindau, 118 West 29th.

SALESMAN to call on resident buyers with popular-priced line of dresses; commission basis. Pyramid Dress, 32 East 31st.

SALESMAN.—(Inside,) automobile tires; Christian firm; salary; state experience. L 78 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE for well-advertised, established labor-saving time and cost system for factories; drawing account; opportunity for good man. L 235 Times Downtown.

SAMPLE CLERK.—Young man between 18 and 20 for wholesale lining house in sample department; state experience, reference, and salary expected. R 152 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK IN LARGE HOSIERY CONCERN; A1 MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS ROUTING, TRACING, PACKING. APPLY BY PHONE, GIVING QUALIFICATIONS, INCLUDING REFERENCES; ALSO SALARY REQUIRED. S. F. F., 156 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.—EXPERIENCED FOR LARGE DOLL MANUFACTURING CONCERN; TO A CAPABLE MAN WE OFFER A GOOD POSITION WITH PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT. M. G., 255 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted, by large trade organization, a live, energetic man to solicit members on salary; a general knowledge of jewelry trade helpful but not imperative; write fullest facts regarding age, past experience and connections, with reference and salary desired; immediate position. L 283 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR wanted, experienced, for mercantile storage warehouse in metropolitan district, to devote either portion or entire time; salary, commission, or both. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, references, age, and terms. Box 268, Hoboken, N. J.

SOLICITOR, experienced, high-grade man, accustomed to calling on heads of corporations, &c., wanted to secure members for fast-growing national civic organization; state qualifications; liberal commission. Confidential. L 294 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR. — Ambitious solicitor for embossing, ribbon cutting, and velvet paoning; excellent opportunity for the one who makes good; commission, with guarantee. Theo. Tiedemann & Sons, 351 4th Av.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED.
Competent to handle large Cross compound condensing engine A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicants should have been associated with large plant in past; 8-hour shift and good pay; must be New York licensed engineer.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, 18-20 years of age, assist in stockroom of a yarn house; preferably one having had experience. Reply, giving references, &c., R. C., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—LARGE-TEXTILE MILL REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A BRIGHT, COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER. CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS, 1,155 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man; large automobile concern; exceptional opportunity. R 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man; good correspondent. Call Herman Cohn, 45 Sands St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with thorough business experience. Brooks Uniform Co., 143 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, AS STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK IN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ORGANIZATION; UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH INITIATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE, ONE WHO IS NOT AFRAID TO ASK QUESTIONS THEREBY AVOIDING ERRORS; REPLIES MUST STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. T., 182 TIMES.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with automobile parts. Apply Rainier Motor Corporation, Bayside Ave. and Long Island Railroad, Flushing.

TAR ROOFERS WANTED. APPLY RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, BONHAMTOWN, N. J. MEN MAKING $50 TO $60 WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,

Afternoons, 1-7; Sundays, 8-5.

Good salary.

Chance for advancement to the right young man.

MORSE DRY DOCK & REPAIR CO., Foot of 58th St., Brooklyn.

TIMEKEEPER (chief) to take charge of factory dept. timekeepers; one having held similar position preferred; must have clean record. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-HOUR WEEK.
TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.
CALL BETWEEN 5-6 P. M.,
TUESDAY ONLY, AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
7 UNION SQUARE WEST.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS.
STEADY WORK; MUST BE A1 MEN; GOOD PAY.
E. W. BLISS & CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS.
None but first class, thoroughly experienced need apply. A. R. Mosier & Co., South Railroad Av. and East 242d St. Telephone Woodlawn 1000.

WANTED.

DRAFTSMEN, TOOL, JIG, AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS.

JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS, GAUGE MAKERS, MACHINE OPERATORS ON MILLING MACHINES, DRILL PRESSES, TURRET LATHES, SCREW MACHINES, &C.

DIEMAKER.—AN EXPERT TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR DIE DEPARTMENT ON BLANKING, PIERCING, AND FORMING DIES.

FOREMAN FOR TURRET LATHE AND SCREW MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

FOREMAN FOR PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT TO SUPERVISE MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND GENERAL MACHINE OPERATORS.

FOREMAN TO SUPERVISE A LARGE INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLING DEPARTMENT OF ABOUT 75 HANDS.

WE ALSO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY AS AN EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.

IN ANSWERING, PLEASE COVER YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE FULLY, REFERENCES, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE.

THIS IS U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK AND POSITIONS ARE OPEN TO U. S. CITIZENS ONLY AND MEN OF UNQUESTIONABLE LOYALTY. H. R. R., 116 TIMES.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street. 6 blocks south of 14th.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WANTED.

MACHINISTS, ELECTRICAL REPAIR MEN AND BOILERMAKERS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD, 132D ST. AND WILLIS AV., BRONX.

WRAPPER.—Man, middle aged, for wrapping packages and packing; permanent; state salary desired and experience. S. C., 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, for advertising department of a large book house; must be willing to start at the bottom of the ladder and prove his worth by actual work; the job is an interesting one; the pay will be about $15 weekly to start; write fully, giving age, education, and pay required, P 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 years of age, graduate of high school; state religion; $12. Address Opportunity, D 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years old, to begin as messenger in bank; must be of good character and come well recommended; chance for advancement. Write Box 68, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN of good appearance about 5 ft. 9 tall, 37 or 38 chest, as model and assistant in men's wholesale clothing house. H. M., Box 26, 21 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant and collecting; good chance for advancement. D 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, to take charge of stockroom and shipping; must have experience. R. B. B., 190 Times.

Employment Agencies.

TYPIST; BILLING CLERK, Remington, $40-$18.
BOOKKEEPERS, banking experience necessary, $1,000-$1,500 yearly, lunches.
STENOGRAPHERS, Brooklyn position, $22; others, $18-$15.
MESSENGERS, $450 yearly, lunches.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN, CALL 9-2.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU,
309 Broadway.
Secretary, $1,800; bank bookkeeper, $1,200 up; eight clerks, $12-$18; export shipping clerk, $25-$30; switchboard, $15; claim correspondent, $20; draftsman, $28; blueprint makers, $30; boys, $8-$9.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ALTAR GUILD OF THE CITY MISSION SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of The Altar Guild of the City Mission Society of New York, Inc., held at St. Thomas's Parish House, No. 1 West 53d Street, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that the name of the Society be changed from The Altar Guild of the City Mission Society of New York, Inc., to The New York Altar Guild, Inc.

Dated, February 20th, 1918.

JULIA N. WEST, President.
MAUD S. SWORDS, Secretary.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE, Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

I WILL NOT PAY YORK ANN REPAIRS AT 1,449 Lexington Avenue made after October 1st, 1917. HELEN M. POST, Owner, 68 William St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.

Call between 9 and 1.

CLERKS, (4.)—Large coastwise steamship company wants four high-grade clerks, accurate at figures; must be high above the average in personality, education, and appearance; salary as high as $25 if necessary; Americans only.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Can place quite a few real bookkeepers in desirable positions paying $25, with chance for advancement; must be draft exempt and thoroughly competent to keep full set of books.

CLEAN-CUT, well-groomed AMERICANS, (25-35 years,) for high-class openings:
BANK CORRESPONDENTS, $1,200-$1,500, (lunches.)
BANK BOOKKEEPERS, $1,000 upward.
JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS, (C. P. A. office,) $1,300.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, (Billing Clerk,) $1,000.
FRENCH-SPANISH TRANSLATORS, $1,200-$1,500.
SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $1,300.
SPANISH - FRENCH STENOGRAPHER, $1,500.
BANK MESSENGERS, (17-19 years,) $450 and lunches.
SOUTH AMERICAN OPENINGS.
1 CHEMIST, (Smelter experience necessary,) $175 month and lodging.
1 TYPIST, (Warehouse experience,) $1,500.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 57 Liberty Street.

STENOGRAPHER, Virginia $110, board and expenses; Statistical Clerk, $25 to $30; Correspondence and Invoice Clerk, must speak Portuguese $25 to $35; Bookkeeper and Cashier $28 to $30. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

SEVERAL splendid opportunities accountants, bookkeepers, clerks. See Sunday's Times. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.

We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 HOURS so that you can actually and accurately keep books.

No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required; term beginning Feb. 28 and March 6; day and evening classes.

HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

MEN—EARN BIG MONEY.

Learn big-paying trade; mechanical dentists in great demand now; we teach you in a few months; individual instruction, day or night; write for free booklet C; easy payments.; est. 25 years.

Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15 Flatbush Av., Bklyn. OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE.

MEN, YOU ARE LOOKING for pleasant work, better pay, a comfortable future. Then become a Dental Mechanic. SHORT course, individual instruction, any time of day or evening; no book study. Easy payments. For particulars, write us to mail you free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach portrait, picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms; call or write for booklet. N. Y. Institute of Photography, Dept. 3-T, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

AIRPLANE INSPECTORS needed for Government work. High school graduates or men with mechanical experience preferred. We train and place you. Tuition reasonable, easy payment plan. Write for Booklet P, Penn State School of Aero Mechanics, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet F. INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE, 254 West 34th St., New York City.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
a complete ribbon mill located in Paterson, consisting of 42 C. & K. ribbon looms, 10 in 54 frames, in perfect running order; will sell entire or in sections. Apply Box R 60 Times.

A.—A.—GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.
Company capitalized for $500,000
Has Gov. contract pending 800,000
Gov. promises second order netting.. 800,000
Completion of first order requires.... 40,000
SECURED WITH LARGE BONUS.
Positively principals only considered.
Address Manufacturer, C 379 Times Downtown

A corporation owning formula and trade name for a well tried and much demanded article has just reorganized and handle large increase in business; one-fourth interest is offered for $10,000, with participation if desired; full investigation invited. S 31 Times.

Under proper conditions $10,000 cash will buy controlling interest in a financial journal of the very highest standing and clientele; present thoroughly competent staff can be retained in whole or in part if desired. Estate, C 410 Times Annex.

CORPORATION with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory on satisfactory terms. Z 330 Times Annex.

Chemical concern, incorporated 1916, with plant and orders, needs $7,500 to $10,000 additional capital. Dyestuff, P 262 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Old-established profitable job printing plant; owner has other business and must dispose of it. Address Francis Atwater, 41 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.

Bolt, 2d Lt. J. M., to Camp MacArthur as Asst. Reclamation Officer.

Cudahy, 1st Lt. M. F., to Buffalo and Indianapolis on official business, then to station.

Smith, 1st Lt. A. R., to Camp Jackson with 328th Inf.

Moore, 2d Lt. W. R., N.A., to Leon Springs with 304th Cav.

Following to Camp Meigs, in command of machine shop truck units mentioned:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Coyne, E. J., No. 336.
Bourke, M. C., No. 341.
Hicks, G. H., No. 343.

Pecker, 2d Lt. T., to Camp Hancock.
Cray, 1st Lt. R., to Newport News.
Cattlin, 2d Lt. J. B., to Camp Upton for duty mentioned in previous orders.
Fagan, 1st Lt. J., and Nicholson, 1st Lt. B. H., will report to Acting Qm. Gen.
Bradshaw, 2d Lt. R. H., N.A., to Springfield Armory, as asst. to Qm.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Tolson, Capt. W. F., to Camp Greene, as supply off. of san. train.
Jacobs, Capt. R. C., to Camp Devens as asst. to Camp Qm.
Tyssowski, Capt. J., to this city on official business.
Harrell, Capt. G. H., and Peyser, Capt. J. L., will report to Acting Qm. Gen.
Reynolds, Capt. E. A., will report to Qm. Gen.
Weed, Capt. O. D., to Gen. Hosp., Cape May, as Qm.
Stone, Capt. R. E., to Camp Devens as asst. to depot Qm.
Behrman, Capt. A. S., aptd. to same grade in San. C. of N.A. and assigned to Ft. Leavenworth.
Haas, Capt. H., will report to depot Qm. at St. Louis.
Foote, Capt. A. E., aptd. to same grade in infty. and assigned to Camp Devens.
Sweeney, Capt. H. C., previous orders revoked; in addition to present duties he will report to *eff.* in

RELIEF LEGISLATION ASKED FOR SUBWAYS

Work on New Lines May Be Halted Unless Concessions Are Made to Contractors.

WHITNEY WANTS CITY'S AID

Builders Unable to Meet the Advanced Operating Costs from Their Own Treasuries.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney wrote to Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith yesterday to the effect that unless legislation was enacted at this session of the Legislature clothing the commission and the city authorities with power to make concessions to the contractors engaged in building the new subways the work would be held up indefinitely, the city would be greatly inconvenienced, the prosecution of the war hampered, and that the financial loss would be enormous.

It is suggested that a conference be arranged between the members of the commission, the Board of Estimate, and other city officials to devise the drafting of proper legislation and for facilitating its enactment into law. Some months ago a similar situation occurred. It resulted in several conferences between the commission and the Board of Estimate, but nothing came of it because the public officials lacked authority to depart from the contracts' terms. The contractors organized themselves, elected a President, and set about preparing plans for the lumping of all of the subway work into one job.

Mr. Whitney says the situation has reached a point where the contractors would have to receive some relief or the rapid transit work would come to an end. The chief causes of the disaster, which it is said is facing the contractors, are the high costs of material, the difficulty in getting labor, and the embargoes which have made it almost impossible to get material at all and to rarely get it anywhere near the time it is required. These difficulties have often stopped the work while the overhead charges have run on.

Willing to Forego Profits.

Mr. Whitney, Commissioner Kracke, and Acting Mayor Smith conferred on Saturday at the City Hall, the whole situation was reviewed, and it was agreed that it should be set down in letter form by Mr. Whitney. Previous talks with the contractors, whose contracts were dated in 1914 and 1915, before the present difficulties occurred, resulted in an offer by the contractors to complete their contracts at cost and to let the profits go, if an assurance could be received that they would be held safe from all excess cost. This assurance they will receive if the proposed legislation is enacted.

Mr. Whitney's letter to the Acting Mayor says, in part:

"Many of the contractors are no longer in financial position, under contracts made in 1914 or 1915, to defray from their own treasuries the advances in operating costs which have come to pass. They are willing to complete their work on an actual-cost, no-profit basis, but they do not feel able to advance wages further except on some basis which recognizes the unexpected character of the wartime exigencies and affords a frank measure of relief from the oppressive burdens of unanticipated conditions.

"It is not, in the opinion of the commission, too much to say that the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the commission to formulate and support some plan of relief which can be effectuated with reasonable promptness, is likely to lead in the very near future to a virtually complete cessation of subway construction and a breaking up of present construction staffs in order to meet the demands of industries willing to pay larger compensation. If something fair and remedial is not seasonably done, a cessation of work on new transit lines seems imminent.

Legislation Needed at Once.

"I do not need to say to you that such a cessation of construction would be most deplorable, from the viewpoint of the city, the commission, and all concerned. The commission is inclined to feel that some suitable form of legislation should be formulated and favored, which which will enable the city and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to act energetically in cases of emergency in seeing to it that construction work is not abandoned by the men formerly engaged in it. Relief of contractors from some of the unanticipated burdensomeness of wartime conditions has become a pressing problem, if work now in progress is to go forward to completion.

"No departure from the contract terms could be sanctioned, even in the face of exigent conditions, unless the contractor is willing to abandon all claim to profit on his part and carry the work to completion on an actual cost basis, computed from such a date as may be just, legal, and practicable. Various of the State departments dealing with public contracts have expressed the belief that the completion of outstanding contracts, entered into before April 6, 1917, should be facilitated by some such legislation; but this commission feels strongly that there ought to be concerted action between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and this commission, both as to the form and substance of any such legislation and the action to be taken thereunder.

"An impression of the seriousness of the situation may be gained from the fact that since the beginning of the war, the number of men engaged in subway construction work has fallen from about 12,000 per day in April, 1917, to about 7,000 now. This has greatly slowed down the work, and has delayed completion and operation. The prospect now is that, unless prompt remedial action is taken, most of the 7,000 will be drawn away, and work brought to a virtually complete standstill, with little prospects of resumption until at least the end of the war."

Mr. Whitney said yesterday that he was not prepared at present to designate the precise work that would be stopped unless the contractors were assisted, but that within a few days a list of the various jobs would be prepared. The principal work is undoubedly that of the Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue subways, the extensions, north, east, and south, of the Broadway subway, the Fourteenth Street-Eastern line, and the building of the various tunnels.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gentleman's gold watch, "J. H. T." monogram on back and inscription, Sunday, 3d Av., "L," 23d to 129th. $10 reward, no questions asked, for return to Hornthal & Co., 10 East 22d St.

LOST—in Central Park, between 62d St. entrance and 72d St. exit, gold wrist watch, with initials "I. V. F." on back; Roman numerals on face. Return to Room 2028, 1 Broadway. Suitable reward.

LOST—Black velvet bag, beaded in cut steel, with small coin purse and pearl pin with diamond centre, between 140th and 146th, Broadway; suitable reward. Cashier Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—Silver fox scarf, either on 44th St., in front of Claridge Hotel or on 115th St. and Broadway, on Friday, Feb., 22; reward. Ray Granis, care William Fischman, 15 East 26th.

LOST—Pointed diamond pendant surrounded by platinum fillagree work; fine platinum chain, small diamond in between; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST — Sealskin muff, Supday evening, at Hippodrome or in taxicab from Hippodrome to 82d St. and Riverside Drive. Reward if returned to Miller, 99 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Gold engraved bracelet, "W. O. D. to F. V. W." Sunday, between 21st St., 7th Av. car, Strand Theatre; reward. De Pue, 234 West 21st St.

LOST—Passbook No. 2,764, Hudson Trust Co., (provident department,) Broadway and 39th St., New York. Payment has been stopped on same. Please return to bank.

LOST—Wells Fargo Express receipt book, between 32d and 36th St. on Broadway or 6th Av.; liberal reward. S. & G. Co., 34 West 33d or 29 West 32d, 8th floor.

LOST—About 11 o'clock Monday morning, a brown manilla envelope, containing $349 in mixed bills. Reward if returned to York Club, 22 East 54th.

LOST—Tan leather document bag, 94th St., between West End and Riverside; reward. Paramount Co., 5 Waverley Place, city.

LOST—Tiffany gold link wrist watch, sapphires in stem, marked "C. B. R., 1900-1915"; reward. Apt. 25, 824 West End Av.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon last, a small moleskin muff, on Riverside Drive or West 88th St. McElroy, 180 West 88th St.

LOST—Silver lorgnette, between 180th and 181st Sts., Bronx Park or on subway. Return Arbenz, 22 East 51st St.

LOST—Saturday, small purse, containing gold watch. Communicate Clerk, Hotel Astor. Reward.

LOST—Black purse, $10 bill and change, 5th Av. and Riverside bus, Monday, 1:30 P. M. Mrs. F. Starr, 42 West 72d St.

LOST—Friday P. M., on 5th Av. or Riverside bus, a gray hair switch, in envelope; suitable reward. Schuyler 1970.

LOST—Two internal revenue stamps for rectified distilled spirits, Nos. 888093, 1584849. Cashland, 102 Murray St.

LOST — Watch with gold face, initials on back; "H. P. D."; reward. Harriet P. Dow, 341 East 68th St.

LOST—Between 53d St. and Biltmore, screw diamond earrings, with sapphire drop; reward. 143 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Skunk fur muff, at Carnegie Hall box office, Monday, 2:30. Return to 43 West 58th. Reward.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, 11 diamonds; liberal reward. Phone 1369 Columbus. Summers.

LOST—Three shares U. S. Rubber preferred stock. Z 257 Times Annex.

$200 REWARD; no questions asked; return large diamond and onyx bow knot pin, lost March 4, between 41st St. and 48th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St., New York City.

$100 REWARD return platinum link watch chain containing five diamonds, lost Feb. 18, on Broadway, between 48th and 37th Sts.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., N. Y. C.

$20 REWARD for earring, diamond top and drop, with a pearl swinging, lost at St. John's Cathedral or Plaza Hotel. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$75 REWARD—Lost, last Thursday, between East 53d and Astor Theatre, or in taxi, an onyx and diamond flexible bracelet. Return Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$20 REWARD for diamond brooch, small oval, shape of a buckle, lost in Plaza Hotel. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$1,000 REWARD for return solitaire 3-stone horseshoe pin; no questions asked. M. Ehert, 11 East 49th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST.—Brindle and white bull terrier; green leather harness; reward. Telephone Riverside 9180. Goldman.

TAX RATE HIGHEST IN CITY'S HISTORY

It Ranges from 32 to 34 Points Above the Figures of Last Year.

$193,390,208 CALLED FOR

Of This Sum Manhattan Alone Must Pay Nearly Five-eighths—Controller Blames Fusion.

New York City's tax rate, as fixed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, ranges from 32 to 34 points higher than last year, and is the highest the city has experienced since consolidation. Every borough in the city shows increases, the highest being in Manhattan and Richmond, where the rate is 34 points above last year. The heaviest burden falls upon Manhattan, which pays nearly five-eighths of the entire taxes for the city. The rate for 1918, as compared with last year, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.	Inc.
Manhattan	2.36	2.02	.34
Bronx	2.40	2.08	.32
Brooklyn	2.40	2.07	.33
Queens	2.41	2.09	.32
Richmond	2.46	2.12	.34

The aggregate amount of the budget for 1918 is $238,123,759.20, which includes the direct State tax of $8,463,756.38. To the amount of the budget is added $900,000 in tax notes issued between Nov. 8, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1917, making a total amount to be raised for city purposes and direct State tax of $239,023,759.20. From this amount are deducted $38,233,016.77, which is the estimated revenue of the general fund, and $7,400,534.10, which is to be raised by the various counties composing the city. This amounts to $45,633,550.87, leaving the net amount of taxes to be raised by General rates throughout the city $193,390,208.43. The total amount of real and personal estate liable to taxation by counties is as follows:

Manhattan	$5,289,380,438
Bronx	733,486,298
Kings	1,886,402,400
Queens	599,508,475
Richmond	102,185,055
Total	$8,591,057,726

For the first time in the history of the city the personal tax is kept separate from the realty. The tax on personal property is as follows New York County, $2.33; the Bronx, $2.37; Kings, $2.37; Queens, $2.34, and Richmond, $2.43. The assessment on real estate is $8,339,542,851 and on personalty $251,414,875. There is a decrease in assessed values amounting to $82,647,589, as compared with 1917. It was explained that the falling off is due to reductions in personal assessments and franchise values resulting from the Emerson law, which taxes corporations for State purposes and relieves them from certain personal assessments in the city.

The Controller explained that the increase in the tax rate was due to an increase of $14,513,758 in the appropriations for the city departments, as provided for by the Fusion administration in the 1918 budget; an increase of $8,745,891 for debt service and $2,061,364.06 for the city's share of the Queens Boulevard. In a statement the Controller says:

"The tax levy of 1918, which is to provide for the budget made by the Fusion administration, aggregated $203,400,812.80. The levy of 1918 is, therefore, $26,558,312.80 greater than 1917. In addition to providing for the budget made up by the preceding administration it was also necessary to provide in the 1918 tax levy for $900,000 of tax notes issued in the latter part of last year, for which no provision was made in the budget. If provision had been made in the budget for the salaries of the special police force and the expense of maintaining the New York guard on the Aqueduct, the exhaustion of the ash removal appropriations and other similar items, all of which should have been provided for in the budget, there would have been an increase of upward of $3,000,000 in the amount to be raised in this year's taxes, or about four points in the tax rate. As the result of this omission the 1919 tax levy will have to include what the previous administration omitted from the 1918 budget. Expressed in points, and taking Manhattan as an illustration, the increase in the tax rate is made up as follows:

	Points.
For city departmental appropriations	16.10
For debt service	7.65
For State taxes	9.85
Total	33.60
Special tax for Queens Boulevard costs	2.47
Total increase	36.07

"The increase in the rate in Manhattan and the other boroughs was diminished two points by reason of the decrease in the amount provided for tax deficiency requirements."

WANTS A LOWER TAX RATE.

West End Association Favors Principle of Boylan Bill.

After a spirited discussion of taxation measures introduced at Albany affecting New York City real estate, the West End Association at its regular monthly meeting held at the Hotel Ansonia last night, while not specifically indorsing the Boylan bill, placed itself on record as favoring the principle of reducing the rate of taxation on real estate, and referred the question of action on the pending legislation to the Committee on Taxation, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. A Walker Otis, President of the association, presided at the meeting, which was attended by 250 members. Frank L. Dowling, President of the Borough of Manhattan, was present as the guest of the association to explain the attitude of the new city administration on municipal improvements and taxation.

The Boylan bill, which fixes the maximum rate on real estate in this city at 1.75 cents, with a tax of 2½ mills to the dollar on personalty, was favored by many members, while others urged a closer study of the entire problem before committing the association to any one bill.

WANTS CITY TO RUN STORES

Socialist Alderman for Municipal Trading Through Chain Groceries.

Municipal trading through the establishment of city owned chain grocery stores was advocated last night at a Socialist meeting in Cooper Union. The meeting was called by the Socialist Party of New York to learn from the seven Socialist Aldermen what had been done toward carrying out a municipal program which would lower the prices of the necessities of life. Alderman Wolff said the empty benches in the hall showed there was little interest in what was being done for the public good.

Alderman Wolff was applauded when he said that terminal markets simply meant benefit for the men whose business it was to sell food at the greatest profit.

"For the first time in the history of the City Administration," said Alderman Algernon Lee, "the Socialists are not pleading that action be taken on behalf of the people, but are actually proposing measures which Republicans and Democrats are trying to duplicate. If the parties will unite on some plan for relief to the people we will support them."

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO QUEEN

In Illuminated Letter They Praise Her Devotion to Rumania.

In a letter illuminated on parchment and inclosed in a container made of wood, bearing on the sides the arms of the Allies, the women of America, through the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, are sending their sympathy to the Queen of Rumania. The letter says in part:

"The women of the United States have been deeply moved by the terrible sorrows which have come to you and your country; they have been no less moved by the courage with which you have met these sorrows. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, speaking for American women, beg to express both our heartfelt sympathy in your misfortune and our pride in your courage and devotion."

The members of the committee signing it are: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Joseph A. Lamar, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Miss Agnes Nestor, and Miss Hannah J. Patterson. The silver work which ornaments the container was designed by Miss Lillian Whitcomb Davis.

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"It certainly is a joy to be rid of all that ugly irritation so quickly! I was ashamed to be seen while my hands and arms were covered with it, and some nights I simply *couldn't* sleep, it annoyed me so. Thank goodness you thought of Resinol!"

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on the face, neck or hands without attracting undue attention. Resinol Soap is excellent for the complexion and for a baby's delicate skin. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

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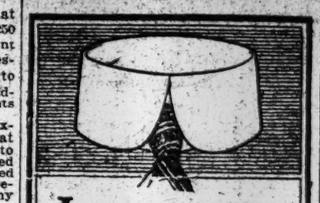

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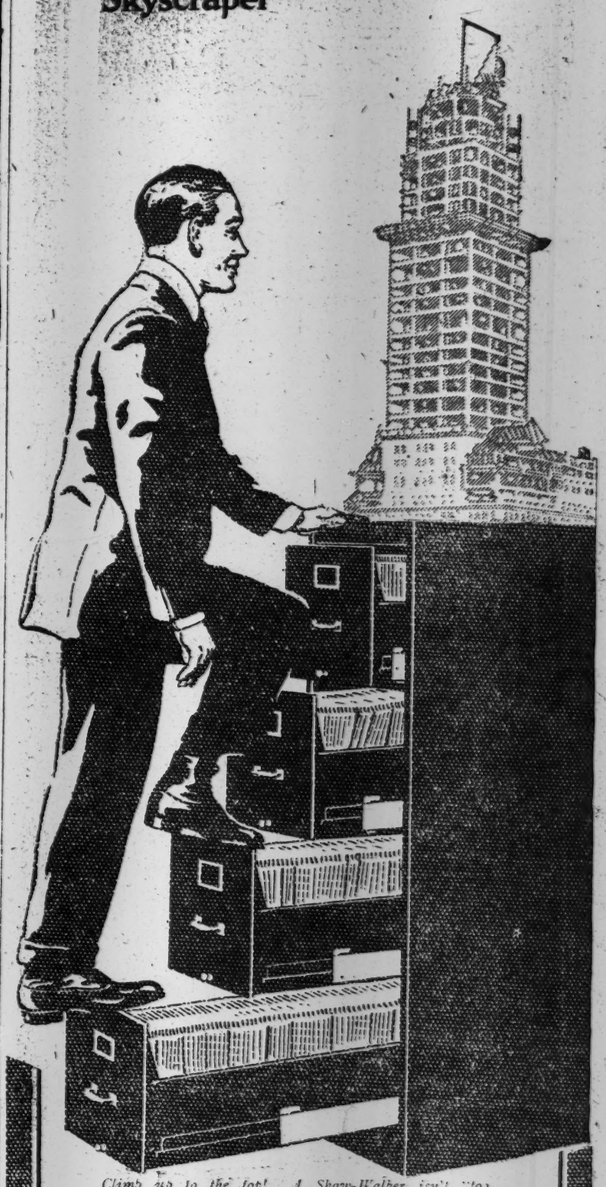
"Built Like a Skyscraper"



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This Day in History

Today, March 5th, 1918, is the last chance you will have to buy Spring and Summer Clothes such as Hart Schaffner & Marx make, at anything like today's low Sale prices. Tomorrow will be too late.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits $19.50

Topcoats $21.50

And Saturday will see the end of our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx *Winter* Suits and Overcoats. So you had better take this last chance to save money on a new Suit or Overcoat in which to finish out this Winter, and prepare for next year too.

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